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COMMERCIAL TARIFFS

AND

108272

REGULATIONS

THE SEVERAL STATES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA,

TOGETHER WITH

THE COMMERCIAL TREATIES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

PART THE FIRST.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of Her Majesty,
1*st of October*, 1841.

LONDON:
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TO THE

LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.

My Lords,

In obedience to Your Lordships' commands, I have proceeded to arrange the Customs Tariffs and Regulations, and the Monies, Weights, and Measures of Foreign Countries, together with the Commercial Treaties of Great Britain with those States; these being the Documents which the Right Honourable the Vice President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Gladstone, promised, on the 20th instant, to furnish to both Houses of Parliament.

The first of this series I have now the honour to present to Your Lordships. It contains the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between England and Austria;—the Austrian Customs Tariff of Import, Export, and Transit Duties;—the Customs, Port, and Quarantine Regulations, and the Monies, Weights, and Measures of that Empire.

Those of all the other States of Europe and America are now in the course of preparation, and will be presented in alphabetical succession to Your Lordships as early as the translation and the arrangement of those documents can possibly be completed in a correct and regular form.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords,

Your Lordships' Most Obedient

Humble Servant,

JOHN MACGREGOR.

Board of Trade, September 30th, 1841.

1. AUSTRIA.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA,

SIGNED AT VIENNA, JULY 3, 1838.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, animated by the desire of extending, augmenting, and consolidating the commercial relations of their respective States and Possessions, and of affording thereby every facility and encouragement to those of their subjects who participate in those relations; and persuaded that nothing can more contribute to accomplish this object of their mutual wishes, than maintaining the reciprocal abolition of all the discriminating duties of Navigation and Commerce, which, before the signature

Au nom de la Très-Sainte et Indivisible Trinité.

SA Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, animés du désir d'étendre, d'accroître, et de consolider les relations commerciales de leurs Etats et Possessions respectifs, et de procurer par là toutes les facilités et tous les encouragemens possibles à ceux de leurs sujets qui ont part à ces relations; persuadés que rien ne saurait contribuer davantage à l'accomplissement de leurs souhaits mutuels à cet égard, que le maintien de l'abolition réciproque des différences entre les impôts qui, avant l'existence de la Convention conclue le 21 Décem-

of the Convention concluded at London the 21st December, 1829, were levied upon the vessels of the one State in the ports of the other, have appointed their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Sir Frederick James Lamb, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, one of Her Britannick Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and Her Britannick Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty;

And His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, His Highness Clement Wenceslaus Lotharius Prince of Metternich-Winnebourg, Duke of Portella, Count of Königswart, a Grandee of Spain of the First Class, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen of Hungary and of the Decoration for Civil Merit, Chamberlain, Actual Privy Councillor to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, Minister of State and of Conferences, and Chancellor of Court and State and of the Imperial House:

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

I.—From the date of the ratification of this present Treaty, British vessels arriving in, or departing from, the ports of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and Austrian vessels arriving in, or departing from, the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and those of all the Possessions of Her Britannick Majesty, shall be subject to no other or higher duties or charges, of whatsoever nature they may be, than those which are actually, or may hereafter be imposed on national vessels, on their entering into, or departing from such ports respectively.

bre, 1829, à Londres, étaient levés sur les bâtimens de l'un des deux Etats dans les ports de l'autre, ont nommé des Plénipotentiaires pour conclure un Traité à cet effet, savoir:

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, le Très-Honorable Sir Frederic James Lamb, Chevalier Grand' Croix du Très-Honorable Ordre du Bain, Conseiller de Sa Majesté Britannique en Son Conseil Privé, et Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolique;

Et Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, Son Altess Clement-Wenceslaus-Lothaire Prince de Metternich-Winnebourg, Duc de Portella, Comte de Königswart, Grand d'Espagne de la Première Classe, Chevalier de la Toison d'Or, Grand Croix de l'Ordre de St.-Etienne de Hongrie, et de la Décoration pour le Mérite Civil, Chambellan, Conseiller Intime Actuel de Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolique, Son Ministre d'Etat et des Conférences, et Chancelier de Cour et d'Etat et de la Maison Impériale:

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué réciproquement leurs Pleins Pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté et conclu les Articles suivans:—

I.—A dater de la ratification du présent Traité, les navires Anglais qui entreront dans les ports de Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, ou qui en sortiront, et les bâtimens Autrichiens qui entreront dans les ports du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et dans ceux de toutes les Possessions de Sa Majesté Britannique, ou qui en sortiront, ne seront sujets à aucuns droits ou charges, de quelque nature qu'ils soient, autres, que ceux qui sont actuellement, ou pourront par la suite être imposés aux navires indigènes, à leur entrée dans ces ports, ou à leur sortie.

II.—All productions of the soil, industry, and art of the States and Possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, including the said productions which may be exported through the northern outlet of the Elbe, and the eastern outlet of the Danube, and which may be imported into the ports of the United Kingdom and the Possessions of Her Britannick Majesty; and also all the productions of the soil, industry, and art of the United Kingdom and Possessions of Her Britannick Majesty, which may be imported into the ports of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, shall enjoy reciprocally, in all respects, the same privileges and immunities, and may be imported and exported exactly in the same manner, in vessels of the one as in vessels of the other of the High Contracting Parties.

III.—All commodities which are not the productions of the soil, industry, and art of the two respective States or their Possessions, and which may be legally imported from the ports of Austria, including those of the Danube, into the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of Malta, and Gibraltar, and other Possessions of Her Britannick Majesty, in Austrian vessels, shall be subject to the same duties only which would be paid on the same articles, if they were imported in British vessels.

Her Britannick Majesty extends by this Treaty to Austrian navigation and trade, the full benefits of the two British Acts of Parliament passed on the 28th of August, 1833, regulating the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom and British Possessions, as well as all other privileges of commerce and navigation now enjoyed, or to be hereafter granted, by existing laws, by Orders in Council, or by Treaties, to the most favoured Nations.

II.—Toutes les productions du sol, de l'industrie, et de l'art des Etats et des Possessions de Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, y compris les dites productions dont l'exportation pourra avoir lieu au Nord de ses Etats sur l'Elbe, ou à l'Est par le Danube, et qui peuvent être importées dans les ports du Royaume Uni et les Possessions de Sa Majesté Britannique; de même que toutes les productions du sol, de l'industrie, et de l'art du Royaume Uni et des Possessions de Sa Majesté Britannique, qui peuvent être importées dans les ports de Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, jouiront réciproquement, à tous égards, des mêmes privilèges et immunités, et pourront être importées et exportées exactement de la même manière, sur les navires de l'une comme sur les navires de l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes.

III.—Tous les objets qui ne sont pas des productions du sol, de l'industrie, et de l'art des deux Etats respectifs ou de leurs Possessions, et qui peuvent légalement être importées des ports de l'Autriche, y compris ceux du Danube, dans les ports du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, de Malte, de Gibraltar, et autres Possessions de Sa Majesté Britannique, sur des vaisseaux Autrichiens, ne seront soumis qu'aux mêmes droits que payeront ces mêmes objets, s'ils étaient importés sur des vaisseaux Anglais.

Sa Majesté Britannique accorde par le présent Traité à la navigation et au commerce Autrichiens, tous les bénéfices ressortant des deux Actes du Parlement publiés le 28 Août, 1833, et servant à régler le commerce et la navigation du Royaume Uni et des Possessions Britanniques, ainsi que tous les autres privilèges de navigation et de commerce dont jouissent actuellement, et dont pourraient jouir par la suite, soit par les lois existantes, ou en vertu d'Ordres du Conseil de sa Majesté Britannique, ou par Traités, les Nations le plus favorisées.

IV.—All Austrian vessels arriving from the ports of the Danube, as far as Galacz inclusively, shall, together with their cargoes, be admitted into the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of all the Possessions of Her Britannick Majesty, exactly in the same manner as if such vessels came direct from Austrian ports, with all the privileges and immunities stipulated by the present Treaty of Navigation and Commerce. In like manner, all British vessels, with their cargoes, shall continue to be placed upon the same footing as Austrian vessels, whenever such British vessels shall enter into or depart from the same Ports.

V.—In consideration of British vessels, arriving direct from other countries than those belonging to the High Contracting Parties, being admitted with their cargoes into Austrian ports, without paying any other duties whatever, than those paid by Austrian vessels, so also the productions of the soil and industry of the parts of Asia or Africa situated within the straits of Gibraltar, which shall have been brought into the ports of Austria, may be re-exported from thence in Austrian vessels directly into British ports, in the same manner, and with the same privileges as to all manner of duties and immunities, as if these productions were imported *from Austrian ports* in British vessels.

VI.—All commodities and articles of commerce which, according to the stipulations of the present Treaty, or by the existing laws and ordinances of the respective States, may be legally imported into or exported from the States and Possessions of the two High Contracting Parties, whether under the British or the Austrian flag, shall in like manner, be subject to the same duties, whether imported by national vessels or by those of the other State: and upon all commodities and articles

IV.—Tous les vaisseaux Autrichiens arrivant des ports du Danube, jusqu'à Galacz inclusivement, seront admis, avec leurs cargaisons, dans les ports du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et de toutes les Possessions de Sa Majesté Britannique, exactement de la même manière que si ces vaisseaux venaient directement de ports Autrichiens, avec tous les privilèges et immunités convenus par le présent Traité de Navigation et de Commerce. De même, tous les navires Anglais, avec leurs cargaisons, seront et continueront à être placés sur le même pied que les vaisseaux Autrichiens, lorsque les dits navires Anglais entreront ou sortiront de ces mêmes Ports.

V.—En considération de ce que les vaisseaux Anglais arrivant directement d'autres pays que ceux appartenant aux Hautes Parties Contractantes, sont admis avec leurs cargaisons dans les ports Autrichiens, sans payer d'autres droits quelconques que ceux que payent les vaisseaux Autrichiens, de même les productions du sol et de l'industrie des parties de l'Asia et de l'Afrique situées dans l'intérieur du détroit de Gibraltar, et qui aront été importées dans des ports Autrichiens, pourront en être réexportées par des vaisseaux Autrichiens directement dans des ports Anglais, de la même manière, et avec les mêmes privilèges à l'égard de toute espèce de droits et immunités, que si ces productions étaient importées *des ports Autrichiens* par des vaisseaux Anglais.

VI.—Toutes les marchandises et objets de commerce qui, d'après les stipulations convenues par le présent Traité, ou d'après les réglemens et ordonnances en vigueur dans les Pays respectifs, peuvent être légalement importés dans les Etats et les Possessions des Hautes Parties Contractantes, ou exportés de ces mêmes Etats ou Possessions, soit sous pavillon Anglais, soit sous pavillon Autrichien, seront également assujettis aux mêmes droits, qu'ils soient importés par les navires de l'autre Etat,

of commerce which may be legally exported from ports of either State, the same premiums, drawbacks, and advantages shall be accorded, whether they are exported by the vessels of the one or by those of the other State.

ou par les bâtimens nationaux: et il sera accordé pour toutes les marchandises et objects de commerce dont la sortie des ports des deux Etats est permise, les mêmes primes, remboursemens de droits, et avantages, que l'exportation s'en fasse par les navires de l'un ou par ceux de l'autre Etat.

VII.—All commodities and articles of commerce, which shall be imported, placed in depôt, or warehoused in the ports of the States and Possessions of the two High Contracting Parties, so long as they shall remain in depôt or warehouse, and shall not be used for internal consumption, shall be subject, upon re-exportation, to the same treatment and duties, whether that re-exportation shall be made in the vessels of the one or in those of the other State.

VII.—Toutes les marchandises et objets de commerce qui seront importés, déposés, ou emmagasinés dans les ports des Etats et Possessions des Hautes Parties Contractantes, aussi longtems qu'ils y resteront déposés ou emmagasinés, et ne seront pas employés pour la consommation intérieure, lorsqu'ils en seront réexportés, seront sujets au même traitement et aux mêmes droits, que la réexportation s'en fasse par les navires de l'un ou par ceux de l'autre Etat.

VIII.—No priority or preference shall be given, directly or indirectly, by the Government of either country, or by any Company, or Corporation or Agent acting on its behalf, or under its authority, in the purchase of any article the production of the soil, industry, or art of either of the two States and their Possessions, imported into the ports of the other, on account of the nationality of the vessel in which such articles may be imported;—it being the true intent and meaning of the High Contracting Parties, that no difference or distinction whatever shall be made in this respect.

VIII.—Il ne sera donné, ni directement ni indirectement, ni par l'un des deux Gouvernemens, ni par aucune Compagnie, Corporation, ou Agent agissant en son nom, ou sous son autorité, aucune préférence quelconque pour l'achat d'aucune production du sol, de l'industrie, ou de l'art de l'un des deux Etats et de ses Possessions, importée dans les ports de l'autre, à cause de la nationalité du navire qui aurait transporté cette production; — l'intention bien positive des deux Parties Contractantes étant, qu'aucune différence ou distinction quelconque n'ait lieu à cet égard.

IX.—In regard to the commerce to be carried on in Austrian vessels with the British possessions in the East Indies, Her Brittannick Majesty consents to grant the same facilities and privileges to the subjects of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, as are, or may be enjoyed, under any Treaty or Act of Parliament, by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured Nations; subject to the laws, rules, regulations, and restrictions, which are or may become applicable to the vessels and subjects of any other foreign country enjoying the like advantages and pri-

IX.—Quant au commerce à faire par les vaisseaux Autrichiens avec les Possessions Anglaises dans les Indes Orientales, Sa Majesté Britannique consent à accorder aux sujets de sa Majesté Imperiale et Royal Apostolique, les mêmes avantages et privilèges dont jouissent ou pourront jouir, en conséquence de tout Traité ou Acte quelconque de Parlement, les sujets ou citoyens de la Nation la plus favorisée; soumis aux lois, régles, réglemens, et restrictions qui sont, ou peuvent devenir applicables aux vasseaux et aux sujets de tout autre Etat jouissant des mêmes avantages et

vileges of trading with the said Possessions.

X.—The present Treaty does not include the navigation and carrying trade between one port and another, situated in the dominions of one Contracting Party, by the vessels of the other, as far as regards the carrying of passengers, commodities, and articles of commerce; this navigation and transport being reserved to national vessels.

XI.—The vessels and subjects of the High Contracting Parties shall, by the present Treaty, enjoy reciprocally all the advantages, immunities, and privileges, within the ports of their respective States and Possessions, which are now enjoyed by the navigation and commerce of the most favoured nations: the effect hereof being to secure, in the United Kingdom and British possessions, to Austrian vessels and subjects, the full and entire advantages of navigation and commerce allowed by the Navigation Act passed in London on the 28th of August, 1833, and by another Act of the same date, regulating the trade of the British Possessions abroad; or which may be accorded by Orders in Council or by Treaty to other Powers: and in like manner British vessels and subjects shall enjoy, in the ports of the States and Possessions of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, the full and entire advantages of navigation and commerce granted by existing laws, regulations, and ordinances, or by Treaty to Foreign Powers: and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty engage reciprocally not to grant any favours, privileges, or immunities whatsoever, in matters of commerce and navigation, to the subjects of any other State which shall not be also at the same time extended to the subjects of the one or of the other of the High Contracting Parties, *gratuitously*, if the concession in favour of the other State shall have been gra-

privilèges pour faire le commerce avec les dites Possessions.

X.—Le present Traité ne comprend pas la communication des transports entre les ports indigènes d'une des Parties Contractantes par les vaisseaux de l'autre, pour ce qui regarde la prise à bord de personnes, de marchandises, ou d'objets de commerce; ce genre de transport étant réservé aux bâtimens nationaux.

XI.—Les vaisseaux et sujets des Hautes Parties Contractantes jouiront par le présent Traité, réciproquement, de tous les avantages, immunités et privilèges, dans les ports de leurs Etats respectifs et leurs Possessions, dont jouissent présentement la navigation et le commerce des nations les plus favorisées; l'objet en étant d'assurer, dans le Royaume Uni et les possessions Britanniques, aux vaisseaux et sujets Autrichiens, les avantages pleins et entiers de navigation et de commerce accordés par l'Acte de Navigation, passé le 28 Août 1833, à Londres, et par un autre Acte de la même date, réglant le commerce des Possessions Britanniques d'outremer, ou qui pourraient être accordés par des ordres du Conseil de Sa Majesté Britannique, ou par Traité, à d'autres Puissances: et de même, les vaisseaux et sujets Britanniques jouiront, dans les ports des Etats et Possessions de Sa Majesté Impériale, et Royale Apostolique des avantages pleins et entiers de navigation et de commerce accordés par les lois existantes, réglemens, ordonnances, ou par Traités, à des Puissances étrangères: et Leurs Majestés la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, s'engagent reciproquement à n'accorder aucunes faveurs, privilèges, ou immunités quelconques, en matière de commerce et de navigation, aux sujets d'aucun autre Etat, qui ne soient en même tems accordés aux sujets de l'une ou de l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes, *gra-*

tuitous, or upon giving as nearly as possible the same compensation or equivalent, in case the concession shall have been conditional.

XII.—The clause of Article VII. of the Convention concluded at Paris the 5th November, 1815, between the Courts of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, relative to the commerce between the States of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty and the United States of the Ionian Islands, shall remain in force.

XIII.—The present Treaty, after being signed and ratified, shall replace the Convention of Navigation and Commerce concluded the 21st December, 1829, in London, between the Governments of His Britannick Majesty and of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty; and shall continue in force until the 31st of December, 1848; and further, until the expiration of twelve months after one of the High Contracting Parties shall have notified to the other the intention to terminate its duration. It is further agreed, that in twelve months after one of the High Contracting Parties has received from the other such notification, this Treaty, and all the stipulations it contains, shall cease to be obligatory upon either party.

XIV.—The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the Ratifications exchanged at Vienna in the space of one month, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their Arms.

Done at Vienna, the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

(L.S.)
FREDERICK JAMES LAMB.

tuitement, si la concession en faveur de l'autre Etat a été gratuite, ou en donnant, en autant qu'il sera possible de le faire, la même compensation ou le même équivalent, dans le cas où la concession aura été conditionnelle.

XII.—La clause de l'Article VII. de la Convention conclue à Paris le 5 Novembre, 1815, entre les Cours de la Grande Bretagne, d'Autriche, de Prusse, et de Russie, relativement au commerce entre les Etats de Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolique et les Etats Unis des Iles Ioniennes sera maintenue.

XIII.—Le présent Traité, après avoir été signé et ratifié, remplacera la Convention de Navigation et de Commerce conclue le 21 Décembre, 1829, à Londres, entre les Gouvernemens de Sa Majesté Britannique et de Sa Majesté Impériale et Royal Apostolique; et restera en vigueur jusqu'au 31 Décembre de l'année 1848; et au delà de ce terme, jusqu'à l'expiration de douze mois après que l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes aura annoncé à l'autre son intention de faire cesser son effet. Il est de plus convenu entr'elles, qu'à l'expiration de douze mois après qu'une déclaration d'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes aura été reçue par l'autre, ce Traité, et toutes les stipulations y renfermées, cesseront d'être obligatoires pour les deux parties.

XIV.—Le présent Traité sera ratifié, et les Ratifications en seront échangées à Vienne dans l'espace d'un mois, ou plutôt si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signé, et y ont apposé les sceaux de leurs Armes.

Fait à Vienne, le trois Juillet, l'an de grace mil huit cent trente-huit.

(L.S.) METTERNICH.

Declaration signed by the respective Plenipotentiaries on the Conclusion of the preceding Treaty.

Dans la juste sollicitude de prévenir d'avance tout doute qui pourrait s'élever dans la suite sur le véritable sens des expressions contenues dans le Traité de Commerce et de Navigation, signé ce jourd'hui entre les Plénipotentiaires de Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et de Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, les Hautes Parties Contractantes sont convenues d'un commun accord, que le texte Français du dit Traité sera considéré par le Gouvernement Autrichien comme le texte original.

En foi de quoi la présente Déclaration a été faite en double, et signée par les Plénipotentiaires respectifs.

Vienne, le 3 Juillet, 1838.

(L S.) F. J. LAMB. (L.S.) METTERNICH.

(Translation.)

With a view to prevent beforehand all doubt which might hereafter arise with regard to the true sense of the expressions contained in the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, signed this day between the Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the High Contracting Parties have agreed by common consent, that the French text of the said Treaty shall be considered by the Austrian Government as the original text.

In witness whereof the present Declaration has been done in duplicate, and signed by the respective Plenipotentiaries.

Vienna, the 3d of July, 1838.

(L.S.) F. J. LAMB. (L.S.) METTERNICH.

Declaration made by the Plenipotentiary of Her Britannick Majesty, on the Exchange of the Ratifications of the preceding Treaty.

In proceeding to the exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, concluded and signed at Vienna on the 3d of July, 1838, the undersigned Plenipotentiary of Her Britannick Majesty is commanded by Her Majesty to explain and declare:—

1°. That in the preamble of the said Treaty, the words "the commercial relations *of* their respective States and Possessions," shall be understood to mean, "the commercial relations *between* their respective States and Possessions;" the latter form of words being that adopted in the preamble of the Convention of Commerce between Great Britain and Austria, signed at London, December 21, 1829.

2°. That the stipulations of the third Article of the aforesaid Treaty of the 3d of July, 1838, relating to goods not the produce of the respective States, shall be understood to be mutual.

3°. That by the seventh Article of the aforesaid Treaty of the 3d of July, 1838, it is understood, that goods placed in warehouse shall not be liable to duty unless entered for consumption; and may be exported on the same terms in the ships of the one as in those of the other country.

Her Britannick Majesty's Ratification of the aforesaid Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, is exchanged under the explicit declarations and understandings above-mentioned.

Done at Milan, the 14th day of September, 1838.

(L.S.) FREDERICK JAMES LAMB.

Counter-Declaration made by the Austrian Plenipotentiary.

En conséquence de la Déclaration présentée aujourd'hui par Son Excellence Sir F. Lamb, Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Britannique près Sa Majesté Impériale Royale Apostolique, à l'occasion de l'échange des Ratifications du Traité de Commerce et de Navigation, conclu et signé à Vienne, le 3 Juillet, entre les Plénipotentiaires de Sa Majesté Imperiale Royale Apostolique, et de Sa Majesté Britannique, laquelle Déclaration est conçu dans les termes suivans:

1°. Que dans le préambule du dit Traité, les mots, "les relations commerciales *de* (of) leurs Etats et Possessions respectifs," seront entendus signifier: "les relations commerciales *entre* (between) leurs Etats et Possessions respectifs;" la derniere forme de mots ayant été celle adoptée dans le préambule de la Convention de Commerce, signée à Londres le 21 Décembre, 1829, entre l'Autriche et la Grande Bretagne:

2°. Que les stipulations du 3ème Article du susdit Traité du 3 Juillet, 1838, relatives aux objets qui ne sont pas les produits des Etats respectifs, seront entendues être réciproques:

3°. Que par le 7ème Article du Traité du 3 Juillet, 1838, il est entendu, que les objets de commerce déposés dans des magasins, ne seront pas soumis à des droits, à moins qu'ils ne soient introduits pour la consommation; et pourront être exportés aux mêmes conditions dans les vaisseaux de l'un aussi bien que dans ceux de l'autre Etat:

Le Soussigné, Chancelier de Cour et d'Etat, est autorisé par sa Majesté l'Empereur, Son Auguste Maître, à accéder, en tout point, à cette Declaration présenté par Son Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Britannique.

Fait à Milan, le 14 Septembre, 1838.

(L.S.) METTERNICH.

(Translation.)

In consequence of the Declaration presented this day by His Excellency Sir Frederick Lamb, Ambassador of Her Britannick Majesty to His Imperial and Royal Apostolick Majesty, on the occasion of the exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, concluded and signed at Vienna on the 3rd of July, between the Plenipotentiaries of His Imperial and Royal Apostolick Majesty and of Her Britannick Majesty, which Declaration is conceived in the following terms:

1°. That in the preamble of the said Treaty the words, "the commercial rela- "tions *of* their respective States and Possessions," shall be understood to mean, "the commercial relations *between* their respective States and Possessions;" the latter form of words being that adopted in the preamble of the Convention of Commerce signed at London on the 21st of December, 1829, between Austria and Great Britain:

2°. That the stipulations of the 3rd Article of the aforesaid Treaty of the 3d of July, 1838, relating to goods not the produce of the respective States, shall be understood to be mutual:

3°. That by the 7th Article of the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1838, it is understood, that goods placed in warehouse shall not be liable to duty, unless entered for consumption; and may be exported on the same terms in the ships of the one as in those of the other country:

The undersigned, Chancellor of Court and State, is authorised by His Majesty the Emperor, His August Master, to accede, in every particular, to this Declaration presented by His Excellency the Ambassador of Her Britannick Majesty.

Done at Milan, the 14th of September, 1838.

(L.S.) METTERNICH.

TABLE

OF THE

IMPORT DUTIES IN THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

On the following Articles, as levied formerly and as since modified by the late Imperial Ordinance in force from the 27th of February, 1838, and down to the 1st January, 1841.

ARTICLES.	Duty in Austrian Money and Rates.				Duty in English Money and Rates.					
	Unit of charge.	Former duty		Present duty.		Unit of charge.	Former duty			Present duty.		
		fl.	k.	fl.	k.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Acids, *viz.*—Vitriolic, Tartaric, Carbonic, Muriatic, Boraccic, Sulphuric, and Aqua Fortis	the Gross Centner.	15	0	5	0	123½lbs.	1	10	0	0	10	0
— All Acids not otherwise designated	do.	15	0	15	0					1	10	0
Agates, Chalcedon and Jasper, rough	net lb.	0	9	0	9	net lb.	1	10	0	0	0	3½
—— cut, not wrought	per 1 fl. value	0	6	0	6	per 1 fl. value	0	0	3½	0	0	2½
Alabastic, rough	net centner	0	6	0	6¼	123½ lbs.	0	8	2½	0	0	2¼
—— cut, not wrought	1 fl. value	0	6	0	6	1 fl. value	0	0	2½	0	0	2½
Almonds	gross centner	6	0	6	0	123½ lbs.	0	0	2½	0	0	2¼
Aloes	do.	5	0	5	0		0	12	0	0	12	0
Alum	do.	10 per cent.		1	40		0	10	0	0	10	0
Amber, in pieces less than 1 loth	net centner	4	0	2	30		10 per cent			0	5	0
—— more than 1 loth	net lb.	2	0	0	12	net lb.	0	8	0	0	0	4½
Ambra Liquida	per loth	1	12	1	12	18 grains.	0	4	0	2	4	4½
Ammoniac and Salmiac	gross lb.	0	9	0	9	gross lb.	0	2	4½	0	0	3¾
Animals, for Exhibitions—the duty to be returned on their leaving the Country	pr 1 fl. value each.	0	12	0	12	1florin value each	0	0	3¼	0	0	4½
—— Oxen and Bulls	do.	4	0	4	0					0	8	0
—— Cows and Calves above 1 yr old	do.	2	0	2	0		0	8	0	0	4	0
—— under ditto	do.	0	20	0	20		0	4	0	0	0	8
—— Rams, Ewes, Wethers, & Goats	do.	0	18	0	18		0	0	8	0	0	7½
—— Lambs and Kids	do.	0	9	0	9		0	0	7½	0	0	3¾
—— Hogs	do.	1	0	1	0		0	0	3¾	0	2	0
—— Sucking Pigs	do.	0	3½	0	3		0	2	0	0	0	1½
—— Horses and Colts	do.	4	0	3	0		0	0	1½	0	6	0
—— Mules	do.	4	0	4	0		0	8	0	0	8	0
—— Asses	do.	1	0	1	0		0	8	0	0	2	0
—— Deer and Stags	do.	0	48	0	48		0	2	0	0	1	7½
Arms, fire, as guns, rifles, swords, pistols, &c.	per 1 florin value.	0	12	or 20%			0	1	7½			
Aniseed and Coriander seed	gross centner	1	12	1	15	123½ lbs.				0	2	6
Apothecaries' wares and drugs, unprepared, and not otherwise enumerated	do.	5 per cent.		15	0		0	2	4½	1	10	0
Arsenic, and ore of, flagstone, cobalt, &c.	do.	1	15	1	15		5%			0	2	6
Ashes, common, of all kinds, as wine ashes, wood ashes, coal ashes, &c.	do.	0	0½	0	0½		0	2	0	0	0	0 1/16
—— metallic, of copper, lead, tin, &c.	do.	1	40	1	40		0	0	0 1/16	0	3	4
Balsams of all kinds, without distinction, as balsam of copaiva, tolu, &c	gross lb.	0	36	0	36	gross lb.	0	3	4	0	1	2
Beaver and otter	net lb.	0	9	0	9	net do.	0	1	2	0	0	3¾
—— (*Castoreum*) without distinction	do.	1	6	1	6	do.	0	0	3¾	0	2	2¼
Beer in casks	gross centner	0	48	0	48	123½ lbs.	0	2	2¼	0	1	7
—— in bottles, flasks, &c. packed in hampers, &c.	do.	5	0	5	0		0	1	7	0	10	0
—— per bottle	per bottle	0	18	0	6	per bottle.	0	10	0	0	0	2½
Beans, viz. Indian or Aromatic	net lb.	0	12	0	12	per lb.	0	0	7	0	0	4¾
Borax	gross centner	2	30	2	30	123½ lbs.				0	5	0
Bristles	do.	0	30	0	30					0	1	0

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in Austrian Money and Rates.				Duty in English Money and Rates.					
	Unit of charge.	Former duty		Present duty.		Unit of charge.	Former duty			Present duty.		
		fl.	k.	fl.	k.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brandy—*see Spirits*												
Bread, common	gross centner	0	15	0	15		0	6	6	0	0	6
—— hard biscuits	do.	5	0	5	0		0	10	0	0	10	0
Books and Music—printed or in manuscript, if bound	net centner	5	0	5	0		0	10	0	0	10	0
							0	6	0			
Bru unbound, &c.		2	30									
shes of hair for painters' use, or of bristles, &c. without distinction	per 1 florin value	0	12	0	12	1 fl. value	0	0	$4\frac{8}{4}$	0	0	$4\frac{8}{4}$
Butter, fresh	gross centner	1	3	1	3	$123\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.	0	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$	0	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$
—— salted	do.	2	6	2	6		0	4	$2\frac{1}{4}$	0	4	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Bran and shorts	do.	0	1	0	1		0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Bones of animals, of all kinds	do.	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	1		0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
—— ditto, ground	net centner	0	43	0	1		0	1	5	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Basket wares and bandboxes	florin value	0	12	0	12	1 fl value	0	0	$4\frac{2}{4}$	0	0	$4\frac{2}{4}$
Bark, tanners', ground or not	per load	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$	gr.centner	1	per load	0	0	$1\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$
Bismuth	net centner	0	12	0	12	$123\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Cocoa beans and husks	do.	21	0	10	0	do.	2	2	0	1	0	0
Chocolate	net lb.	2	6	2	6	net lb.	0	4	$2\frac{1}{4}$	0	4	$2\frac{2}{6}$
Camphor	gross lb.	0	1	0	3	gross lb.	0	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	$1\frac{1}{6}$
Cardamoms, without distinction	net lb.	0	3	0	3	net lb.	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$1\frac{1}{6}$
Cornelian, unwrought	do.	0	30	0	30	do.	0	1	0	0	1	0
—— polished	per 1 fl. value	0	6	0	6	1 fl. value	0	0	$2\frac{2}{6}$	0	0	$2\frac{2}{6}$
Chromate (metallic)	net centner	3	12	3	12	$123\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.	0	6	$4\frac{3}{4}$	0	6	$4\frac{3}{4}$
Coloquintida (Colocynth)	gross lb.	0	3	0	3		0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Confectionary of all sorts	the 1 fl. value	0	36	0	18	1 fl value	0	1	$2\frac{5}{6}$	0	0	$7\frac{5}{6}$
Cubebs	net centner	9	0	9	0	$123\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.	0	18	0	0	18	0
Cotton wool, raw, cleaned, & waste of	gross centner	3	30	1	40		0	7	0	0	3	4
—— manufactures of, as bobbinet, as English Tulle lace, &c. plain	net lb.	10	0	5	0	net lb.	1	0	0	0	10	0
—— ditto, ditto, figured	do.	12	0	12	0		1	4	0	1	4	0
——Nankins, East Indian or Chinese	do.	0	40	0	40		0	1	4	1	1	4
—— all other kinds of cotton manufactures, worked or embroidered	do.	3	0	1	10		0	6	0	0	2	4
Calamine	gross centner	0	12	0	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$123\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.	0	0	$4\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	5
Cloves	gross lb.	1	3	gr.centner 20	0	gross lb.	0	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	pr $123\frac{1}{3}$ lbs	2	0
Clocks	net centner	60	0	10	0	$123\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.	6	0	0	1	0	0
Coffee	do.	21	0	21	0		2	2	0	2	2	0
N.B. All substitutes for coffee, as chicory, &c. are prohibited.												
Combs of steel for weaving	net lb.	0	3	0	3	net lb.	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
—— Reeds of steel, &c. for the above purpose	do.	0	36	0	36		0	1	$2\frac{2}{6}$	0	1	$2\frac{2}{6}$
—— of wood, horn, or bone, &c.	florin value	0	36	0	48	1 fl. value	0	1	$2\frac{2}{6}$	0	1	$8\frac{2}{6}$
Capers	gross centner	5	0	5	0	$123\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.	0	10	0	0	10	0
Card Teasles	net do.	0	18	0	$12\frac{1}{2}$		0	0	$7\frac{2}{6}$	0	0	5
Cards, for weavers'& hat maker's use	net lb.	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$	net lb.	0	0	3	0	0	3
—— playing	the dozen	1	48	0	36	the dozen	0	3	$8\frac{8}{6}$	0	1	$2\frac{2}{6}$
Cheese	gross centner	5	0	7	30	$123\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.	0	10	0	0	15	0
Chesnuts	do.	0	34	0	51		0	1	$1\frac{6}{6}$	0	1	$9\frac{3}{6}$
Claws of all sorts	do.	0	2	0	2		0	0	$0\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	$0\frac{1}{4}$
Clothing or clothes, old or new	1 florin value	0	36	0	36	1 fl. value	0	1	$2\frac{2}{6}$	0	1	$2\frac{5}{6}$
Cobalt *(See Arsenic)*												
Coal (stone)	110 lbs.	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	per 110 lbs.	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$0\frac{1}{10}$
Charcoal	the load	0	6	0	1	the load	0	0	$2\frac{5}{6}$	0	0	$0\frac{2}{6}$
Cologne water (eau de Cologne)	gross lb.	0	12	0	18	gross lb.	0	0	$4\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	$7\frac{1}{6}$
Coral, red and white, broken	net lb.	0	12	0	12	net do.	0	0	$4\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	$4\frac{3}{4}$
—— cut and set, &c.	1 florin value	0	36	net lb. 1	0	1 fl. value	0	1	$2\frac{2}{6}$	per lb. 0	2	0
—— moss and worm moss	net centner	5	0	5	0	$123\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.	0	10	0	0	10	0
Corn *(See Grain)*												
Crab's eyes, whole	gross do.	5	0	5	0		0	10	0	0	10	0
—— ground	do.	20	0	20	0		2	0	0	2	0	0
Chalk, common and Venetian	do	0	15	0	15	$123\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.	0	0	6	0	0	6
—— mountain	net do.	0	3	0	3		0	0	$2\frac{5}{6}$	0	0	$2\frac{5}{6}$
—— Bolognese	do.	0	30	0	30		0	1	0	0	1	0
Crystal, rock, rough	do.	1	0	1	0		0	2	0	0	2	0
—— cut	1 florin value	0	6	0	6	1 fl. value	0	0	$2\frac{2}{6}$	0	0	$2\frac{2}{6}$
Copper ore	gross centner	0	1	0	1	$123\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.	0	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$
—— raw; in plates, pigs, and foreign coins of	net do.	1	0	0	50		0	2	0	0	1	8
—— sheathing and plates for engraving	do.	33	0	10	0		3	6	0	1	0	0
—— vessels, kettles, stills, and nails	do.	39	36	39	10		3	12	$2\frac{2}{6}$	3	18	4
—— wire	do.	51	0	15	0		5	2	0	1	10	0
—— plate, engravers	1 florin value	0	12	0	12	1 fl. value	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$4\frac{3}{4}$
—— old and broken	net centner	1	30			$123\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.	0	3	$7\frac{5}{6}$			
—— percussion caps of	net lb.	prohibited		gross lb. 2	40	net lb.	prohibited			0	5	4

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in Austrian Money and Rates.			Duty in English Money and Rates.			
	Unit of charge.	Former duty fl. k.	Present duty. fl. k.	Unit of charge.	Former duty £ s. d.	Present duty. £ s. d.
Cabinet-makers' wares, common, of maple, oak, cherry, and walnut tree wood	1 fl. value	0 12	net centner 5 0	1 fl. value.	0 0 4⅔	0 10 0 / 123⅛ lbs.
—— fine, made of precious wood	1 fl. value	0 36	net centner 10 0		0 1 2⅔	1 0 0 / 123 lbs.
Cattle, &c. *(See Animals)*						
Cinnamon	gross lb.	1 20	1 30	gross lb.	0 3 0	0 3 0
Cassia lignea	do.	0 13	0 13	do.	0 0 5½	0 0 5½
Dates	gross centner	4 0	4 0	123⅛ lbs.	0 8 0	0 8 0
Dragon's blood	net lb.	0 18	0 18	net lb.	0 0 7½	0 0 7½
Dyes and dye stuffs—viz.						
—— Orpiment	gross centner	2 21	2 20	123⅛ lbs.	0 4 8⅔	0 4 8
—— Mountain blue	per gross lb.	0 12	0 12	gross lb.	0 0 4⅔	0 0 4⅔
—— do. green	gross centner		10 0	123⅛ lbs.		1 0 0
—— Berlin, blue and red	do.	90 0	30 0		0 0 0	3 0 0
—— white lead	do.	5 12	5 0		0 10 4⅔	0 10 0
—— carmine	per loth	0 24	0 24	pr.18 grains.	0 0 9⅔	0 0 9⅔
—— cochineal	gross lb.	0 9½	0 9½	gross lb.	0 0 3⅔	0 0 3⅔
—— indigo	gross centner	7 30	7 30	123⅛ lbs.	0 15 0	0 15 0
—— lamp black (soots)	do.	0 30	0 30		0 1 0	0 1 0
—— king's blue	gross lb.	0 45	0 45	gross lb.	0 1 6	0 1 6
—— *king's* and Naples yellow	do.	2 30	2 30	gross centnr.	0 5 0	0 5 0 / pr 123⅛ lbs.
—— lac paint—Campeachy, Curcuma, Pernambuco, Paris, and London do. of all colours	gross centnr	45 0	45 0	123⅛ lbs.	4 10 0	4 10 0
—— ball lac	do.	16 30	16 30		1 13 0	1 13 0
—— vermillion	do.	0 24	2 40		0 0 9⅔	0 5 4
—— mineral blue	gross lb.	0 7½	0 7½	gross lb.	0 0 2⅔	0 4 2⅔
—— Orleans	gross centner	1 30	1 30	123⅛ lbs.	0 3 0	0 3 0
—— safflower or saffron	do.	1 15	1 15		0 2 6	0 2 6
—— sap green	do.	5 0	5 0		0 10 0	0 10 0
—— shumac	do.	0 9	0 9		0 0 3⅛	0 0 3⅛
—— smalts and blue starch	do.	24 0	7 30		2 8 0	0 15 0
—— verdigris (common)	net do.	5 0	5 0		0 10 0	0 10 0
—— do, (crystalized)	net lb.	0 25½	net centner 37 30	net lb.	0 0 9	3 15 0 / pr.123⅛ lbs.
—— rouge	the ¼ fl. value	0 36	0 36	1 fl. value	0 1 2⅔	0 1 2⅔
—— Indian ink and colours for miniature painting	the gross lb.	1 0	1 0	gross lb.	0 2 0	0 2 0
—— ultramarine	the loth	0 30	0 30	pr.18 grains	0 1 0	0 1 0
—— cinnabar, with distinction	gross centner	105 0	105 0	123⅛ lbs.	10 10 0	10 10 0
Drugs and spices, &c., not specially enumerated	fl. value					
—— for dyeing or medicine	do.	0 3	centner 0 15	1 fl. value	0 0 1½	0 0 6
—— all other kinds	do.	0 6			0 0 2⅔	pr.123⅛ lbs.
Engravings, either wood, copper-plate, or lithographic prints, coloured or plain, or any kind of pictures on paper	net lb.	0 54	0 54	net lb.	0 1 9⅔	0 1 9⅔
Earths, for dyeing, &c., as Armenian brown Cologne, common red, japan, ochre, &c. &c.	gross centnr	0 6	0 6¼	123⅛ lbs.	0 0 2⅔	0 0 2⅔
—— white and yellow	do.	0 0½	0 0½		0 0 0½	0 0 0½
—— Porcelain, Majolika, English clay, &c.	do.	0 2	0 2		0 0 0⅔	0 0 0⅔
—— common potter's clay	per load	0 1½	gross cent. ¼	per load	0 0 0⅔	0 0 0⅔
Eggs, hens, goose, ducks, &c.	per ¼ fl. value	0 3	0 3	¼ fl. value	0 0 1⅓	0 0 0⅔
Emery, in lumps	net centner	0 9	0 12½	123⅛ lbs.	0 0 3⅔	0 0 5
—— ground	gross do.	2 0	2 0		0 4 0	0 4 0
Figures or statues, in marble, alabaster, stone, &c.	1 fl. value	0 12	0 12	1 fl. value	0 0 4⅔	0 0 4⅔
Feathers, viz.						
—— bed feathers	gross centner	5 0	5 0	123⅛ lbs.	0 10 0	0 10 0
—— down	do.	10 0	10 0		1 0 0	1 0 0
—— eider-down	gross lb.	1 0	1 0	gross lb.	0 2 0	0 2 0
—— peacock, ostrich, &c. not prepared	1 fl. value	0 12	0 12	1 fl. value	0 0 4⅔	0 0 4⅔
Figs	gross centner	1 12	1 40	123⅛ lbs.	0 2 4⅔	0 3 4
Fennel seed	do.	2 0	2 0		0 4 0	0 4 0
Fat, for medicinal purposes, as beaver, hare, viper, and deer fat	do.	10 0	10 0		1 0 0	1 0 0
Fire engines	net do.	60 0	10 0		6 0 0	1 0 0
Flints	do.	1 0	1 0		0 2 0	0 2 0
Fireproof materials	gross do.	2 0	2 0		0 4 0	0 4 0
Felt, for polishing	net lb.	0 2	net cent 0 50	net lb.	0 0 0⅔	0 1 8 / pr.123⅛ lbs.
Fish-bones, without distinction	do.	0 36	net cent 10 0		0 1 2⅔	1 0 0
—— whalebone, pure	net centner	1 30	1 30	123⅛ lbs.	0 3 0	0 3 0
—— white fish bone, for goldsmiths' use	do.	0 4½	0 5		0 0 1⅔	0 0 2

(continued.)

ARTICLES.	Duty in Austrian Money and Rates.			Duty in English Money and Rates.			
	Unit of charge	Former duty	Present duty	Unit of charge.	Former duty	Present duty	
		fl. k.	fl. k.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Fish, viz.							
— river or lake-fish, fresh, smoked or salted, as eels, salmon, &c.	gross centnr	8 0	8 0		0 16 0	0 16 0	
— ordinary do., as carp, pike, tench, &c.	do.	1 30	1 30		0 3 0	0 3 0	
— sea fish, and lobsters	do.	2 30	2 30		0 5 0	0 5 0	
— do. do. dried, smoked, or salted.	do.	7 30	7 30		0 15 0	0 15 0	
— do. do. ordinary	do.	0 48	0 48		0 1 7½	0 1 7½	
— do. do. dried, smoked, or salted, &c.	do.	2 24	2 24		0 4 9⅝	0 4 9⅝	
— lamprey	do.	14 24	14 24		1 8 9⅝	1 8 9⅝	
— sturgeon, smoked or salted	do.	4 0	4 0		0 8 0	0 8 0	
— do. roe or caviar	do.	20 0	20 0		2 0 0	2 2 0	
— roe of carp, and other common fish	do.	1 15	1 15		0 2 6	0 2 6	
— cod fish (*Laberdan*)	do.	5 0	5 0		0 10 0	0 10 0	
— anchovies and sardines, fresh	do.	1 15	1 15		0 2 6	0 2 6	
— — — salted	do.	3 45	3 45		0 7 6	0 7 6	
— stock-fish, flat-fish, round-fish, herrings, flounders and sprats	do.	2 0	2 0		0 4 0	0 4 0	
Fish oil	do.	0 18	0 18		0 0 7½	0 0 7½	
Flax (roots)	per load	0 6	gross centnr 0 1	per load	0 0 2⅝	0 0 0⅝ pr. 123½ lbs	
— hackled, &c.	gross centner	0 15	0 15	123½ lbs.	0 0 6	0 0 6	
Fruit, as pomegranates, pine-apples, quinces, and rosemary apples	do.	2 15	2 15		0 4 6	0 4 6	
— *lacerosi*, Jews and Paradise (or Adam's) apples	do.	7 30	7 30		0 15 0	0 15 0	
— lemons, oranges, &c., and their peel	do.	1 30	1 30		0 3 0	0 3 0	
— lemon juice, for dyeing	do.	0 3	0 3		0 0 1½	0 0 1½	
— pignoli nuts	do.	6 0	6 0		0 0 2⅝	0 0 2⅝	
— pistachio do.	do.	20 0	20 0		2 0 0	2 0 0	
— grapes, dried, and raisins, also currants	do.	4 0	4 0		0 8 0	0 8 0	
— common, as orchard and garden fruit, viz. apples, pears, cherries, &c. &c.	gross centnr	0 9	0 9	123½ lbs.	0 0 3½	0 0 3½	
— do. dried and preserved	do.	0 36	0 36		0 1 2⅝	0 1 2⅝	
— do. pickled (without sugar)	do.	1 0	1 0		0 2 0	0 2 0	
Fancy goods, as articles of gold and silver, ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoiseshell, bronze, and lackered ware, &c. &c.	the 1 fl. val.	0 36	0 36	1 fl. value	0 1 2⅝	0 1 2⅝	
Furriers' wares	do.	0 12	0 12		0 0 4⅜	0 0 4⅜	
Frankincense	do.	7 30	7 30	123½ lbs.	0 15 0	0 15 0	
Gall apples or nuts	gross centner	0 45	0 45		0 1 6	0 1 6	
Grain viz:—							
— wheat	do.	0 22½	0 22½		0 0 9	0 0 9	
— Indian	do.	0 17	0 17		0 0 6¾	0 0 6¾	
— rye	do.	0 15	0 16		0 0 6	0 0 6⅜	
— barley	do.	0 15	0 15		0 0 6	0 0 6	
— not in the husk	do.	0 40	0 40		0 1 4	0 1 4	
— oats	do.	0 11	0 11		0 0 4⅜	0 0 4⅜	
— buckwheat	do.	0 13	0 13		0 0 5⅛	0 0 5⅛	
— millet	do.	0 17	0 17		0 0 6¾	0 0 6¾	
— and buckwheat ground (broken)	do.	0 24	0 24		0 0 9⅜	0 0 9⅜	
— vetches	do.	0 12½	0 12½		0 0 5	0 0 5	
— beans	do.	0 13½	0 13½		0 0 5⅜	0 0 5⅜	
— peas and lentils	do.	0 32½	0 32½		0 1 1	0 1 1	
— meal of all kinds	do.	0 24	0 24		0 0 9⅜	0 0 9⅜	
Glass and glass wares, viz:—							
— window, common and hollow glass of all sorts	do.	18 0	6 40		1 16 0	0 13 4	
— Crystal, cut and polished, and looking-glass plates	the fl. value	0 36	centner 20 0	1 fl. value	0 1 2⅝	2 0 0 123½ lbs.	
— eye glasses and spectacles (mounted or not)	do.	0 12	0 12		0 0 4⅜	0 0 4⅜	
— do. for optical instruments	do.	0 6	0 6		0 0 2⅜	0 0 2⅜	
— and enamelled beads, &c., and small glass-ware	net centner	120 0	30 0	123¾ lbs.	12 0 0	3 0 0	
— flint and crown glass	gross do.	0 6	0 6⅜		0 0 2⅜	0 0 2⅜	
Gold, in ingots, &c. and platina	the mark	0 3	0 3	the mark	0 0 1⅛	0 0 1⅛	
— plate or bullion	gross lb.		2 8	gross lb.		9 4 3⅛	
— wire, tinsel, leaf, knittings, &c.	the fl. value	0 36	0 36	1 fl. value	0 1 2⅝	0 1 2⅝	
— workers' chisels, &c.	gross lb.	0 15	gross centnr ¼	gross lb.	0 0 6	0 0 0⅛ pr 123½ lbs	
Garnets, oriental or foreign, rough	net lb.	1 12	1 12	net lb.	0 2 4⅜	0 2 4⅜	
— cut, &c. of all sorts	1 fl. value	0 12	0 12	1 fl. value	0 0 4⅜	0 0 4⅜	
Gums, rosins, &c.							
— gum ammoniac, mastic, storax, rosin, &c. and all others not specially enumerated	gross centnr	6 30	6 30	123½ lbs.	0 13 0	0 13 0	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in Austrian Money and Rates.				Duty in English Money and Rates.							
	Unit of charge.	Former duty		Present duty.		Unit of charge.	Former duty			Present duty.		
		fl.	k.	fls.	k.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gums, arabic, senegal, copal shellac, sanderack, &c. &c. &c., and all others for manufacturing purposes, not specially enumerated	do.	0	48	0	48		0	1	7⅕	0	1	7⅕
—— elastic (Caoutchouc)	gross lb.	0	13½	net centner 5	0	gross lb.	0	0	5⅕	0 10 0 pr 123½ lbs.		
—— do. do.												
—— do. do. manufactures of the above	net centner			25	0	123½ lbs.				2 10 0		
Gypsum	the load	0	30	gross cent. 6		the load	0	1	0	0 0 2⅘ 123½ lbs.		
Glovers' wares	1 fl. value	0	36	net lb. 1	36	1 fl. value	0	1	2⅘	0 3 2⅘ per lb.		
Garlic	net centner	0	36	0	50	123½ lbs.	0	1	2⅘			
Glue	do.			2	30					0 5 0		
Gunpowder *	do.	24	0	24	0		0	0	9⅗	0 0 9⅗		
Hair of Angora, &c., camels' hair	gross centner	1	12	1	15	123½ lbs.	0	2	4⅘	0 2 6		
—— beaver	gross lb.	0	15	0	15	gross lb.	0	0	6	0 0 6		
—— hares and rabbits	do.	0	3½	0	3½		0	0	1⅘	0 0 1⅘		
—— oxen and deer, not felled	gross centner	0	15	0	12½	123½ lbs.	0	0	5	0 0 5		
—— ditto, felled	do.	0	24	0	25		0	0	10	0 0 10		
—— human	lb. gross	0	30	0	30	gross lb.	0	1	0	0 1 0		
—— horse, without distinction	net centner	0	24	0	25	123⅘ lbs.	0	0	9⅗	0 0 10		
—— common goats' or dogs' hair, not picked	gross do.	0	12	0	12½		0	0	4⅗	0 0 5		
—— ditto, ditto, assorted and picked	do.	10	0	10	0		1	0	0	1 0 0		
Hair powder	gross centner	4	48	5	0		0	9	7⅕	0 10 0		
Hemp, with the roots (plants)	per load	0	6	centner 0	1	per load	0	0	2⅘	0 0 0⅘		
——hackled or not	gross centner	0	12	0	12½	123⅓ lbs.	0	0	4⅘	0 0 5		
Hackles for flax, &c.	do.	1	0	1	0		0	2	0	0 2 0		
Hartshorn, in pieces	net do.	1	0	1	0		0	2	0	0 2 0		
——— burnt	do.	3	36	3	20		0	7	2⅘	0 6 8		
Honey in the comb	gross do.	0	48	2	30		0	1	7⅕	0 5 0		
——— cleaned	do.	2	24				0	4	9⅗			
Hops, without distinction	do.	4	0	4	0		0	8	0	0 8 0		
Hop plants	1 florin value	0	0½	0	0½	1 fl. value	0	0	0⅕	0 0 0⅕		
Horns, as ox, cows', bucks', goats', &c. also tips and plates	net centner	0	18	0	12½	123½ lbs.	0	0	7⅕	0 0 5		
Hats of beaver, silk, and whalebone, except straw	each	3	0	1	0	each	0	6	0	0 2 0		
—— of any other description of felt hats or caps	do.	0	36	0	30		0	1	2⅘	0 1 0		
Herbs, leaves or flowers for medicinal purposes, or for dyeing, not enumerated	gross centner	0	18	0	25	123⅓ lbs.	0	0	7⅕	0 0 10		
Horse-hair cloths	net lb.	1	0	1	0	net lb.	0	2	0	0 2 0		
——— sieve bottoms	net centner	0	4¾	0	4	123⅓ lbs.	0	0	1⅘	0 0 1⅘		
Jewellery, precious stones, gems, pearls, opal, &c.	the 1 florin value	0	0½	0	0½	1 fl. value	0	0	0⅕	0 0 0⅕		
Iron ore	per load	0	1½	net centnr 0	0½	per load	0	0	0⅗	0 0 0 1/10 pr 123½ lbs.		
—— unmanufactured	net centner	2	24	2	24	123⅓ lbs.	0	4	9⅗	0 4 9⅗		
—— cast, as stoves, kettles, &c.	do.	5	24	5	54		0	10	9⅗	0 10 9⅗		
—— chips, and filings	per load	12	0	net centnr 2	24	per load	1	4	0	0 4 9⅗ pr 123½ lbs		
—— old and broken	net centner	2	24	2	24	123⅓ lbs.	0	4	9⅗	0 4 9⅗		
—— pig (unrefined)	do.	4	12	4	12		0	8	4⅘	0 8 4⅘		
—— bar, wheelbands & anchors, &c.	do.	6	0	6	0		0	12	0	0 12 0		
—— steel (crude)	do.	6	0	6	0		0	12	0	0 12 0		
——— prepared or stretched, of all sizes	do.	7	12	7	12		0	15	0	0 15 0		
——— fine, cast, as screws and plates, &c.	net centner	3	30	3	30		0	7	0	0 7 0		
—— in sheets (black)	gross centner	9	36	9	36		0	19	2⅘	0 19 2⅘		
——— white tinned	do.	15	36	15	36		1	11	2⅘	1 11 2⅘		
—— and steel wire	net centner	12	0	12	0		1	4	4	1 4 0		
—— *coarse wares* of iron, such as blacksmith's work, chains of all kinds, &c.	do.	12	0	12	0		1	4	0	1 4 0		
—— locksmith's work, carriage-springs, &c.	do.	60	0	60	0		6	0	0	6 0 0		
—— ditto fine wares, as compasses, tongs, snuffers, cutlery, &c.	1 florin value	0	36	0	36	1 fl. value	0	1	2⅘	0 1 2⅘		
—— ditto saws and files	net lb.	0	12	0	12	net lb.	0	0	4⅘	0 0 4⅘		
—— chisels for gravers' use	gross lb.	0	15	0	15	gross lb.	0	0	6	0 0 6		
Ivory, viz. elephants' teeth, whole or in pieces	net centner	1	12	1	12	123½ lbs.	0	2	4⅘	0 2 4⅘		
—— scraped	gross do.	0	43	0	46		0	1	5⅕	0 1 5⅕		

(continued.)

* This can only be imported by special permission from the Ordnance department.

ARTICLES.	Duty in Austrian Money and Rates.					Duty in English Money and Rates.				
	Unit of charge.	Former duty fl.	k.	Present duty. fl.	k.	Unit of charge.	Former duty £.	s.	d.	Present duty. £.	s.	d.
Ivory, burnt	gross centner	3	36	3	20		0	7	2⅔	0	6	8
Isinglass	net do.	0	54	0	50		0	1	9⅓	0	1	8
Jalap	gross lb.	0	45	0	45	gross lb.	0	1	6	0	1	6
Indigo	gross centner	7	30	8	0	123½ lbs.	0	15	0	0	16	0
Instruments, optical, surgical, &c. in or out of the cases	1 fl. value	0	6	0	6	1 fl. value	0	0	2⅔	0	0	2⅔
—— musical and musical clocks	do.	0	12	0	12		0	0	4⅔	0	0	4⅔
Juniper berries	gross centner	1	18	0	25	123½ lbs.	0	1	7½	0	0	10
Kernels, scarlet beans, &c.		5	0	5	0	do.	0	10	0	0	10	0
—— nux vomica	do.	1	30	1	40	do	0	3	0	0	3	4
Lead, viz. old lead, in pigs, &c.	net centner	6	18	6	18	do.	0	12	7½	0	12	7½
—— shot and balls	do.	7	12	7	12		0	14	4½	0	14	4½
—— for windows, pipes, &c.	do.	8	24	8	24		0	16	9⅓	0	16	9⅓
—— litharge of lead, gold, and silver	gross centner	6	36	6	36		0	13	2⅔	0	13	2⅔
—— pencils	net lb.	4	48	1	36	net lb.	0	9	7½	0	3	2⅔
Lime	the load	0	2	gross centner 0	0½	the load	0	0	0½	0 / 123½ lbs.	0	0½
Leather of the following kinds, whether *dressed in oil*, prepared *in alum* (white) or *blackened* by a vitriolic process, viz.												
—— wild goat and deer, stag, &c.	net centner			37	30	123½ lbs.				3	15	0
—— buffalo, ox, and cow	do.			10	50					1	1	8
—— calf	do.			25	50					2	11	8
—— hogs, sheep, kids, and cats	do.			18	20					1	16	8
—— of the following descriptions prepared in *tanners' bark, herbs*, or *gallnuts*, viz.												
—— buck, ram, sheep, goat, and kid	net centner			10	0					1	0	0
—— articles of the above sorts of leather *prepared with herbs*, whether *plain* or *dyed*	do.			8	20					6	16	8
—— calf, dog, brown and black, cow, horse and sea-horse, hogs, bootlegs and purse-bags, &c. made of the above	do.			15	0					1	10	0
—— Muscovy, without distinction	do.			10	0					1	0	0
—— pound leather	do.			8	20					0	16	8
—— *coloured, varnished, &c.* viz. calf, Morocco, Spanish and Cordovan, shagreen, &c. and all kinds of leather, varnished, gilt, or painted—also parchment	do.			40	0					4	0	0
—— beaver leather	do.			0	3					0	0	1½
Lime (bird)	gross centner	2	0	2	0					0	4	0
Linen and hempen manufactures, knit and worked, &c.	net lb.	6	0	3	36	net lb.	0	4	0			
—— woven, as veils	do.	18	0	8	0		0	12	0	0	7	2⅔
—— batistes	do.	These were formerly imported for private use only, on paying the provincial tax, and a consumption duty of 6 fls.		6	0		1	16	0	1	16	0
—— tapes, ribbands, threads, &c. including the paper on which they may be rolled	do.	2	30	2	0	net lb.	0	5	0	0	4	0
—— fine linen handkerchiefs and table linen of all kinds	do.	3	20⅔	3	0		0	6	8½	0	6	0
—— all other kinds of ordinary linen whether dyed, plain, or striped, and not specially enumerated	do.	0	33	0	25		0	1	1½	0	0	10
—— of the ordinary sorts, as coarse packing-cloth, straw-sacks, &c.	do.	0	33	0	25		0	1	1½	0	0	10
Note.—Linens mixed with stuffs, silk, or cotton, will be found in this tariff under the head of woollen manufactures.												
—— Journeymen, mechanics, and poor persons are allowed to bring in a quantity of common linen, not exceeding 10 lbs. weight, on paying on	the lb.	0	11	0	9	the lb.	0	0	4⅔	0	0	3½
—— oil-cloth of all sorts	net lb.	0	25	0	24	net lb.	0	0	10	0	0	9⅔
—— sail-duck	do.	0	18	0	12		0	0	7½	0	0	4⅔
—— fly nets and gauze	do.	0	49	0	34		0	1	7½	0	1	2⅔
—— fishermen's nets & hand nets	net centner	15	0	13	20	123½ lbs.	1	10	0	1	0	8

All formerly at various heavy duties ranging from 25 to 120 florins.

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in Austrian Money and Rates.				Duty in English Money and Rates.			
	Unit of charge.	Former duty		Present duty.	Unit of charge.	Former duty		Present duty.
		fl. k.		fl. k.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Laurel and laurel leaves	gross do.	1 24		1 24		0 2 9⅗		0 2 9⅗
Lard, hogs', and goose grease	do.	2 30		2 30		0 5 0		0 5 0
Lace, of all kinds	the 1 fl. value	0 36		0 36	1 fl. value	0 1 2⅖		0 1 2⅖
Liquorice	net centner	4 0		8 20	123½ lbs.	0 8 0		0 16 8
Musk and civit	per gross loth	0 36		0 36	the 18 grains	0 1 2⅖		0 1 2⅖
Meat, butchers' of all kinds, fresh	gross centner	0 4		0 50	123½ lbs.	0 0 1⅗		0 1 8
—— salted	do.	2 30		2 55		0 5 0		0 5 10
Malt	do.	0 12		0 12		0 0 4⅗		0 0 4⅗
—— ground	net do.	0 3		0 3		0 0 1⅕		0 0 1⅕
Mercery, ordinary small wares of, not fancy goods	1 flor. value	0 36		0 36	1 fl. value	0 1 2⅖		0 1 2⅖
Magnesia	gross lb.	0 12		0 12	gross lb.	0 0 4⅗		0 0 4⅗
Magnet, loadstone (rough)	1 fl. value	0 6		0 6	1 fl. value	0 0 2⅖		0 0 2⅖
Manna	gross centner	1 15		1 15	123½ lbs.	0 2 6		0 2 6
Marble, rough	net do.	0 0½		0 0½		0 0 0⅕		0 0 0⅕
—— cut	1 fl. value	0 6		0 6	1 fl. value	0 0 2⅖		0 0 2⅖
Machines and parts of	do.	0 6		0 6		0 0 2⅖		0 0 2⅖
Mats of reed, straw, &c.	the 100	1 15		1 15	the 100	0 2 6		0 2 6
Metal, composition—as brass, pinchbeck, &c.	net centner	26 24		8 20	123½ lbs.	2 12 9⅗		0 16 8
—— in sheets, plates, &c.	do.	45 36		13 20		4 11 2⅗		1 5 8
—— manufactured articles of above, as buttons, pins, nails, candle sticks, &c.	do.	60 0		60 0		6 0 0		6 0 0
—— hammered work, as leaves, foil, &c	1 fl. value	0 36		0 36	1 fl. value	0 1 2⅖		0 1 2⅖
—— tinsel	net centner	0 7½		gross cnt. 12 30	123½ lbs.	0 0 3⅕		1 5 0
—— wire strings, as piano, guitar strings, &c.	do.	16 40		16 40		1 13 4		1 13 4
—— chafed for bronsing	do.	0 12		gross cnt. 20 0		0 0 4⅗		2 0 0
—— pieces of, old and broken	gross centner	1 36		1 40		0 3 2⅖		0 3 4
Mead	do.	1 50		1 40		0 3 8		0 3 4
Minerals and petrifactions, unenumerated	1 fl. value	0 3		0 3	1 fl. value	0 0 1⅕		0 0 1⅕
—— cut or wrought	do.	0 6		0 6		0 0 2⅖		0 0 2⅖
Mithridate or theriac	gross lb.	0 54		0 54	gross lb.	0 1 9⅗		0 1 9⅗
—— animal	gross centner	27 0		27 0	123½ lbs.	2 14 0		2 14 0
Must of fruit	do.	0 18		0 30		0 0 7⅕		0 1 0
Mill-stones	each	0 12		0 12	each	0 0 4⅗		0 0 4⅗
—— for hand mills	do.	0 3		0 3		0 0 1⅕		0 0 1⅕
Minted coins of gold or silver		free		free		free		free
Mace and nutmegs	gross lb.	0 54		0 54	gross lb.	0 1 9⅗		0 1 9⅗
Millinery of all sorts	1 fl. value	0 36		0 36	1 fl. value	0 1 2⅖		0 1 2⅖
Mustard seed and meal	gross centner	6 30		6 30	123½ lbs.	0 13 8		0 13 8
—— prepared	do.	10 0		10 0		1 0 0		1 0 0
Needles, for sewing, without distinction	net lb.	2 0		2 0	net lb.	0 4 0		0 4 0
Natron	gross centner			3 20	123½ lbs.			0 6 8
Nickel	do.			6 40				0 13 4
Nuts, ordinary	do.	0 30		0 30		0 1 0		0 1 0
hazel nuts	do.	1 0		1 0		0 2 0		0 2 0
Oil, olive	gross centner	4 0		4 0	123½ lbs.	0 8 0		0 8 0
—— hemp, rape, and linseed, palm and cocoa nut	do.	2 30		2 30		0 5 0		0 5 0
—— black pitch, stone, turpentine, and hartshorn	do.	2 0		2 0		0 4 0		0 4 0
—— fine essential oils, as of bergamot, cassia, lemon, rose, jessamine, millefleurs, orange, &c. &c.	gross lb.	2 6		2 6	gross lb.	0 4 2⅖		0 4 2⅖
—— of ordinary descriptions, as of mint, cubebs, myrrh, sperm, &c	do.	0 36		0 36		0 1 2⅖		0 1 2⅖
—— of the most common sorts, viz.—of laurel, almond, poppy, juniper, &c.	do.	0 6		0 6		0 0 2⅖		0 0 2⅖
—— for medical purposes	do.	0 15		0 15		0 0 6		0 0 6
Olives, fresh or dried	gross centner	0 15		0 15	123½ lbs.	0 0 6		0 0 6
—— green, pickled	do.	2 0		2 0		0 4 0		0 4 0
Opium	gross lb.	1 6		1 6	gross lb.	0 2 2⅖		0 2 2⅖
Oakum	gross centner	0 5		0 5	123½ lbs.	0 0 2		0 0 2
Onions	do.	0 48		0 50		0 1 7⅕		0 1 8
Pens and quills without distinction	the 1000	1 0		1 0	the 1000	0 2 0		0 2 0
Poultry and game, &c., as								
—— turkeys and geese	the pair			0 6	the pair			0 0 2⅖
—— ducks and capons	do.	On all these there was formerly paid an import duty of 6k. per 1 florin value.		0 3				0 0 1⅕
—— hens	do.			0 2				0 0 0⅘
—— doves	do.			0 0½				0 0 0⅕
—— grouse, woodcocks, pheasants, swans, &c.	do.			0 8				0 0 3⅕
—— wild ducks, geese, partridges, white grouse, snipes, &c.	do.			0 4				0 0 1⅗
—— plovers, moor hen, and wild doves	do.			0 2				0 0 0⅘
—— fieldfares, thrushes, larks, and quails	the dozen			0 3				0 0 1⅕

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in Austrian Money and Rates.				Duty in English Money and Rates.					
	Unit of charge.	Former duty		Present duty.		Unit of charge.	Former duty			Present duty.		
		fl.	k.	fl.	k.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Poultry, all other descriptions of small birds	the dozen			0	1					0	0	0⅜
Paintings, except those on paper	the fl. value	0	12	0	12					0	0	4½
Pencils, lead	gross centner	0	6	0	6¼	123½ lbs.	0	0	2⅜	0	0	2⅜
Palm and oil twigs	do.	8	0	8	0		0	16	0	0	16	0
Paper, writing and letter paper, and all sorts of a more common description	do.	7	30	net centnr 3	20		0	15	0			
—— post, vellum, note and card paper, &c.	do.	20	0				2	0	0	0	6	8
—— very fine, coloured, engraven, or painted paper, &c.	do.	45	0	10	0		4	10	0	1	0	0
—— gold and silver paper, fine blotting paper	net lb.			2	40	net lb.				0	5	4
	net centner	0	3	0	3	123½ lbs.	0	0	1½	0	0	1½
—— pasteboard	gross do.	2	0	netcent. 0	50		0	4	0	0	1	8
—— press boards	net do.			0	5					0	0	2
Perfumery, fine scented waters, soaps, pomatum, powder, &c.	1 fl. value	0	36	gross lb. 0	48	1 fl. value	0	1	2⅜	per lb. 0	1	7½
Pitch, white and black, and common rosin of fir, tar, &c.	gross centnr	0	3	0	3	123½ lbs.	0	0	1½	0	0	1½
—— torches	net do.	2	24	2	30		0	4	0⅜	0	5	0
Pearl shell, or mother of pearl	do.	2	30	2	30		0	5	0	0	5	0
Pepper, long, black and white, allspice pepper-dust, &c.	gross do.	20	0	20	0		2	0	0	2	0	0
—— Cayenne	do.	6	0	6	0		0	12	0	0	12	0
Phosphorus	net loth	0	2½	0	2½	Net loth of 18 grains	0	0	1	0	0	1
Potash	gross centner	0	7	0	6¼	123½ lbs.	0	0	2⅜	0	0	2⅜
Paste of flour, maccaroni, wafers, &c.	do.	4	0	4	0		0	8	0	0	8	0
Pottery, porcelain	1 fl. value	0	36	0	36	1 fl. value	0	1	2⅜	0	1	2⅜
—— stoneware (fayence)	gross centner	30	0	7	30	123½ lbs.	3	0	0	0	15	0
—— black, fire-proof, as crucibles, tiles, &c.	do.	0	24	0	25		0	0	9⅜	0	0	10
—— of all other descriptions of clay or earthenware, with or without glazing	1 fl. value	0	12	0	12	1 fl. value	0	0	4¾	0	0	4¾
—— sets of tea-cups and saucers, &c. for children (toys)	do.			0	36					0	1	2⅜
Quicksilver, base	gross centner	90	0	90	0	123½ lbs.	9	0	0	9	0	0
—— preparations of all kinds	per lb.	1	12	1	12	per lb.	0	2	4½	0	2	4½
Rags, blotting-paper, &c.	net centner	0	3	0	3	123½ lbs.	0	0	1⅜	0	0	1⅜
Rice	gross do.	0	54	0	54		0	1	9⅜	0	1	9⅜
Rinds and bark, medicinal, as Peruvian	gross lb.	0	3	0	3	gross lb.	0	0	1½	0	0	1½
—— Cortex, Augutura, and China, Nova	do. centner	prohibited.		18	0	123½ lbs.	prohibited			1	16	0
—— all other descriptions of bark, for medicinal purposes	do.	1	30	1	30		0	3	0	0	3	0
—— quercitron	do.	0	15	0	15		0	0	6	0	0	6
—— all others for dyeing	1 fl. value	0	3	0	3	1 fl. value	0	0	1½	0	0	1½
Reeds or canes, viz.:												
—— cassia	net lb.	0	3	0	3	net lb.	0	0	1½	0	0	1½
—— Spanish reeds and all unfinished canes	1 fl. value	0	12	0	12	1 fl. value	0	0	4¾	0	0	4¾
—— canes and sticks finished, and rattans	do.	0	36	0	36	123½ lbs.	0	1	2⅜	0	1	2⅜
—— for chairs	gross centner	2	12	2	5		0	4	4⅞	0	4	4⅞
—— for weavers	do.	0	6	0	6½		0	0	2⅜	0	0	2⅜
Red stone, viz.—red chalk	do.	0	24	0	25		0	0	9⅜	0	0	10
—— set in wood	gross lb.	0	21	0	20	gross lb.	0	0	8⅜	0	0	8
Ropemakers' work	net centner	18	0	2	30	123½ lbs.	1	16	0	0	5	0
Roots of a valuable description, as jalap, senna, and snake root, &c.	gross do.	5	0	5	0		0	10	0	0	10	0
—— of ordinary descriptions, as succory, &c.	do.	0	30	1	40		0	1	0	0	3	4
—— chiva root	do.	0	22½	0	25		0	0	9	0	0	10
—— white sea flower-root	net do.	0	3½	0	25		0	0	1⅜			
—— (bulbs) flower roots	gross centner	3	0	3	20		0	6	0	0	6	8
Spirits, &c. viz.—Brandy (French) and common whiskey, cherry-water (*kirchenwasser*) &c. and spirits of wine	gross centnr.	5	0	5	0	123½ lbs.	0	10	0	0	10	0
—— Arrack and rum, and all other spirituous liquors, as well as essence of punch, &c. &c., in kegs or cask	do.	12	20	13	20		1	6	8	1	6	8
do. do. in bottles	do.	10	0	10	0		1	0	0	1	0	0
Stone for building, and sand	per load.	0	1½	0	0½	per load	0	0	0¼	0	0	0,1
Steam engines		free		free			free			free.		

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in Austrian Money and Rates.			Duty in English Money and Rates.		
	Unit of charge.	Former duty	Present duty,	Unit of charge.	Former duty	Present duty.
		fl. k.	fl. k.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Skins and hides, raw, and entirely undressed, viz.—ox, cow, bullock, horse, ass, and mule, undressed..		All formerly at much higher and specific rates of duty. These were generally levied on the *skins separately*, or on the net lb. weight, &c.	net centner 0 25	123⅓ lbs.		0 0 10
—— buck, calf, cat and dog, sheep and lambs, shagreen (fish), hare, &c. &c. in a perfectly raw and unmanufactured state.....			net centner 0 50			0 1 8
—— lamb skins, salted, and partially manufactured.....			net centner 8 20			0 16 8
—— sheep, lambs, pig, deer, dogs and calves, partially dressed on the under (flesh) side.....			net centner 16 40			1 13 4
—— bears', wolves', lions', monkeys' panthers', foxes', seahorse, &c. &c.—skins *raw* and unmanufactured.....			net centner 10 0			1 0 0
—— do. do. do. manufactured.....			net centner 25 0			2 10 0
—— marmot, polecat, lynx, Astrakan and Angora skins, &c., in the raw state.....			net centner 25 0			2 10 0
—— do. do. do. partly dressed; also foxes' necks, backs, brushes, &c.—geese and swans' skins, &c.....			net centner 50 0			5 0 0
—— squirrel, chinchilla, otter and martin skins—undressed.....			net centner 50 0			5 0 0
—— do. do. do. dressed:—also white, blue, and black, fox skins, sable and ermine, do. dressed or undressed..			the net lb. 1 0	net lb.		0 2 0
Samples of goods (small pieces).....	fl. value	0 0½	0 0½	fl. value	0 0 0½	0 0 0½
Slates, writing—and slate pencils...	net centner	1 36	1 40	123⅓ lbs.	0 3 2⅔	0 3 4
Saddlers' wares and saddlery.....	fl. value	0 12	0 12	fl. value	0 0 4⅘	0 0 4⅘
Saltpetre.....	gross centner	3 45	3 45	123⅓ lbs.	0 7 6	0 7 6
——— refined.....	net do.	9 0	9 0		0 18 0	0 18 0
[The above can only be imported or exported by special official permission.]						
Salt, rock and sea.....	gross centner	prohibited.	0 30		prohibited.	0 1 0
—— yellow amber.....	gross lb.	1 18	gross cent. 15 0	gross lb.	0 1 7½ 0 1 3	0 0 6. pr 123⅓ lbs.
—— clove.....	do.	0 37½				
—— acids—as sulphuric, vitriolic, tartaric, &c. &c.....	do.	0 9	gross cent. 5 0		0 0 3¼	0 10 0
—— all medicinal salts,—unenumerated.....	gross centner	6 0	5 0	123⅓ lbs.	0 12 0	0 10 0
—— glauber salts,—crude or calcined	do.	0 49	0 12½		0 1 4	0 0 5
Seed—rape seed.....	do.		0 8			0 0 3⅕
—— all other descriptions,—as medicinal, or garden seeds, &c.—also, those use for dyeing, &c. not specially enumerated.....	do.	0 18	0 50		0 0 7⅕	0 1 8
Scammony.....	gross lb.	0 18	0 18	gross lb.	0 0 7⅕	0 0 7⅕
——— pure.....	do.	0 36	0 36		0 0 2⅘	0 1 2⅘
Sheep's wool, and offal of all wool..	gross centner	0 30	0 30	123⅓ lbs.	0 1 0	0 1 0
—— manufactures of sheep's wool &c.; FINE, as casimeres, merinos, plush, &c. &c.....	net lb.	All formerly paid a duty of 36 ks. on the 1 fl. value, when specially admitted.	1 50	net lb.		0 3 8
—— of a more ORDINARY DESCRIPTION, mixed with linen, yarn, horse-hair, &c. &c. as stockings, gloves, &c.....	do.		0 40			0 1 4
—— *worked* or *woven*,—as common carpets, flannels, blankets, friezes, &c.....	do.		0 40			0 1 4
—— Shawls, scarfs, &c. without distinction.....	1 fl. value	0 36	0 36	1 fl. value	0 1 2⅘	0 1 2⅘
Shears, sheep.....	gross centner	7 0	7 0	123⅓ lbs.	0 14 0	0 14 0
—— cloth.....	each	2 0	2 0	each	0 4 0	0 4 0
Ships.....	1 fl. value	0 3	0 3	1 fl. value	0 0 1⅕	0 0 1⅕
Smalts and blue starch *(see Colours)*						
Snails.....	gross centner	1 0	1 0	123⅓ lbs.	0 2 0	0 2 0
Shoemakers' wares, of leather, cloths, &c.....	1 fl. value	0 12	0 12	1 fl. value	0 0 4⅘	0 0 4⅘
Sponges for baths or horses.....	net lb.	0 12	0 12	net lb.	0 0 4⅘	0 0 4⅘
—— crop and sea sponge.....	gross centner	2 15	2 15	123⅓ lbs.	0 4 6	0 4 6
—— larch and elder.....	do.	3 30	3 30		0 7 0	0 7 0
Sulphur, without distinction.....	do.	2 24	0 50		0 4 9⅗	0 1 8
—— flour of.....	do.	4 0	4 0		0 8 0	0 8 0
Silk-worm eggs.....	gross lb.	0 8	0 8	gross lb.	0 0 3⅕	0 0 3⅕
——— cocoons.....	net centner	0 16	0 12½	123⅓ lbs.	0 0 6⅘	0 0 5

(*continued*

ARTICLES.	Duty in Austrian Money and Rates.					Duty in English Money and Rates.					
	Unit of charge.	Former duty		Present duty.		Unit of charge.	Former duty			Present duty.	
		fl.	k.	fl.	k.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s. d.
Silk raw, not spun	do.	0	39	0	40	123⅓ lbs.	0	1	3½	0	1
—spun for weaving	do.	50	50	50	50		5	1	8	5	1 8
— cleaned and dyed	do.	63	19½	62	30		6	6	7½	6	5 0
— for sewing, knitting, &c.	do.	152	16½	150	0		15	4	6⅝	15	0 0
— *floret silk*, raw and waste of, whether reeled or not, but not hackled	do.	Various duties from 2fls. to 21 fls.		0	50					0	1 8
— all other sorts, raw or cleaned, but not hackled	do.			0	25					0	0 10
— of the above kinds, hackled, cleaned, or dyed, but not spun or thrown	do.			7	30					0	15 0
— do. do. spun, or twisted, &c. cleaned, dyed, coloured or raw; also fancy silk *(fantasie seide)*	do.			20	0					2	0 0
Silk manufactures of all descriptions	net lb.	14	24	10	0	net lb.	1	8	0⅜	1	0 0
— and woollen manufactures, mixed, as velvets, half silk handkerchiefs, &c.	do.			3	36	net lb.				0	7 2⅝
Soap, common and oil soap	gross centner	2	30	4	0	123⅓ lbs.	0	5	0	0	8 0
— do. Venice, Trieste, &c. with a certificate	do.			2	20	do.				0	5 0
Sievemaker's wares	1 fl. value	0	12	0	12	1 fl. value	0	0	4⅜	0	0 4⅜
Sealing-wax	net centner	1	12	net lb. 0	24	123⅓ lbs.	0	2	4⅜	0	0 9⅝ per lb.
Silver in bars, pieces, or plates, bullion, &c.	per mark	0	1	0	1	per mark	0	0	0⅜	0	0 0⅝
— wire, plate, spangles, strings, &c.	fl. value	0	36	0	36	1 fl. value	0	1	2⅝	0	1 2⅝
— hammered or beaten	per mark	0	14½	gross lb. 0	24	per mark	0	0	5⅝	0	0 9⅜
— plates, and vessels of new or old silver (gilt or not), candlesticks, jugs, &c. of which the value of the labour is not equal to the metal	do.	3	0	6	0	do.	0	6	0	0	12 0
Soda	gross centner	0	11	0	12½	123⅓ lbs.	0	0	4⅜	0	0 5
Spanish flies (cantharides)	do. lb.	0	3¾	0	4	gross lb.	0	0	1⅝	0	0 1⅝
Sauces (fish), and made dishes of fish or meat	fl. value	0	12	0	12	1 fl. value	0	0	4⅜	0	0 4⅜
Stanfol, looking-glass foil	net centner	18	0	18	0	123⅓ lbs.	0	0	7⅛	0	0 7⅛
Starch	gross do.	2	0	2	0	do.	0	4	0	0	4 0
Stonecutters' work	florin value	0	12	0	12	1 fl. value	0	0	4⅜	0	0 4⅜
Stirik lizard	each	0	4	0	4	each	0	0	1⅝	0	0 1⅝
Sand, common	net centner	0	3			123⅓ lbs.	0	0	1⅝		
— fine, coloured	do.	1	30	0	25	do.	0	3	0	0	0 10
— bone	do.	0	48			do.	0	1	5⅞		
Straw, common	per load	0	2½	gr. centner 0	0½	per load	0	0	1	123⅓ lbs. 0	0 0½
— Swiss, for braids	per fl. value	0	6	do. 0	6½	1 fl. value	0	2	2⅝	do. 0	0 2⅝
Straw wares, not ornamental, but for domestic purposes, as baskets, &c.	florin value	0	3	0	3	do.	0	0	1⅛	0	0 0⅛
— plaids of, and bark braids	do.	0	12	gr. centner 10	0	do.	0	0	4⅜	123⅓ lbs. 1	0 0
Sausages and blood-puddings	gross centner	0	12	0	12	123⅓ lbs.	0	0	4⅜	0	0 4⅜
Sugar, refined, of all sorts, in lumps, &c.	net do.	21	0	18	0	do.	2	2	0	1	16 0
— raw, powdered for the trade	do.	21	0	15	0	do.	2	2	0	1	10 0
— do. for the use of refiners	do.	14	0	7	30	do.	1	8	0	0	15 0
— all other sorts for refiners	do.	7	0			do.	0	14	0		
— syrup (molasses)	do.	6	0	5	0	do.	0	12	0	0	10 0
— — (capillare	gross lb.	0	6	0	6	gross lb.	0	0	2⅝	0	0 2⅝
Stereotype plates	net centner			6	0	123⅓ lbs.				0	12 0
Tin plates not varnished	net lb.	0	36	0	36	net lb.	0	1	2⅝	0	1 2⅝
Types for printing	net centner	prohibited				123⅓ lbs.	prohibited				
Turners' wares, common, of wood	per 1 fl. value	0	12	net centner 3	20	1 fl. value	0	0	4⅜	123⅓ lbs. 0	6 8
— fine, of wood, bone, horn, ivory, mother of pearl, &c.	do.	0	36	0	50	do.	0	1	2⅝	0	1 8
Turtles	gross centner	3	0	3	0	123⅓ lbs.	0	6	0	0	6 0
— shell of	net lb.	0	27	0	27	net lb.	0	0	10¾	0	0 10¾
Truffles, fresh, dried, or in oil	gross centner	15	0	15	0	123⅓ lbs.	1	10	0	1	10 0
— all other sorts for the table, fresh	do.	0	6	0	6	do.	0	0	2⅝	0	0 2⅝
— dried or salted	do.	7	30	7	30	do.	0	15	0	0	15 0
Tobacco, leaf	do.	15	0	15	0	do.	1	10	0	1	10 0
— manufactured, smoking, varinas, in rolls or cut, and all descriptions of foreign manufacture	gross lb.	0	30	gross centner 40	0	gross lb.	0	1	0	123⅓ lbs. 0	1 4
— Spanish and Havanna snuffs	do.	2	0			do.	0	4	0		
— all other foreign snuffs	do.	0	36			do.	0	1	2⅝		
— pipes of wood	net lb.			0	48	net lb.				0	0 7⅛
— — — of clay or earthenware	the fl. value			0	12	1 fl. value				0	0 4⅜

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in Austrian Money and Rates. Unit of charge.	Former duty fl. k.	Present duty fl. k.	Duty in English Money and Rates. Unit of charge.	Former duty £. s. d.	Present duty £. s. d.
Tamarinds	gross centner	0 24	0 25	132¼ lbs.	0 0 9⅜	0 0 10
Tapestry, of paper	net lb.	1 12	0 54	net lb.	0 2 4½	0 1 9⅜
Turpentine	gross centner	2 0	2 0	123⅛ lbs.	0 4 0	0 4 0
Tea	gross lb.	0 54	0 54	gross lb.	0 1 9⅜	0 1 9⅜
Tiles or bricks (burnt)	the 1000	0 36	0 36	the 1000	0 1 2⅝	0 1 2⅝
Turf, moor earth	the load	0 1½	0 0½	the load	0 0 0⅝	0 0 0⅝
Tallow	gross centner	1 30	1 30	123⅛ lbs.	0 3 0 10	0 3 0 10
—— candles and palm oil do	do.	6 48	6 40	do.	0 13 7½	0 13 4
Tartar, argil, sulphate of potass	do.	0 9	0 12½	do.	0 0 3⅜	0 0 5
—— prepared—viz. cream of tartar	do.	10 0	5 0	do.	1 0 0	0 10 0
Tin, crude	net do.	4 30	4 10	do.	0 9 0	0 8 4
—— old and broken	do.	2 45		do.	0 5 6	
—— vessels of tin	do.	54 0	54 0	do.	0 1 5⅝	0 1 5⅜
Thread, linen, bleached or not	net lb.	0 8	0 8	net lb.	0 0 3½	0 0 3½
—— do. do. dyed	do.	0 24	0 18	do.	0 0 9⅜	0 0 7⅛
—— (woollen) without distinction	do.		0 18	do.		0 0 7⅛
Upholsterers' wares and work	1 fl. value	0 36	0 36	1 fl. value	0 1 2½	0 1 2½
Vinegar, ordinary, in casks	gross centner	0 44	0 44	123⅛ lbs.	0 1 5⅜	0 1 5⅜
—— fine, containing pickled fruits, &c.	per bottle	0 6	0 6	per bottle	0 0 2⅜	0 0 2⅜
Varnish	gross lb.	0 12	0 12	gross lb.	0 0 4½	0 0 4¼
Vegetables, with the exception of grain and fruit	the fl. value	0 3	0 3	1 fl value	0 0 1⅛	0 0 1⅛
—— Dried or pickled	do.	0 6	0 6	do.	0 0 2⅜	0 0 2⅜
Valonia	110 lbs. weight	gro cent 0 3½	0 4	gross centnr 110 lbs. wght	0 0 1½	0 0 1⅝
Vanilla	net lb.	12 0	2 0	net lb.	1 4 0	0 4 0
Vitriol of iron (green)	gross centner	1 12	1 15	123¼ lbs.	0 2 4⅜	0 2 5
—— of copper and Roman vitriol, (blue)	do.	5 36	5 25	do.	0 11 2⅜	0 10 10
—— of zinc (white)	do.	0 30	1 30	do.	0 1 0	0 3 0
Wood, medicinal as aloes, sassafras, &c. &c. in pieces	net centner	0 18	0 12½	123½ lbs.	0 0 7⅜	0 0 5
—— cut, rasped or ground	gross do.	0 0	3 20	do.	0 18 0	0 6 8
—— for dyeing as logwood, fustic, &c. &c. in pieces	net do.	0 12	0 12½	do.	0 0 4⅜	0 0 5
—— cut, rasped, or ground	gross do.	8 0	3 20	do.	0 16 0	0 6 8
—— ship timber, masts, &c	fl. value	0 1	0 3	1 fl. value	0 0 0⅜	0 0 1⅛
—— do. brought by water carriage	do.		0 6	do.		0 0 2⅜
—— ordinary wood for joiners' use, as oak, maple, cherry-tree, &c.	net centner		0 12½	do.		0 0 5
—— ebony, mahogany, olive, rose wood, hazle-nut, &c	do.	1 52½	1 15	123⅕ lbs.	0 3 9½	0 2 6
—— box and cedar wood	do.	0 22½	0 25	do.	0 0 9½	0 0 10
—— do. do. in planks, &c	gross do.		5 50	do.		0 11 8
—— corkwood	net centner	0 51	0 50	do.	0 1 8⅜	0 1 8⅜
—— manufactured (corks)	do.	1 20	3 20	do.	0 3 0	0 6 8
—— common wood wares, as casks, staves, garden tools, hoops, &c. &c.	1 fl. value	0 3	0 25	1 fl. value	0 0 1⅛	0 0 10
Wigmakers, articles for	do.	0 12	0 12	do.	0 0 4⅜	0 0 4¼
Whetstones	each	0 0½	0 0	each.	0 0 3⅜	0 0 3⅜
Whetstones, for scythes, &c	the 100	0 27	0 25	the 100	0 0 10½	0 0 10
—— smaller for goldsmiths' use	do.	0 1	0 1	do.	0 0 0⅜	0 0 0⅜
—— all others, small	do.	0 36	0 40	do.	0 1 2⅜	0 1 4
Watches and clocks of wood with metal works, &c	1 fl. value	0 12	0 12	1 fl. value	4	0 0 4⅜
—— parts of, as springs, chains, and wooden works	do.	0 6	0 6	do.	0 0 2⅜	0 0 2⅜
—— watch cases and keys	do.	0 36	0 36	do.	0 1 2⅜	0 1 2⅜
—— watch-makers' implements	do.	0 6	0 6	do.	0 0 2⅜	0 0 2⅜
Wax, yellow, unbleached	gross centner		5 0	123⅛ lbs.		0 10 0
—— white, bleached	do.	5 0	12 0	do.	0 10 0	1 4 0
—— candles and torches	net lb.	12 0	centner 28 20	net lb.	1 4 0	2 16 8 per 123⅛
—— spermaceti candles	do.	0 17	28 20	do.	0 0 6¾	
Waggons and sleighs, &c.—ordinary	1 fl. value	0 3	0 3	1 fl. value	0 0 1⅛	0 0 1⅛
—— all other sorts—as carriages	do.	0 12	0 12	do,	0 0 4½	0 0 4¼

Note.—Loaded waggons, and travellers' carriages pay no duty.

Steam carriages, imported for the *use of privileged railways* have been subjected to the following duties—:

viz. in 1838 to a duty of 1*s.*
1839 2
1840 3
1841 4
1842 and all following years 5

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Duty in Austrian Money and Rates.			Duty in English Money and Rates.		
	Unit of charge.	Former duty	Present duty	Unit of charge.	Former duty	Present duty.
		fl. k.	fl. k.		£ s. d	£ s. d.
Waggon-grease	gross centner	0 48	0 50	123½ lbs.	0 1 7½	0 1 8
Water (mineral)	do.	0 36	0 46	do.	0 1 2½	0 1 4
——— factitious—specially permitted to be imported at a duty of	do.		6 40	do.		0 13 4
Weaver's looms, lays, and tools	1 fl. value.	0 3	0 3	1 fl. value	0 0 1½	0 0 1½
Wine, viz. Cape wine, and all descriptions of the best French, German, Spanish, and Portuguese wines, except the following:—	1 fl. value	0 36	gross cen 15 0	1 fl. value	0 1 2½	1 10 0 per 123½
—— Cape and champagne in bottles	the bottle		0 30	the bottle		0 1 0
——— half bottles	do.		0 15	do.		0 0 6
—— of the various descriptions above named, in bottle	do.		0 18	do.		0 0 7½
—— Cyprus and Levant wine—also, Italian, Wallachian, Moldau wines, not comprised under the two next following heads	gross centner	7 30	7 30	123½ lbs.	0 15 0	0 15 0
—— common Italian, Swiss and Pied montese wines, &c. in bottles or casks	do.	2 0	2 0	do.	0 4 0	0 4 0
—— Swiss wine in casks, &c.—and also wine produced in the neighbourhood of the *Bodensee*, &c.&c.	do.	2 0	2 30	do.	0 4 0	0 5 0
—— All other descriptions of wine from Hungary, France, Lzania, Dalmatia, and Illyria, &c.	do.	from 27 kr. to 2 florins.	From ½ to ¾ florins	do.	from 10¾d. to 1s.	from 2s. to 4s.
Yarn, of flax and *hemp*, unbleached	net centner	4 12	0 50	123½ lbs.	0 8 4½	0 1 8
—— bleached or half bleached	do.	5 0	3 20	do.	0 10 0	0 6 8
—— dyed	do.	12 30	8 20	do.	1 5 0	0 16 8
—— tow of all sorts, &c.	do.	1 15	0 25	do.	0 2 6	0 0 10
—— of cows' hair	gross centner	0 24	0 25	do.	0 0 9½	0 0 10
—— of sheep's wool, dyed or otherwise	net do.	12 30	flat & undyed of all these kinds 7 30 dyed	do.	1 5 0	dyed of all these kinds 0 15 0
—— of Angola goat, and camel's hair flat and undyed	do.	1 48	5 0	do.	0 3 7½	undyed 0 10 0
—— of cotton white twist, to No. 30 inclusive	do.	81 0	plain 15 0	do.	8 2 0	plain 1 10 0
——— water do. up to No. 12	do.	60 0	dyed 30 0	do.	6 0 0	dyed 3 0 0
—— Cotton twist over No. 30, and water twist over No. 12	do.	30 0		do.	3 0 0	
Zinc—spelter	do.	0 36	0 36	do.	0 1 2½	0 1 2½
—— plates of	do.	4 0	4 0	do.	0 8 0	0 8 0

Note.—In order to reserve to the government the power of prohibiting certain manufactured articles, it is necessary to have those goods entered under a special permit. This forms an inconvenient delay, with no advantage to the revenue. Those articles are manufactures of COTTON, WOOL, LINEN, SILK, and HARDWARES; CHOCOLATE, CINNABAR, and ROUGE; *fancy Cabinet Maker's* wares of fine wood, &c.; QUICKSILVER, WALKING CANES, and SILVER WIRE. The following articles, although appertaining to the above, are exempt from the special permit, viz., bobinett-lace, nankins, cotton twists, thread and yarn; woollen threads and yarns; linen thread and yarns; canvas, cambric, and fishing-nets; saws, files, chisels, &c.

The consequence of retaining the above regulation is, that many rather than wait for a special permit smuggle the articles enumerated.

AUSTRIAN EXPORT DUTIES.

THERE are duties levied upon the exportation of most of the articles in the foregoing tariff: these duties are chiefly nominal, and rate generally from ¼ kreutzer to 5 and 12½ kreutzers—that is, from the 120th part of a shilling to 2*d.* and 5*d.* per centner of 123⅓ lbs. English.

The following articles are subject to higher export duties than the above, viz:

ARTICLES.	Austrian Money.		English Money.		
	Fls.	*Krs.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Apothecaries' wares, the centner	0	25	0	1	0¼
Cotton manufactures ditto	0	30	0	1	0
Bones ditto	0	20	0	0	8
Bristles ditto	1	15	0	2	6
Caviare ditto	0	25	0	0	10
Cattle, viz.:—					
—— oxen, cows, and bulls, each	1	30	0	3	0
—— calves over one year old ditto	0	45	0	1	6
—— ditto under ditto ditto	0	9	0	0	3¾
—— sheep and goats ditto	0	5	0	0	2
—— lambs and kids ditto	0	3	0	0	1¼
—— swine (above 100 lbs. weight) ditto	0	36	0	1	2¼
—— ditto (under 100 do. and above 35 do.) ditto	0	18	0	0	7
—— sucking-pigs (9 to 35 lbs) ditto	0	9	0	0	3¾
—— ditto (under 9 lbs.) ditto	0	1½	0	0	0½
—— mules ditto	0	10	0	0	4
—— asses ditto	0	2	0	0	0½
Dye-stuffs, various duties, varying from	12½ krs. to 1 fl. 40 krs.		from 5*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*		
Fire-arms	0	25	0	0	10
Gold and silver in bars, or ingots, or dust, (exportation prohibited)					
Hides and skins, the centner	1	40	0	3	4
Horns, of all kinds ditto	1	30	0	3	0
Iron, unwrought ditto	0	48	0	1	7¼
Leather, tanned ditto	0	50	0	1	8
Maps ditto	0	37½	0	1	3
Mustard and mustard-seed, Nickel, Pistachio nuts, Potashes, Quicksilver, Straw-platting — the centner	0	25	0	0	10
Sheep's wool, ditto	1	0	0	2	0
Silkworms' eggs, the lb.	0	40	0	1	4
—— cocoons, the centner	12	0	1	4	0
—— raw, unspun, ditto	45	0	4	10	0
—— spun and organzine, ditto	22	30	2	5	0
—— cleansed or dyed, in trams	12	30	1	5	0
—— sewing silk, and for embroidery	4	10	0	8	4
—— waste of silk	3	20	0	6	8

With the exception of the export duties upon the above enumerated articles, and the internal duties levied upon articles passing from Hungary into the other Austrian dominions, all the remaining export duties of from ¼ to 12½ kreutzers, are considered as imposed and levied to ascertain the quantity and description of goods: or what in France is termed *droit de balance.*

TRANSIT DUTIES.

THE transit duties through the Austrian states are moderate, varying from 2 kreutzers the *minimum* to 27 kreutzers the *maximum* duty per centner of 123⅓lbs.

1.—Alum—anniseed and coriander seed—apothecaries' wares (unprepared)—arsenic and cobalt—asant and other ordinary resins—bones (whalebones)—brooms—toys for children—sculptors' works (ordinary) in wood, marble, or alabaster—lead—natural flowers—bristles—bread—butter—common articles for dyers' use—cobalt—iron—earth and porcelain, and other earths (unrefined)—printers' and engravers' blacking—feathers—skins and hides (raw)—fish or train oils—fruit (not preserved)—galls of all kinds—liquors: as brandy, beer, arrack, rum, &c.—corn, grain, and flour of all kinds—glass and glass wares—hair: as horse, cow, and common goats' hair—rags—hackles for cleaning flax and hemp—honey—hops—horns, claws, and bones—vegetables—dried onions—teasles—moss—crabs'-eyes—leaves and roots for medicinal purposes—copper and brass (unmanufactured)—lime—flax and hemp—mats and carpets of bark, bast, grass, &c.—mithridate or theriac—oils of all kinds, except perfumed or essential oils—all ordinary articles of paper and books, printed or unprinted, not gilded or ornamented—pitch and tar—pepper—potashes—quicksilver—all ordinary bark for dyeing or tanning—sago—sand—stone—sieves of horsehair—soda—spices and drugs, not otherwise named—liquorice-juice—tamarinds—juniper berries—grease—mineral waters—tartar and cream of tartar—zinc and bismuth—tin (unwrought)—and raw sugar—are subjected to TWO KREUTZERS (*or the fifteenth part of a shilling*) TRANSIT DUTY, *per centner of* 123⅓lbs.

2.—Cotton-wool—lead pencils, in wood—sugar of lead—Indian and aromatic beans—cocoa—coffee—borax—confectionary—turners' wares—turnsol—animal fat, for medicinal purposes—varnish—fish of all kinds—copper (wrought), and copper wire—leather, dressed—magnesia—manna—minerals (fine)—paper and works of paper in any way ornamented—sheep's wool—sponges—stone ware—majolica—tobacco—wax—and sugar, candied or refined—are subjected to a TRANSIT DUTY of FIVE KREUTZERS (*or 2d.*) *per centner of* 123⅓lbs. *English.*

3.—Chromates—metals—peltries and furs, (dressed)—gums: as jalap, caoutchouc, opium, scammony, gums for medicinal purposes—colours, &c.—glovers' wares—leather, lacquered, japanned, or gilded—ornaments and works of brass—clocks—cassia lignea—saddlery, harness, and shoemakers' wares—truffles and spermaceti, are subject to a transit duty of 8 kreutzers (or $3\frac{1}{4}d.$) per centner of $123\frac{1}{3}$lbs English.

4.—Cardamoms—colophoneum—turners' work of fancy woods, bone, or horn, —elephants' teeth—red and blue colours—whalebone—paintings—aromatic and medicinal roots—comb and cards of steel for the use of manufactures—various articles denominated "*Krämerei-Waaren*"—as portable writing-desks—umbrellas —toys for children—articles of "*papier-maché*": lanterns—wooden combs—tapestry—straw wares—clocks of wood, with metallic movements, &c.—maps—playing cards—wood and lithographic prints, coloured or not coloured—quicksilver and cinnabar—barks, except barks for tanners' use—cows and oxen (each)—pay a transit duty of 12 kreutzers (or nearly 5*d.*) per centner of $123\frac{1}{3}$lbs.

5.—Confectionary of all kinds—Angora and other fine hair—medicinal leaves and flowers—cantharides, and tea, pay a transit duty of 18 kreutzers ($7\frac{1}{4}d$) per $123\frac{1}{3}$lbs.

6.—Balsams, without distinction—camphor—birdlime—and horses and mules (each), pay a transit duty of 15 kreutzers (or 6*d.*) per centner of $123\frac{1}{3}$lbs.

7—Ambra, grey or black—cotton manufactures—castoreum—musk—aromatic or Indian beans—chocolate—precious stones—refined colours—eider-down—peacock and ostrich feathers—fancy goods (galanterie-waaren)—crystals or cut-glass wares—gold and silver, not coined or manufactured—furs—scientific instruments—clothes and dresses made up—woven and knit manufactures of linen and hemp—olive and all fine oils—perfumery of all kinds—bamboo and ornamented canes—musical instruments, and cords and strings for do.—salts—woollen manufactures—silk, raw or manufactured—vanilla—cinnamon—thread and twists of all kinds pay a transit duty of 27 kreutzers ($10\frac{3}{4}d.$) per centner of $123\frac{1}{3}$lbs. English.

ABSOLUTE PROHIBITIONS.

ARTICLES, the importation of which from foreign countries into the Austrian dominions is absolutely prohibited, viz:

1. Augusta or China-Nova bark—2. All substitutes for coffee (kaffee surrogat)—3. Rock salt, sea salt, refined and kitchen salt—4. Mineral waters—5. Rouge —6. Fulminating powder—7. Isinglas—8. Silvester or wild cochineal—9. Potters' clay—10. Gold-dust—11. Tobacco, except under special security, or for the use of the imperial monopoly.—12. Saltpetre and gunpowder.

FEES PAYABLE FOR LICENSES OR PERMITS OF IMPORTATION, EXPORTATION, OR TRANSIT.

1.—For a licence and stamp to import goods, specially permitted—10 florins.
An ordinary permit to import and pass goods in transit, 15 kreutzers.

2.—For an export pass or permit, 7 florins.

3.—Incidental fees of customs' entries, from 6 to 45 kreutzers.

All persons who enter the country to reside in it for trading purposes, are subject to pay a "*Residence Tax.*"

There are also special and very high taxes charged upon permits for entering any quantity of tobacco; and the scrutiny in respect to tobacco is specially strict in order to protect the imperial tobacco manufactures and the revenue against fraud.

GENERAL REGULATIONS OF THE AUSTRIAN CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

I.—The duties of importation, and exportation, and transit, apply to all the dominions of Austria, with the exception of Dalmatia, which country has a modified tariff.

OBSERVATION.—Hungary and Transylvania would have been legally exempt from the imperial tariff duties and restrictions were not those countries encircled by the other states of Austria, and were it not that the transit duties only apply to goods imported into, and exported completely out of, every part of the Austrian dominions. To the south and east of Hungary lay the military colonies or frontiers (*Militär-Grenze*) or those narrow countries, taken from time to time from the Turks, and afterwards laid out as agricultural and grazing colonies upon the system of military settlements;—that is, colonies in which those who occupy the ground are regularly drilled and trained as cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and are liable to be called out at once for service, either in defence or attack. These colonies form, at the same time, fiscal barriers between the Turkish principalities, and Hungary and Transylvania.

A contraband trade is, however, carried on from the Danube and from the Adriatic into Transylvania and Hungary. The latter claims the Port of Fiume as its free inlet and outlet; but here again the military occupation within forms a practical barrier to this claim, and all produce exported from Hungary is subjected to a moderate duty on entering any other part of the Austrian territories. This tax upon Hungarian produce is based upon the principle of its being the growth of untaxed land, coming into competition with Austrian produce, the growth of taxed land, as there is no direct land tax in Hungary; whereas the land tax in the other dominions of Austria, yields nearly half of the imperial revenue.

Dalmatia, with a population of about 400,000 souls, employed chiefly as graziers, timber-cutters, ship-builders, and fishermen, has a lower tariff of duties, but these duties are seldom paid. A sea-coast of nearly 300 miles, indented with harbours, and lined with islands and rocks, affords such extensive facility for smuggling, that the expense of maintaining a sufficient force to prevent contraband trade, would probably exceed the whole value of foreign goods consumed among so rude a people as the Dalmatians.

II.—Duties must be paid in Lombardo-Venetia in livres value 7½*d.* and in the other states in convention money—viz., in florins of 60 kreutzers—equal to two shillings sterling.

III.—The goods must be weighed in Lombardo-Venetia, by the metrical weights (*kilos* and *kilogrammes*), and in all the other states by the Vienna weight or centner, which is equal to 123⅓lbs English.

IV.—When the net centner is stated in the tariff, the net weight of the goods alone is to be understood: when the gross centner is stated, then the weight of the goods and that of the inner package or vessel (*letzen Umschlage oder Behältnisse*) in which the goods are enveloped or contained, are both included.

V.—Travellers' carriages in use, luggage, clothing, and linen, &c., for personal use, are allowed to pass *free of duty*.

VI.—A manifest or declaration (*Waaren Erklarung*) of goods to be entered must be presented at the Austrian customs. The number, marks, quality, kind, and quantity should be clearly stated, otherwise difficulties, detention, and even seizure may be the consequence. As a general rule, especially at the sea-ports, all matters relative to mere customs entries, require to be explicitly stated; and the safest way will be to intrust the management and direction of the entries and passing of goods to brokers who are practically acquainted with the usual forms, which however are very simple, as there are at all the frontier custom-houses printed forms to be filled up in case of any informality in the manifest, and when there is no cause to suspect fraud. Patterns may either accompany merchandise, or patterns may be entered or forwarded unaccompanied by the goods. Special permits or licences for specially admitted goods, should be obtained before the importations are actually made. Goods may be leaded (*plombé*) at the frontier, and then passed under certificate to any town in the empire, there to pay the duty when entered for consumption; or goods may be warehoused until they are required for sale or for consumption.

MONIES, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Accounts are kept in guelders or florins of sixty kreutzers each, and each kreutzer is divided into four phennings.

The florin is also divided into 20 groschens, and each groschen into 24 hellers.

The value of the florin is two shillings sterling, and consequently one shilling sterling is equal to 240 hellers.

The current gold coins are—

			s.	d.	
Double sovereigns, equal to	26 florins 40 kreutzers	. .	53	4	English
Single sovereigns —	13 florins 20 kreutzers	. .	26	8	„
Half-sovereigns —	6 florins 50 kreutzers	. .	13	4	„

Silver Coins.—Rix-dollars equal to two florins, and pieces of one florin, half-a-florin, and pieces of alloyed metal called copstucks, of 20 kreutzers, 10 kreutzers, and 5 kreutzers.

Copper Coins, are groschens of three kreutzers,—grochels, or one-third of a kreutzer,—kreutzers, half-kreutzers, phennings or quarter-kreutzers, and half-phennings or hellers.

PAPER CURRENCY.

There are two kinds of paper money current in Austria. The first (*anticipationes scheine*), is current only in Austria proper: the value of this paper has depreciated until it has for several years been worth only two-fifths of the coined specie, or good money; viz.: $2\frac{1}{2}$ florins of anticipationes scheine, are only worth one florin of coin or good money.

The other paper circulation consists of the notes of the national bank, and are current at the same value as the metallic currency. Those notes are circulated in all the surrounding countries, and are sometimes sold at a premium of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent.

The Saxon dollars of 2 florins, and pieces of 1 florin are the only foreign coins in general circulation, especially in the north of Austria.

By an imperial decree dated the 12th January, 1786, all foreign gold coin is considered bullion, and the gold mark of Vienna of 24 carats is equal to $359\frac{1}{2}$ florins current.

According to this calculation the following coins, if not deficient in weight, are of the annexed values:

	Florins.	*Kreutzers.*	*Sterling.* £	*s.*	*d.*
Ducats of Milan, Florence, and Venice	4	26½	0	8	10½
Ditto of the Palatinate of Bavaria and Saltsburg	4	24	0	8	9¾
Ditto of Holland	4	26	0	8	10¼
Ditto ordinary of the empire	4	23	0	8	9¼
Doppies of Milan, double.	14	39	1	9	3¾
Ditto ditto single	7	19½	0	14	7½
Louis-d'or of France coined before 1784 inclusive.	9	22	0	18	8½
Ditto ditto coined since 1785	8	47	0	17	6½
Napoleons-d'or, or pieces of 20 frs. of France	7	52	0	15	9
Sovereign-d'or, double	13	20	1	6	8
Ditto single	6	40	0	13	4
Frederick-d'or, Augustus, double	16	24	1	12	9½
Ditto ditto single	8	12	0	16	5

By virtue of an imperial decree, dated the 1st September, 1783, silver coins are current at the values annexed in the following table:

	Florins.	*Kreutzers.*	*Sterling.* £	*s.*	*d.*
Dollar of two florins, of the different countries of Germany	2	0	0	4	0
Rix-dollar of Prussia	1	25	0	2	10
Dollar of Brabant	2	16	0	4	6¼
Ditto with the cross or Patagons	2	0	0	4	0
Piastre of Tuscany	2	28	0	4	10½
Livorinos of Tuscany	2	4	0	4	1¾
Filippi of Milan	2	12	0	4	4¾
Dollar of Mantua	1	54	0	3	9¾
Ditto of six livres French	2	14	0	4	4¾
Pieces of five francs, ditto	1	58	0	3	11½
Scudi de la croce di Venice	2	28	0	4	11½
Giustini	2	12	0	4	4¾
Ducati	1	33	0	3	0½
Silver Scudi, or Genovine of Genoa	2	58	0	5	11½
Piastre of the Pope, or Scudi di Roma, coined up to the time of Innocent XII. inclusive	2	26	0	4	10¼
Dollar of Holland	2	0	0	4	0

The new money of the Lombardo-Venetian states under the Austrian government, from 1797 to 1802, was called MONETA PROVINCIALE. This money was replaced by a substitution in 1802 of a new coin, viz.: pieces of 1½, 1, and ½ lire. One livre or lire being equal to 20 kreutzers Austrian money, or to 7⅘*d.* English. This new coin is called MONETA DI NUOVO STAMPO. The lire is divided into 10 soldi and 100 centissimi. The soldi are represented by copper coins.

USANCE at Vienna is 14 days after the acceptance of a bill; half usance 7 days; 1½ usance, 21 days; double usance 28 days, including Sundays and holidays; but the day of acceptance is not included. Three days of grace are further allowed.

Bills payable in the middle of the month in (*medio mense*), are payable on the 15th; and are allowed, like other bills, 3 days' grace.

If a bill should not be paid by 5 o'clock on the third day of grace, it must legally be protested and returned on that day. Sundays and holidays are included in the days of grace; but if the day of payment falls on a Sunday or holiday, the bill is not due until the next day of business. Bills are usually paid, however, without asking the days of grace.

If a dishonoured bill is not protested on being due, the holder has no claim on the drawer or indorser, and only upon the accepter.

Bills drawn at sight, or on demand, or at less than 7 days sight or date, are not allowed days of grace, and must be paid within 24 hours, unless they fall due on a Sunday or holiday.

THE BANK OF VIENNA was established as far back as 1703, for both commercial and state purposes; it was for a long time under the management of the government, and its bonds or shares were taken as vouchers for money borrowed by the government, much in the same way as Exchequer bills in England.

In 1793 it commenced issuing paper money, payable to bearer on demand; but afterwards cash payments were discontinued, and the bank paper became, comparatively speaking, valueless.

In 1816 the *Austrian National Bank* was established for the purposes of, *first*, diminishing the old paper currency; and *secondly*, to facilitate trade by advancing money on approved securities.

Its capital was fixed at 100,000 shares, each share equal in amount to 1000 florins paper currency, and 100 florins in coin. The paper currency when deposited to be converted into government bonds, bearing an interest of 2½ per cent. per annum, payable in silver; these bonds were not, however, to be sold by the ban without the sanction of government.

For the redemption of those bonds, the Treasury was to pay annually to the bank, 500,000 florins, in order to redeem 1,000,000 florins' value of shares. These bonds were not to be cancelled, but deposited in the bank, and interest to be paid on their amount by government until the whole amount due by the government should be redeemed.

The bank dividends were to be paid half yearly, at 6 per cent per annum, in specie if required; and whatever profits should remain were to be divided, one half to be given to the shareholders, and the other to be added to the bank stock.

The bank issues its own notes payable to bearer on demand in silver. It is a bank of deposit; discounts approved bills payable at Vienna; advances loans upon government securities, upon gold and silver bullion, and upon certain descriptions of merchandise and property.

This bank has faithfully fulfilled all its engagements, and has raised and secured great confidence in mercantile transactions and in government securities. It has branch banks at Trieste, and at some other provincial capitals.

The receipts of the National Bank of Vienna for the year 1837 amounted to 795,220,325 florins; the money in the treasury of the bank on the 31st December, 1836, amounted to 56,540,224 fls., which, together, made a sum of 851,760,549fls. The payments or disbursements of that year amounted to 781,127,776, showing a balance in hand on the 1st. January, 1838, of 70,632,773fls. The clear profit of the year was 3,943,303fls. On the 1st January, 1838, the paper money in circulation amounted only to 16,064,438fls. The dividend (or profit) on each share was 77 florins, or $7\frac{7}{10}$ per cent. The reserved fund amounts at present (1840) to 6,057,600 florins. There are numerous private bankers in Vienna.

WEIGHTS.

The pfund or pound—100 pfund—123½lbs. avoirdupois, or 56.01 kilogrammes.

The pfund is divided into four quarters or viertels, 16 ounces, 32 loths, 128 quintins, and 572 phenings.

One stone	contains	20 pfund
One centner	„	100 „
One karch	„	400 „
One saum	„	275 „
One saum of steel	„	250 „

DRY MEASURES.

The metzen is divided into 4 quarters or viertels, and into eighths, or 8 achtels.

The *achtel* is divided into 2 muhl-massels, 4 fudder-massels, and 16 bechers.

The muth of wheat contains 30 metzens.

One metzen,—1 bushel and $1\frac{2}{10}$ pecks, Winchester measure, or nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.

One achtel,—$1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, less a fraction.

One mulh-massel—3 quarts.

One becher,—$1\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

LIQUID MEASURES.

One dreiling contains 30 eimers.
One fuder, „ 32 eimers.
One eimer, „ 4 viertels (or quarters), 70 kapfen, and 168 seidels.
One eimer, 14.94 English wine gallons, 56.56 French litres.

LONG MEASURES.

One Vienna foot, 12.45 inches English, or 0.3161 metre.
One Vienna klaften, 6 Vienna feet.
One Vienna elle or aune, 30.66 inches English.

SUPERFICIAL MEASURES.

One Yoch of land, 6,889 English square yards, or 1 acre, 1 rood, 27¾ poles, or 1,600 French square toises, or 57.58 acres French.

SEAPORT REGULATIONS OF AUSTRIA.

At the seaports of Venice, and of Trieste, Capo d'Istria, Pirano, Citta Nuovo, Parenso, Rovigno, and Pola in Istria,—Fiume in Hungary,—Buscari, Carlopago, Zara, Spalatro, Mascara, Ragusa, and Cattaro in Dalmatia, the quarantine, customs, port and town laws and regulations are required to be strictly observed. These regulations are plain and easily understood, and their observance is necessary for the regularity of business as well as for the maintenance of order. The harbour and municipal magistrates, and police, take cognisance of breaches of the peace, drunkenness or disorder, and the custom-house officers watch and guard matters relative to the entry and clearance of ships and merchandise. With respect to cargoes, a clear specification of packages and merchandise is alone required.

The entry of ship and cargo should, on arrival, be intrusted to the merchant to whom the vessel may be consigned, or to an authorised ship-broker. In cases of any doubt, the master should, in the first instance, apply to the consul or vice-consul of his country.

The quarantine officers take cognisance of matters of health; and in order to avoid difficulty, the ship's bill of health must be in due form from the port which the ship sailed from or touched at last.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS OF THE SEA-PORTS OF AUSTRIA.

By an ordinance of the Imperial and Royal Aulic Council of the 17th August, 1837, registered on the 25th November following, the following Quarantine Regulations for the Ports of the Adriatic were decreed:

Class	Countries.	Nature of Bills of Health.	Period of Quarantine in Days.			
			Vessels.	Passengers.	Susceptible Merchandize.	Sciorini
1	Levant, Turkey. Black Sea and Africa, not including the French possessions of Algiers.	Foul.	35	28	40	6 (*b*)
		Suspected only or even clean.	28	28	32	3
2	Gibraltar.	Clean bills with susceptible goods, as cotton, &c.	14	14	21	
		Clean without susceptible goods	7	7	7	
3	Ionian Islands, Greece, and Algiers.	Clean bills.	14	14	21	
4	Malta.	Clean bills.	7	7	7	
5	America and West Indies, (*See new regulations hereafter.*)	In summer with clean bills.	14	14	14	2 (*c*)
	from the mouth of the River Amazon to latitude 34° N.	In winter.	10	10	12	
6	Cape Fair from latitude 34° to 39° N.	In Summer.	10	8	12	
		In Winter.	8	8	10	2
7	Latitude 39° to Frozen Ocean.	Clean bills.	7	7	1	1
8	All South America from the mouth of the River Amazon, S.	Clean bills.	5	5	5	
9	All other parts of America.	Clean bills.	18	14	18	3
		Suspected.	21	16	25	3

(*a*) *Sciorini* are the days of purification before landing goods or passengers. The period of quarantine for vessels, passengers, and merchandise, from all ports in class Nos. 2, 3, and 4, includes the *sciorini.* All vessels, merchandise, and passengers from the Ottoman Empire, including Egypt, are considered as *sospetta* (suspected), or *toca* (infected or foul).

(*b*) The period of quarantine (*contumacia*) for vessels with susceptible goods, as cotton, wool, &c., to commence immediately after the last package of cargo is discharged. All susceptible goods to be discharged for airing and purification into the lazaretto. The period of *sciorini* or purification of susceptible goods is exclusive of the *period contumacia.*

(*c*) By an ordinance of the Imperial Aulic Chamber of the 23d July, 1829, which was in force until the 25th December, 1837, passengers from the Americas were subjected to from 2 to 4 days, and susceptible goods from four to ten days longer than in the foregoing classification.

By the instructions No. 2127 of the 28th May, 1838, and No. 3524, 6th August, 1838, issued by the Imperial and Royal Aulic Chamber to the health-offices of Trieste and Venice, the quarantine regulations as to vessels arriving in Austrian ports under the classifications, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, specified in the foregoing ordinance of the 17th August, 1837, have been ameliorated as follows: viz.

"From all ports of the Americas comprising all ports of the West Indies."

(*a*) Vessels with *clean bills of health* to be admitted with crew and passengers immediately on arrival to "free pratique."

(*b*) Vessels with suspicious bills of health, such as having touched on their passage at suspected places, to be subjected to 10 days quarantine in the lazarettos for passengers, crew, and susceptible goods, and goods not susceptible to 5 days.

(*c*) Vessels with foul bills of health to be subjected to 15 days quarantine in the lazarettos for passengers, crews, and susceptible goods, and 10 days for goods not susceptible."

(Translated from the instructions in German.)

Venice, 24th October, 1838.

As far as the same could be effected consistently with the trade between Austrian ports and those of the more strict Italian states, the quarantine regulations of Austria have been in every respect ameliorated.

SEAPORTS.—Exclusive of the great outlets of the Danube to the east, and the Elbe to the north, the Adriatic navigation of Austria has become very important. ISTRIA and DALMATIA have, along their coasts, numerous harbours and commodious shelter for shipping, and the oak-timber of Istria and Dalmatia, although now far less abundant than formerly, is of sound and durable quality. That of Istria is reserved for the Imperial Navy of Austria.

Among the Islands, off the coast of Dalmatia, there are some excellent harbours and good anchorage. The harbour of Lissa, in the island of that name, is well sheltered, deep, and sufficiently capacious for the largest fleet. The British ships of war in the Adriatic, during the last war, resorted frequently to Lissa.

The registered Mercantile Shipping of Austria, (not including coasting vessels, and small craft) consists of about 540 vessels, tonnage 128,000, and crews 5850 men and boys. These vessels are handsomely and strongly constructed. Of the whole number, 442 are Ships, large Polacres, Brigs, and Brigantines. They were built at Chiozza, Venice, Istria, Fiume, and Dalmatia.

The splendid steamships which navigate the Adriatic, Mediterranean, and Levant, between Trieste, Venice, Ancona, the Ionian Islands, Greece, Egypt, and Constantinople, are owned by the Company of Austrian Lloyds at Trieste. They are not included in the foregoing tonnage, nor are the several steamboats and river vessels of large size navigating the Danube taken into that account.

PORT OF VENICE.—The entrances to the Port of Venice are intricate; the best ship entrance is by the Channel of Malamocco, without which, in the Gulf, there is good anchorage. It is absolutely necessary to have a pilot to enter. Those of Venice are skilful and always on the look out for ships. About 500 vessels, exclusive of small coasters, frequent this port annually. Its trade is not actually on the decline, but for many years its increase has been remarkably slow. The railroad, now constructing from Milan to Venice, will probably increase the trade of the latter, but not so far as to raise its commerce and navigation to that of a place of first-rate importance. Milan and Lombardy generally receive foreign products, chiefly by transit, from Genoa. The direct trade between England and Venice, consists, annually, of a few cargoes of pilchards and other fish, and one or two cargoes of manufactured goods imported into, and of silk, some grain, staves and hoops (lodged in entrepôt) and exported from Venice.

VENICE is a free port, and, most articles for the use of the citizens, are admitted duty free. There are, however, small duties levied to raise funds to defray the municipal expences,—goods of various descriptions are imported from Venice, and carried chiefly by contraband, into the Papal States, and into the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. There is also a considerable trade carried on from Venice to Dalmatia, Albania and parts of Greece. The Imperial Dock-yard, formerly the famous Dock-yard of the Republic, is kept in excellent condition,

and contains all that is required for the construction of ships of war. Venice has some, but inconsiderable, manufactures of silk, wool, cotton, linen, and glass wares. The Banking and Discount business of Trieste may also be said to depend chiefly upon the bankers of Venice. Population about 110,000.

Chioggia, or Chiozza, south of Venice, near the mouth of the Brenta, is a small but safe port, where several merchant vessels are constructed and where there are salt-works.

Trieste.—The Molo of Teresiano, upon the extremity of which there is an excellent Light-house, shelters the inner port of Trieste. The Quarantine Port or Dock lies to the north. It is walled round—and the warehouses for goods, and dwellings for passengers performing Quarantine, are convenient and remarkably well adapted for those purposes. Ships sailing into or from Trieste are not bound to take pilots. The port of Trieste is too limited in capacity for even its present commerce, and a heavy swell rolls in when the wind blows strongly from the north-west. In the outer port however, large ships may ride safely in good anchorage, and the inner port is capable of great extension, which will, no doubt, be executed, when the trade and navigation increases.

Lying at the very extremity of the Adriatic, Trieste forms the great *entrepôt* for the imports and exports of the Southern Provinces of Austria. There is no river flowing into it, and its intercourse with the interior, is confined to an excellent road over a ridge of the Alps, which rises immediately over the Town. A small territory surrounds the city, and the population of both amount to about 76,000 exclusive of the garrison and seamen. Eighty years ago the population did not exceed 7000 inhabitants.

The *exports* from Trieste are chiefly corn, rice, honey, wax, shumac, tobacco, oak, birch, pine, and ship-building timber.—Hemp, cotton and sheep's wool,—mirrors,—musical, optical, and astronomical instruments,—clocks and watches,—cotton, woollen, linen, velvets, and other silk manufactures. Silk and silk rags, linen rags,—olive, and fish oils,—soap, candles, corkwood, quicksilver, lead, copper, iron, steel, alum, vitriol, marble, &c.,—wine, Maraschino, Rosolio, and other liqueurs,—furs and hides, and a great variety of other articles raw and manufactured.

The *importations* are sugars, cocoa, coffee, various spices, wines and spirits,—manufactures of cotton and wool,—saltfish, &c.,—tar, pitch, naval stores, dyewoods and stuffs,—raw materials for manufactures, oils, &c.

An extensive coasting trade is carried on between Trieste and the ports on each side of the Adriatic, and the number of these coasting voyages amount to about 7,500 annually.

The total value of exports are stated at about 4½ millions sterling, and the imports at about one million more than the amount of exports: but in order to

lessen the *ad valorem* duties, these estimates are considered below the actual value of imports.

The commerce of Great Britain, including the direct trade, by British Ships, from Cuba and from South America, to Trieste, and the British Trade through the Ionian Islands greatly exceeds that of any other power. The trade of Trieste now extends to all parts of the Mediterranean and Black Sea,—to the ports of the United Kingdom, the Baltic, Norway, the Hanse Towns, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Morocco, the United States, Antilles, and Brazil. Colonial productions, and all raw and manufactured articles imported, are (with the exception of the consumption of the city, and small territory of Trieste) either passed onward *in transitu* to the interior of the Austrian States, and to Hungary, and Servia, or transhipped for Vienna, Dalmatia, Albania, Greece, Turkey, &c.

Among the merchants of Trieste, there are besides Austrian subjects, English, American, Greeks, Armenians, &c. All foreigners are allowed to settle as merchants and to trade in this city. As manufacturers foreigners are subjected to some restrictions. Trieste is however not a place calculated for manufactures, and there are but few of any consequence, with the exception of rope-making and ship-building Brokers must be licensed before they can act as such, and are divided into three classes, viz., selling and purchasing brokers, bill-brokers, and ship and insurance brokers. There are twenty insurance companies, chiefly for marine risks,—there is one for life, and two for fire insurances. In cases of bankruptcy, the laws discharge a creditor on surrendering his property and making an honest statement of his affairs. There is a branch of the Venice bank at Trieste for facilitating discounts, &c., and there are also several private bankers. The orna or eimer of Vienna=12.33 imperial gallons, is used for all liquids, except oil. The oil orna is equal to 14.29 gallons, and is divided into 100 lira, or litres.

The stajo, or grain measure, is equal to 2.34 bushels, or 100 quarters=342 staja. The other weights and measures are those of Vienna.

Vessels belonging to foreign countries with which Austria has no treaty of reciprocity, are subject to the payment of differential duties. The Americans first obtained an exemption from these duties in 1824; and five years afterwards, in 1829, England obtained the same privilege by Lord Aberdeen's treaty.

The actual port charges for national and favoured vessels are,

Anchorage . . .	per ton 4 kreutzers.
Lights	. ¾ kreutzer.
or both nearly . . .	3*d.* per ton.
Cargo duty	. 3 kreutzers.

These three charges, on a vessel of 300 tons, may amount to about 5*l.* sterling, and upon a non-privileged vessel of the same tonnage, to 12*l.* 15*s.*

The quarantine charges are very moderate, being for entry and departure only, upon a ship of 100 tons and upwards (exclusive of 3*s.* per day for wages and food to the gondolier), about 18*s.*,—quarantine dues upon goods 6 kreutzers per 100 florins value, and upon susceptible goods 4 kreutzers per 1000lbs. weight.

All articles may be imported into Trieste except those similar to the same used or produced in the imperial monopolies—viz., *gunpowder*, *salt*, *saltpetre*, and *tobacco*; and also, quicksilver, mirrors, unwrought iron, steel and copper, which are admitted only to be warehoused. The facilities of entering goods, or warehousing the same, are very convenient to merchants; and the duties are not required to be paid until entered for consumption, or until they arrive under seal (*plombé*) at their ultimate point of sale: as, for example, when passed by land-carriage to Vienna, Milan, Prague, &c. Smugglers are subject to the penalties of confiscating their goods, to pay a fine of twice the value, and to imprisonment in default of payment.

Of the other sea-ports of Austria the principal are, viz., *Capo d'Istria*, which has a good roadstead, and a population of 6000 inhabitants, with several tanneries, soap manufactures, and salt-works. It exports to Trieste wine, oil, leather, salt, and has a small country trade. PIRANO, an ancient town in Istria, with a small port, a population of 6300, and an active export trade in wine, oil, and salt. ROVIGNO, also in Istria, a safe port, with an active sardine and tunny fishery. It has shipyards and cable-manufactures; 10,500 inhabitants.

POLA, at the extremity of Istria, with a capacious well-sheltered harbour, and an extensive fishery. The coast from Trieste to Pola is well lighted.

FIUME, in Hungary, is intricate to enter, but within capacious and safe. It has some manufactures of cloth, linen, wax, hats, tobacco, and common earthenware, a sugar-refinery, tanneries, and shipyards. The *exportations* are chiefly tobacco, wine, salt, hemp, linen, fur, shipbuilding, &c. The *importations* are manufactured goods, colonial produce, &c. It is an entrepôt for sea-salt.

SPALATRO has a capacious harbour, with safe anchorage. By its situation in the centre of Dalmatia, and its proximity to Bosnia, with which principality it has easy communication, and by the abundance of wood for shipbuilding and the fishery, Spalatro is one of the most advantageously situated towns and ports in the Adriatic. It has tanneries, fabrics of coarse woollens and silk, and a fishery. Population 7500.

RAGUSA, once so famous, has now only a population of about 7000 inhabitants, and its trade is of little importance, except as a place of transit with the interior.

CATTARO is an excellent capacious port, but it is necessary to have a pilot to enter it with safety. It has a considerable transit trade, and its situation is very convenient for shipping, and for an interchange of commodities with Albania and the interior country.

COMMERCIAL TARIFFS

AND

REGULATIONS

OF

THE SEVERAL STATES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA,

TOGETHER WITH

THE COMMERCIAL TREATIES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

PART THE SECOND.

BELGIUM.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of Her Majesty, 7th of February, 1842.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY CHARLES WHITING, BEAUFORT HOUSE, STRAND.

TO THE

LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.

My Lords,

In obedience to Your Lordships' commands, I have continued the arrangement of the Customs Tariffs and Regulations, and the Monies, Weights, and Measures of Foreign Countries, together with the Commercial Treaties of Great Britain with those States; and the second of this series I have now the honour to present to Your Lordships. It contains the Belgian Customs Tariff of Import, Export, and Transit Duties;—the Customs, Port, and Quarantine Regulations, and the Monies, Weights, and Measures of that Kingdom as well as other Statements relative to Trade and Navigation.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords,

Your Lordships' most Obedient

Humble Servant,

JOHN MACGREGOR.

Board of Trade, February 5th, 1842.

ERRATUM.—Page 53, line 16, for 12,000, read 1,200.

II. BELGIUM.

COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION AND TARIFFS OF BELGIUM.

TREATIES.

THE government of Belgium has entered into commercial treaties with Denmark, Turkey, Greece, Haiti, the United States, and Texas upon the basis of reciprocity.

Great Britain has no treaty of commerce and navigation with Belgium. The treaty relative to the separation of Belgium from Holland, signed at London the 15th November, 1831, between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia and Russia, and Belgium, stipulates commercially only for regulations which respect tolls, canals, and rivers. By two orders in council, dated 18th May, 1836, Belgian vessels, under sixty tons, were allowed to enter British ports without a pilot for six months, in all cases where British vessels of less than sixty tons are excepted; and in like manner Belgian vessels were placed for six months in regard to Trinity dues upon the footing of national vessels.

TARIFF OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE 1.—Non-enumerated articles shall pay an *ad valorem* duty of 2 per cent on importation, 1 per cent on exportation, and one per cent on transit.

Art. 2.—The tare on goods rated by weight, and for which there is no established tare in the tariff, shall be regulated as follows:

For all wooden casks without distinction, 15 pounds per 100 pounds gross weight.

For all packages in leather, mats, baskets, canisters, linen, and the like, 8 pounds per 100 pounds gross weight.

Art. 3.—Declarants who may be dissatisfied with the tare, as regulated by the tariff and the foregoing article, are at liberty to pay according to the net weight of the goods, as the same may be ascertained, at their expense, by the custom officers.

Art. 4.—Liquids which are not liable to an excise, and rated by measure, and which are not included in the general law for the collection allowance for import, export, transit, and excise duties, shall be entitled to the following allowance for leakage:—

On those from England, Embden, Bremen, Hamburg, and from neighbouring places, known by the name of Rhine Coast, and those from France by the rivers, 6 per cent. On those coming from France, by sea, or from other countries, by the Rhine and Waal, 12 per cent.

On those from other more distant countries, 14 per cent.

Lastly, 12 per cent for whale-oil, and six per cent for whale-blubber, without regard to their origin.

Art. 5.—In case the declarant should consider the deduction allowed for leakage insufficient, he shall have the privilege of paying the duty on the actual quantity, which is to be ascertained, as provided by Article 3 in regard to weights.

Art. 6.—Goods of domestic origin, on their re-importation, shall be assimilated to articles of the same kind, of foreign production.

Art. 7.—By the terms of the last section of Article 11 of the law of the 12th July, 1821, there shall be restored a tenth of the duties, for goods imported or exported in national vessels, unless the importation or exportation be under a flag specially nationalized and favoured in the general law or tariff.

This provision relates exclusively to exports and imports by sea, and to national vessels furnished with sea letters.

Art. 8.—Articles admitted free of duty, are all enumerated in the general tariff.

Art. 9.—Duties are paid according to the *gross weight*.

1. On all merchandize in packages declared for transit.
2. On all merchandize remaining in the interior, when the sum payable does not exceed one five-francs per 100 kilogrammes.
3. In all other cases, on all articles for which there is not a special rate of tare fixed.

If merchandize imported are not packed as customary, and there appears a difference of some importance between the tare declared and that fixed by the tariff, the administration is authorized to verify the difference by *net weight*.

The export and transit of arms of every description were indiscriminately prohibited by a decree of the provisional government, 7th November, 1830. This prohibition was, by a decree of the 11th January, 1831, confined to "arms and munitions of war." A vast quantity of fire-arms, manufactured at Liège, have however found their way by the Meuse to Holland.

The new duties imposed on pit-coal by a decree of the legislature of Belgium, dated 29th June, 1831, are established to reciprocate with the French tariff.

The new duties laid on steel, iron, tin, and machines are stated in the act of 1st March, 1831, to be for the purposes of "giving that protection and encouragement to the furnaces and forges of Belgium, which is proper to revive and maintain their prosperity, and in such manner as will not prejudice the other branches of national industry."

Sugar imported by Belgian vessels, is only subjected to the old duty of 20 centimes the 100 kilogrammes.

Note.—As no exemption or diminution of import, according to Article 112 of the Constitution, can now be made otherwise than by law, the reservations which were formerly granted to the royal authority are not in force.

BELGIAN TARIFF OF IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES.

ARRANGED WITH ALL THE MODIFICATIONS DOWN TO 1st OCT., 1841.

DENOMINATION.	Belgian No., Weight, or Measure.	Belgian Monies. Import.	Belgian Monies. Export.	English No., Weight, or Measure.	English Monies. Import.	English Monies. Export.
		(a)f. c.	f. c.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Acids, chemical,						
—— as muriatic acid	per 100 kils.	8 0	1 per cent.	220½ lbs.	0 6 8	1 per cent.
—— sulphuric ditto, and oil of vitriol	do.	15 0	do.	do.	0 12 6	do.
—— nitric	do.	40 0	do.	do.	1 13 4	do.
—— all other chemical acids not specially denominated	ad valorem	5 per cent.	do.	ad valorem	5 per cent.	do.
[And an additional sum equal to the premium granted on their exportation in the country from whence exported]						
Agaric	per 100 kils.	2 0	1 0	220½ lbs.	0 1 8	0 0 10
Agates		free	free		free	free
Alabaster.—(*See Stones.*)						
Almonds, all kinds	do.	15 0	1 0	do.	0 12 6	0 0 10
Aloes	do.	2 0	1 0	do.	0 1 8	0 0 10
Alum	do.	2 0	0 30	do.	0 1 8	0 0 3
Ambergris.—(*See Drugs.*)						
Amber, yellow	do.	8 0	4 0	do.	0 6 8	0 3 4
Anchovies.—(*See Fish.*)						
Anise, starry	do.	2 0	1 0	do.	0 1 8	0 0 10
—— seed.—(*See Grains.*)						
Anatto		4 0	8 0	do.	0 3 4	0 6 8
Antimony	do.	1 20	0 60	do.	0 1 0	0 0 6
Apples.—(*See Fruit.*)						
Aquafortis (from France, prohibited)	do.	11 20	0 40	do.	0 9 4	0 0 4
Archil	do.	2 0	0 10	do.	0 1 8	0 0 8
Arms.—(*See Munitions of War.*)						
Arrow-root, to pay as drugs						
Arsenic	do.	1 50	0 80	do.	0 1 3	0 0 8
Ashes, pot and pearl	do.	1 60	0 80	do.	0 1 4	0 0 8
—— weed	do.	1 0	0 60	do.	0 0 10	0 0 6
—— soap and salt	ad valorem	½ per cent.	prohibited	ad valorem	½ per cent.	prohibited
—— hearth	(*b*) per ton	0 20	5 0	per ton	0 0 2	0 4 2
—— English	per 100 kils.	6 0	3 0	223½ lbs.	0 5 0	0 2 6
Asses	each	4 0	2 0	each	0 3 4	0 1 8
Azurel, or Smalt	per 100 kils.	1 20	free	220½ lbs.	0 1 0	free
Bacon.—(*See Meat.*)						
Ballast, of iron, &c., remaining on board		free	free		free	free
Bark, tanners', not ground (*c*)	per 1000 kils.	0 54	1 0	2205 lbs.	0 0 5½	0 0 10
—— ground	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent
Beer, in casks	per barrel	12 0	0 20	per barrel	0 10 0	0 0 2
—— in bottles, 116 or more to the vat (*d*)	per 100 bottles	21 0	0 20	100 bottles	0 17 6	0 0 2
—— in Seltzer water-jugs	per 100 jugs	30 0	0 30	100 jugs	1 5 0	0 0 3
Bees, in hives	per hive	0 10	0 10	per hive	0 0 1	0 0 1
Benzoin	per 100 kils.	6 0	3 0	220½ lbs.	0 5 0	0 2 6
Berries, yellow	do.	3 0	1 50	do.	0 2 6	0 1 3
—— laurel	do.	1 0	0 60	do.	0 0 10	0 0 6
—— juniper	do.	1 0	0 40	do.	0 0 10	0 0 4
Black lead	do.	1 20	0 20	do.	0 1 0	0 0 2
—— crayons, in wood or not	ad valorem	5 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	5 per cent.	½ per cent.
—— ivory black	per 100 kils.	0 50	0 20	220½ lbs.	0 0 5	0 0 2
—— Spanish black	ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.
Blue, Prussian	per 100 kils.	10 0	5 0	220½ lbs.	0 8 4	0 4 2
—— mountain, mineral, and blue called Torentjes	do.	4 0	1 50	do.	0 3 4	0 1 3
Bones of oxen, cows, and other animals	ad valorem	½ per cent.	prohibited	ad valorem	½ per cent.	prohibited
—— from which the gelatine has been extracted	do.	½ per cent.	6 per cent.	do.	½ per cent.	6 per cent.
Books, stitched or in sheet	per 100 kils.	30 0	10 0	220½ lbs.	1 5 0	0 7 6
—— bound	do.	40 0	6 0	do.	1 13 4	0 5 0
—— printed in Belgium on Belgic paper		free	free		free	free

(continued)

(*a*) Francs and centimes of France. In ordinary calculations the franc is valued at 10*d*.: but one franc is intrinsically only worth 9¾*d* English money, or 25 francs £1 sterling. In exchanges with England, 25 francs and some additional centimes are generally allowed for £1 sterling.

(*b*) The ton is equal to 2 hectolitres, or 5,778 Winchester bushels.

(*c*) The exportation of tanners' bark, on paying the above duties, is permitted only by the maritime frontiers; the king has the power of allowing its exportation by land, through certain officers, on paying a duty to be regulated by local or other circumstances.

(*d*) The Vat is equal to a hectolitre.

DENOMINATION.	Belgian No., Weight, or Measure.	Belgian Monies. Import.	Belgian Monies. Export.	English No., Weight, or Measure.	English Monies. Import.	English Monies. Export.
		f. c.	f. c.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Borax, raw tincal, and borax half refined, or East India borax	per 100 kils.	free	6 0	220½ lbs.	free	0 3 0
—— refined	do.	12 0	free	do.	0 10 0	free
Brimstone, raw	do.	0 40	0 40	do.	0 0 4	0 0 4
—— in rolls	do.	2 40	0 20	do.	0 2 0	0 0 2
—— flower of	do.	3 0	3 0	do.	0 2 6	0 2 6
Brine	per vat	0 20	0 20	per vat	0 0 2	0 0 2
Brown, or Indian red	per 100 kils.	0 80	0 40	220½ lbs.	0 0 8	0 0 4
—— ground	do.	2 0	0 40	do.	0 1 8	0 0 4
Brushes	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
Butter	per 100 kils.	6 0	3 0	220½ lbs.	0 5 0	0 2 6
—— rancid	ad valorem	4 per cent.	4 per cent.	ad valorem	4 per cent.	4 per cent.
Buttons, of horn, bone, wood, silk, metal, tin, composition, &c.	do.	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	do.	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
Calamine	per 100 kils.	1 0	0 40	220½ lbs.	0 0 10	0 0 4
Camphor, raw	do.	4 0	6 0	do.	0 3 4	0 5 0
—— refined	do.	6 0	2 0	do.	0 5 0	0 1 8
Candles, of tallow or composition	do.	27 0	0 40	do.	1 2 6	0 0 4
—— wax and spermaceti	do.	80 0	0 60	do.	3 6 8	0 0 6
Cantharides	do.	14 0	7 0	do.	0 11 8	0 5 10
Cards, playing	per gross	12 0	0 10	per gross	0 10 0	0 0 1
—— geographical & marine (Charts)	ad valorem	1 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	½ per cent.
—— wire, for carding	do.	10 per cent.	do.	do.	10 per cent.	do.
Carpets and tapestries	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Carriages	do.	6 per cent.	do.	do.	6 per cent.	do.
Cascarilla	per 100 kils.	1 20	0 60	220½ lbs.	0 1 0	0 0 6
Casks, new and empty, of all kinds (a)	ad valorem	prohibited	½ per cent.	ad valorem	prohibited	½ per cent.
—— old	do.	3 per cent.	2 per cent.	do.	3 per cent.	2 per cent.
—— empty herring barrels	do.	prohibited	prohibited	do.	prohibited	prohibited
Cassia fistula	per 100 kils.	1 0	0 50	220½ lbs.	0 0 10	0 0 5
Castorum	per kil.	1 20	0 60	per 2½ lbs.	0 1 0	0 0 6
Catechu	ad valorem	1 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	½ per cent.
Catgut for musical instruments	do.	4 per cent.	do.	do.	4 per cent.	do.
Cattle, bulls, oxen, and cows	each	20 0	2 0	each	0 16 8	0 1 8
—— heifers	do.	10 0	1 0	do.	0 8 4	0 0 10
—— yearlings	do.	10 0	0 40	do.	0 8 4	0 0 4
—— calves	do.	5 0	0 20	do.	0 4 2	0 0 2
—— hogs	do.	3 0	0 10	do.	0 2 6	0 0 1
—— sheep	do.	1 20	0 20	do.	0 1 0	0 0 2
—— lambs	do.	0 60	0 10	do.	0 0 6	0 0 1
Caviare	per vat	2 0	1 60	per vat	0 1 8	0 1 4
Ceruse or white-lead	per 100 kils.	4 0	0 20	220½ lbs.	0 3 4	0 0 2
Chalk, not ground	per 200 kils.	0 40	0 40	441 lbs.	0 0 4	0 0 4
—— ground	do.	2 0	0 20	do.	0 1 8	0 0 2
Charcoal	ad valorem	½ per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	½ per cent.	½ per cent.
Cheese	per 100 kils.	10 0	1 0	220½ lbs.	0 8 4	0 0 10
Chemical products	ad valorem	5 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	5 per cent.	1 per cent.
Chicory roots	per 100 kils.	3 0	0 10	220½ lbs.	0 2 6	0 0 1
—— prepared or ground	do.	5 0	0 10	do.	0 4 2	0 0 1
Chocolate	do.	2½ 0	2 0	do.	1 0 0	0 1 8
Cider, in casks	per barrel	15 0	1 0	per barrel	0 12 6	0 0 10
—— in bottles of 116 or more to the barrel	per 100 bottles	21 0	1 0	100 bottles	0 17 6	0 0 10
—— in Seltzer water jugs	per 100 jugs	30 0	1 50	100 jugs	1 5 0	0 1 3
Cinnamon of Ceylon	per kil.	2 0	0 2	per 2½ lbs.	0 1 8	0 0 2
—— of China, and cassia lignea	per 100 kils.	20 0	2 0	220½ lbs.	0 16 8	0 1 8
Clocks and time-pieces, except watches, specially enumerated ..	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
Clothes, made-up and new, men's and women's	do.	10 per cent.	do.	do.	10 per cent.	do.
Cloths and cassimeres, and other similar fine woven goods, in which wool is the principal material	per 100 kils.	250 0	0 10	220½ lbs.	10 0 0 (b)	0 0 1
—— coatings, calmuks, duffels, flannels, friezes, castorines, serges, domets, baize, moleskins, kerseys, coverlets, and other woven woollen articles of this kind	do.	125 0	0 10	do.	5 4 2	0 0 1
—— of wool, or hair not otherwise enumerated	do.	180 0	do.	do.	7 10 0	0 0 1
Coal, sea and pit	per 1000 kils.	14 0	do.	2205 lbs.	0 11 8	do.
—— coming from France (c)	do.	3 30	do.	do.	0 2 9	do.
Cobalt	per 100 kils.	free	0 60	220½ lbs.	free	0 0 6
Cochineal	per kil.	0 20	6	per 2½ lbs.	0 0 2	0 0 0½
Cocoa	per 100 kils.	3 0	0 0	220½ lbs.	0 2 6	0 0 6

(continued)

(a) Small barrels of the contents of 35 litrons, are prohibited to be exported by land, unless new, and having never contained spirits.

(b) Calculated at 25 francs to the £1.

(c) The transit of coal from one part of a neighbouring state, and destined for another part of the same state is liable to duty of 42 centimes per 100½ lbs.

DENOMINATION.	Belgian No., Weight, or Measure.	Belgian Monies. Import.	Belgian Monies. Export.	English No., Weight, or Measure.	English Monies. Import.	English Monies. Export.
		f. c.	f. c.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cocoa-shells	per 100 kils.	0 60	0 30	200½ lbs.	0 0 6	0 0 3
Coffee	do.	20 0	0 10	do.	0 16 8	0 0 1
Colcothar, caput mortuum	do.	0 60	0 30	do.	0 0 6	0 0 3
Coloquintida	do.	4 0	2 0	do.	0 3 4	0 1 8
Copper, red, raw, yellow and brass, and cast in ingots	do.	0 50	0 80	do.	0 0 5	0 0 8
—— brass, raw, cast in plates	do.	16 0	4 0	do.	0 13 4	0 3 4
—— hammered, in round or square bars, kettles, or pans, and sheets for coppering, wire and nails, and manufactures of	do.	25 0	4 0	do.	1 0 10	0 3 4
—— old, and pot metal	do.	0 40	8 0	do.	0 0 4	0 6 8
—— coin	do.	3 0	free	do.	0 2 6	free
—— plates, for coin	do.	30 0	½ per cent.	do.	1 5 0	½ per cent.
—— wrought, bronzed, gilt, either really gilt, varnished, or imitation of either or in other manner.	do.	12 0	do.	do.	0 10 0	do.
Copperas	do.	0 60	0 20	do.	0 0 6	0 0 2
Coral, raw	ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.
—— wrought	do.	5 per cent.	½ per cent.	do.	5 per cent.	½ per cent.
Cordage, cables, shrouds, and all other sorts	per 100 kils.	20 0	0 40	220½ lbs.	0 16 8	0 0 4
—— old, worn-out, unfit for use, and cut in pieces, or reduced to oakum	do.	0 10	prohibited	do.	0 0 1	prohibited
Cork, raw	ad valorem	1 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	½ per cent.
—— wrought	do.	10 per cent.	do.	do.	10 per cent.	do.
Cotton wool	per 100 kils.	1 60	0 10	220½ lbs.	0 1 4	0 0 1
—— manufactures of unbleached, plain or figured	ad valorem	8 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	8 per cent.	½ per cent.
—— bleached, plain or figured	do.	12 per cent.	do.	do.	12 per cent.	do.
—— embroidered, &c.	do.	15 per cent.	do.	do.	15 per cent.	do.
—— thread (*non retors*) not twisted or dyed	per 100 kils.	80 0	do.	per 220½ lbs.	3 6 8	do.
—— ditto (*retors*) twisted and dyed	do.	100 0	do.	do.	4 3 4	do.
—— ditto (*retors*) unbleached or bleached for making tulle of, No. 140 and above	do.	5 0	do.	do.	0 4 2	do.
Cowries	ad valorem	3 per cent.	2 per cent.	ad valorem	3 per cent.	2 per cent.
Croain, or crystal of tartar	per 100 kils.	2 0	1 0	220½ lbs.	0 1 8	0 0 10
Crystal rock, unwrought	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
—— wrought	do.	1 per cent.	do.	do.	1 per cent.	do.
Crucibles	do.	do.	2 per cent.	do.	do.	2 per cent.
Cummin	per 100 kils.	1 0	0 60	220½ lbs.	0 0 10	0 0 6
Curcuma, not ground	do.	3 0	0 60	do.	0 1 8	0 0 6
—— ground	do.	3 0	0 60	do.	0 2 6	0 0 6
Currants and raisins	do.	10 0	1 0	do.	0 8 4	0 0 10
Cutlery	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
Dates	per 100 kils.	0 50	0 30	220½ lbs.	0 0 5	0 0 3
Dragon's-blood	do.	8 0	2 0	do.	0 6 8	0 1 8
Distilled spirits, including rum, arrack, and cordials in casks	per barrel	2 0	3 0	per barrel	0 1 8	0 2 6
—— in bottles of 116 or more in a barrel	per 100 bottles	8 0	0 40	pr 100 botls.	0 6 8	0 2 6
—— from grain	per barrel	4 0	0 40	per barrel	0 3 4	0 2 6
—— in bottles of 116 or more in a barrel	per 100 bottles	10 0	0 40	pr 100 botls.	0 8 4	0 0 4
—— containing gums and sirups in solution	1 litre	0 50	0 10	1 litre	0 0 5	0 0 1
Drugs, not otherwise enumerated	ad valorem	1 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	½ per cent.
Dyes, not otherwise enumerated	do.	do.	do.	do	do.	do.
Earthenware, common, of all sorts	per 100 kils.	3 0	12 per cent.	220½ lbs.	0 2 6	12 per cent.
—— porcelain, ordinary, not ornamented	do.	8 0	0 60	do.	0 6 8	0 0 6
—— ditto, ornamented	do.	12 0	0 60	do.	0 10 0	0 0 6
—— of potters' and pipe-clay, not ornamented	do.	18 0	12 per cent.	do.	0 15 0	12 per cent.
—— ditto, ornamented	do.	27 0	do.	do.	1 2 6	do.
—— porcelain, fine, plain, &c.	do.	60 0	1 per cent.	do.	2 10 0	1 per cent.
—— ditto, painted or gilded	do.	80 0	do.	do.	3 6 8	do.
Eggs	ad valorem	2 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	2 per cent.	½ per cent.
Emery	per 100 kils.	0 30	0 20	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 3	0 0 2
Feathers for beds, and others, except plumes and feathers which are classed as millinery	do.	4 0	2 0	do.	0 3 4	0 1 8
Figs	do.	2 0	0 60	do.	0 1 8	0 0 6
Fish, fresh, of the sea, such as turbots, barbies, cabillands, cod-fish, soles, eclefins, merlans, eperlans	do.	15 0	free	do.	0 12 6	free

(*continued*)

DENOMINATION.	Belgian No., Weight, or Measure.	Belgian Monies. Import.	Belgian Monies. Export.	English No., Weight, or Measure.	English Monies. Import.	English Monies. Export.
		f. c.	f. c.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fish, rays, skate, sturgeon, and all freshwater fish	per 100 kils.	7 50	free	per 220½ lbs.	0 6 3	free
—— herrings, and other salted fish	per ton	12 0	do.	per ton	0 10 0	do.
—— herrings, plaice, saurets, smoked and dried and fresh herrings	per 1000	7 50	do.	per 1000	0 6 3	do.
—— salmon, anchovies, &c. salted, dried, fresh or smoked	per 100 kils.	6 0	do.	220½ lbs.	0 5 0	do.
—— stockfish	do.	0 30	0 10	do.	0 0 3	0 0 1
—— oysters, foreign	ad valorem	1 per cent.	free	ad valorem	1 per cent.	free
—— lobsters and crawfish	do.	6 per cent.	do.	do.	6 per cent.	do.
Flax, undressed, including the waste of flax	per 100 kils.	0 50	0 60	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 5	0 0 6
—— combed or dressed	do.	10 0	0 50	do.	0 8 4	0 0 5
Flower-roots	ad valorem	½ per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	½ per cent.	½ per cent.
Fringes.—(*See Manufactures.*)						
Fruit, green or dried of all sorts, except such as are specially enumerated	do.	15 per cent.	½ per cent.	do.	15 per cent.	do.
—— preserved in brandy or sugar	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
—— salted	per barrel	2 0	1 0	per barrel	0 1 8	0 0 10
—— preserved in vinegar	ad valorem	2 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	2 per cent.	1 per cent.
Furniture	do.	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	do.	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
Furriers' waste	do.	½ per cent.	prohibited	do.	½ per cent.	prohibited
Gall nuts	per 100 kils.	4 0	2 0	per 220½ lbs.	0 3 4	0 1 8
Gauze.—(*See Manufactures.*)						
Ginger, dry	do.	1 20	0 80	do.	0 1 0	0 0 8
—— preserved	do.	12 0	4 0	do.	0 10 0	0 3 4
Glass and glass wares.						
—— as mirrors, not	ad valorem	10 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	10 per cent.	½ per cent.
—— ditto	do.	12 per cent.	do.	do.	12 per cent.	do.
—— glass wares and crystals of all sorts, cut, &c. &c.	per 100 kils.	100 0			4 3 4	
—— ditto polished	do.	40 0	0 50	per 220½ lbs.	1 13 4	0 0 5
—— window glass	do.	15 0			0 12 6	
—— bells and cylinders	ad valorem	20 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	20 per cent.	½ per cent.
—— common glass bottles	per 100 kils.	6 0	0 10	per 220½ lbs.	0 5 0	0 0 1
—— ditto, containing 7 litres and upwards	each	0 60	0 2½	each	0 0 6	0 0 0½
—— apothecaries' vials, eau-de-Cologne flasks, &c.	ad valorem	10 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	10 per cent.	½ per cent.
—— old and broken glass	per 100 kils.	0 10	prohibited	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 1	prohibited
—— if glass wares are made use of in a mixed form, viz., joined with any other articles, instead of the duty being paid by weight, it shall be levied on the value as follows	ad valorem	10 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	10 per cent.	½ per cent.
Glue	per 100 kils.	8 0	0 40	per 220½ lbs.	0 6 8	0 0 4
—— of fish, or isinglas	do.	20 0	10 0	do.	0 16 8	0 8 4
Gold and silver coin		free	free		free	free
—— in bars, ingots, and in mass or gold dust		do.	do.		do.	do.
—— goldsmiths' wares, and gold and silver plate, wrought and not broken	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
—— wrought, and broken up		free	free		free	free
—— gold and silver leaf	do.	5 per cent.	½ per cent.	do.	5 per cent.	½ per cent.
—— gold and silver wire	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Grain, buckwheat (*a*)	per 1000 kils.	10 0	0 20	per 2205 lbs.	0 8 4	0 0 2
—— beans and vetches	per last	12 0	0 40	per last	0 10 0	0 0 4
—— barley	per 1000 kils.	13 0	0 10	per 2205 lbs.	0 10 10	0 0 1
—— peas	per last	14 0	0 40	per last	0 11 8	0 0 4
—— oats	per 1000 kils.	10 36	0 15	per 2205 lbs.	0 6 11½	0 0 1½
—— malt	per last.	12 0	1 0	per last	0 10 0	0 0 10
—— rye	per 1000 kils.	15 0	0 15	per 2205 lbs.	0 12 6	0 0 1½
—— spelt, peeled	per last	30 0	0 30	per last	1 5 0	0 0 30
—— ditto, not peeled	do	14 0	0 20	do.	0 11 8	0 0 2
—— wheat	per 1000 kils.	22 50	0 20	per 2205 lbs.	0 16 9	0 0 2
—— oatmeal or groats	per 100 kils.	5 0	1 0	per 220½ lbs.	0 4 2	0 0 10
—— bread, biscuit, gingerbread, flour, and mill-stuff of all sorts, vermicelli, macaroni, semoulen & bran	do.	24 0	free	do.	1 0 0	free
—— in the sheaf or ear is charged as grain respectively. The tare on grain imported in bags is 2 per cent.						
Grapes	do.	0 80	0 40	do.	0 0 8	0 0 4
—— sour	do.	0 50	0 20	do.	0 0 5	0 0 2

(*continued*)

(*a*) See the Corn-law of the 31st July, 1834, temporary laws of 1838, 1839, and 1840, quoted at the end of this Tariff.

DENOMINATION.	Belgian No., Weight, or Measure.	Belgian Monies. Import. f. c.	Belgian Monies. Export. f. c.	English No., Weight, or Measure.	English Monies. Import. £ s. d.	English Monies. Export. £ s. d.
Grease.—*(See Kitchen Stuff.)*						
Green colours, called Friesland, Brunswick, verditer and verdigris	per 100 kils.	6 0	2 0	per 220½ lbs.	0 5 0	0 1 8
—— of Bremen	do.	10 0	3 0	do.	0 8 4	0 2 6
Gums, Senegal, Barbary, and Arabia.	do.	2 40	1 20	do.	0 2 0	0 1 0
—— ammoniæ, assafœtida, copal, gallanum, and gutta	do.	6 0	3 0	do.	0 5 0	0 2 6
—— guiacum	do.	4 0	2 0	do.	0 3 4	0 1 8
—— mastic	do.	5 0	2 40	do.	0 4 2	0 2 0
—— myrrh	do.	4 0	2 0	do.	0 3 4	0 1 8
—— olebanum	do.	2 0	1 0	do.	0 1 8	0 0 10
Gum, sandarac	do.	2 0	1 0	do.	0 1 8	0 0 10
—— euphorbium	do.	1 0	0 60	do.	0 0 10	0 0 6
—— adragant, animi, elemi } as drugs.						
—— lac, as dyes.						
Gunpowder (*a*)	do.	32 0	prohibited	do.	1 6 8	prohibited
Hair, human	ad valorem	1 per cent.	6 per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	6 per cent.
—— wrought, perukes, and curls	do.	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	do.	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
—— of oxen, cows, and goats	do.	1 per cent.	6 per cent.	do.	1 per cent.	6 per cent
—— of hares and rabbits	per 100 kils.	16 0	96 0	220½ lbs.	0 13 4	4 4 0
—— hogs' bristles, without distinction	do.	4 0	3 0	do.	0 3 4	0 2 6
—— all other sorts	do.	8 0	32 0	do.	0 6 8	1 6 8
Hair powder	do.	20 0	0 20	do.	0 16 8	0 0 2
Hartshorn	do.	0 40	0 20	do.	0 0 4	0 0 2
Hats, of hair, felt, wool, straw, oil-cloth, varnished leather, &c.	ad valorem	10 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	10 per cent.	½ per cent.
Hay	per 1000 kils.	0 50	0 40	per 2205 lbs	0 0 5	0 0 4
Hemp, undressed	per 100 kils.	1 30	1 30	220½ lbs.	0 1 1	0 1 1
—— dressed	do.	6 0	1 0	do.	0 5 0	0 0 10
Hides and skins, fresh or salted	do.	0 75	4 50	do.	0 0 7½	0 3 9
—— dried	do.	0 50	3 50	do.	0 0 5	0 2 11
—— ditto, domestic	do.	0 50	6 per cent.	do.	0 0 5	6 per cent.
—— and skins, tanned	do.	30 0	0 20	do.	1 5 0	0 0 2
—— buffalo and elk, undressed	ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.
—— stags, roebucks, goat, lamb, calf, dog, undressed	do.	do.	6 per cent.	do.	do.	6 per cent.
—— sheep, undressed	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
—— ditto, dressed	per 100 kils.	30 0	0 60	per 220½ lbs.	1 4 0	0 0 6
—— of all sorts, prepared, tanned, curried, tawed cordovan, &c., with or without the hair, not specially enumerated	do.	30 0	0 60	do.	1 4 0	0 0 6
—— Russia leather	ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.
—— hare, rabbit, beaver, not dressed	do.	½ per cent.	6 per cent.	do.	½ per cent.	6 per cent.
—— ditto, dressed	per 100 kils.	30 0	0 60	per 220½ lbs.	1 4 0	0 0 6
—— skins of sea-dog and the like, undressed (*b*)	ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.
—— ditto, dressed	per 100 lbs.	30 0	0 60	per 220½ lbs.	1 4 0	0 0 6
—— cuttings of leather	ad valorem	½ per cent.	prohibited	ad valorem	½ per cent.	prohibited
—— manufactures of leather, saddlery, shoemakers' and trunk-makers' work, and all other sorts of leather manufactures, not specially enumerated, as also gilt leather	do.	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	do.	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
Honey	per 100 kils.	10 0	0 40	per 220½ lbs.	0 8 4	0 0 4
Hops	do.	1 20	0 60	do.	0 1 0	0 0 6
Horns, or horn tips, of oxen, cows, sheep, goats, &c.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	3 per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	3 per cent.
—— stags, kids, reindeer, and the like	do.	do.	1 per cent.	do.	do.	1 per cent.
Horses	each	12 0	6 0	each	0 10 0	0 5 0
—— colts (*c*)	do.	4 0	2 0	do.	0 3 4	0 1 8
Hosiery, as stockings, socks, gloves, and bonnets	per kil.	4 0	½ per cent.	2½ lbs.	0 3 4	½ per cent.
—— not otherwise enumerated	do.	1 50			0 1 3	
—— of wool	do.	2 75			0 2 3½	
—— of linen	do.	2 0			0 1 8	
Hydromel, in casks	per barrel	10 0	1 0	per barrel	0 8 4	0 0 10
—— in bottles of 116 or more to the barrel	per 100 bottles	10 0	1 0	per 100 botls.	0 13 4	0 0 10

(continued)

(*a*) The importation of gunpowder by land and small rivers is prohibited. The only rivers by which it can be imported are, the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt, and in vessels called *Beurscheepen*. It can be exported or admitted for transit by special licence only.

(*b*) Under this description are included the skins of all marine animals covered with hair or scales, and all of this class, if salted, pay a duty like that on skins of sea-dog and the like undressed.

(*c*) Only such as have their milk-teeth are rated as colts.

DENOMINATION.	Belgian No., Weight, or Measure.	Belgian Monies. Import.	Belgian Monies. Export.	English No., Weight, or Measure.	English Monies. Import.	English Monies. Export.
		f. c.	f. c.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Indigo (*a*)	per lb.	0 8	0 5	per lb.	0 0 0¾	0 0 0½
Instruments, mathematical, philosophical, surgical, and optical	ad valorem.	3 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	3 per cent.	½ per cent.
—— musical	do.	5 per cent.	do.	do.	5 per cent.	do.
Ipecacuanha	per 100 kils.	20 0	10 0	per 220½ lbs.	0 16 8	0 8 4
Iron, viz. ore	ad valorem	½ per cent.	prohibited	ad valorem	½ per cent.	prohibited
Iron, cast in rude blocks, of whatever form, as it comes from the furnace	1000 kils.	30 0			1 5 0	
—— castings, superior works, as chimney jams, stoves, weights, vases, and anvils; as also anchors, cast or wrought, hoops and nails, vices, rods, bars, and sheet-iron	do.	150 0	0 5	per 2205 lbs.	6 5 0	0 0 0½
—— iron wire	do.	100 0			4 3 4	
—— wrought, of cast iron, boilers, iron plates, salt-pans, sheet-iron, steam boilers, &c.	do.	225 0	0 5	per 2205 lbs.	9 7 6	0 0 0½
—— cast, or moulded in any common form, as pig-iron	do.	135 0			5 12 6	
—— old iron not scrap	do.	60 0			2 10 0	
—— scrap iron	do.	20 0	prohibited	do.	0 16 8	prohibited
Ivory (*See Elephants' Teeth.*)						
Ivory-black	per 100 kils.	0 50	0 20	do.	0 0 5	0 0 2
Jalap	do.	8 0	4 0	do.	0 6 8	0 3 4
Juice of lemon and citron, in casks	per barrel	15 0	1 0	per barrel	0 12 6	0 0 10
—— in bottles of 116 or more to the vat or barrel	per 100 bottles	21 0	1 0	per 100 bottls	0 17 6	0 0 10
—— in Seltzer water-jugs	per 100 jugs	30 0	1 50	per 100 jugs	1 5 0	0 1 3
—— of liquorice	per 100 kils.	2 0	1 0	per 220½ lbs.	0 1 8	0 0 10
Kitchen stuff, as grease, suet, tallow, hogs' lard	do.	1 60	0 60	do.	0 1 4	0 0 6
Lac of Venice, in balls	do.	4 0	0 30	do.	0 3 4	0 0 3
Lard (*See Kitchen Stuff.*)						
Lead, in pigs, and old lead		0 50	0 20		0 0 5	0 0 2
—— sheet, and otherwise, manufactured, and small-shot	do.	4 70	0 20	do.	0 3 11	0 0 2
—— white lead		4 0	0 20		0 3 4	0 0 2
Lime	per sea ton	6 0	1 0	per sea ton	0 5 0	0 0 10
—— unslacked	do.	10 0	0 20	do.	0 8 4	0 0 2
Linen manufactures, viz.: of hemp, flax, and tow, unbleached						
—— of less than 5 threads	per 100 kils.	10 0	free	per 220½ lbs.	0 8 4	free
—— 5 to 8 ditto	do.	30 0	do.	do.	1 5 0	do.
—— 8 to 12 ditto	do.	65 0	do.	do.	2 14 2	do.
—— 12 to 16 ditto	do.	105 0	do.	do.	4 17 6	do.
—— 16 to 18 ditto	do.	170 0	do.	do.	7 1 8	do.
—— 18 to 20 ditto	do.	240 0	do.	do.	10 0 0	do.
—— 20 and above	do.	350 0	do.	do.	14 14 8	do.
—— bleached or half-bleached or dyed or framed, less than 5 threads	do.	15 0	do.	do.	0 12 6	do.
—— 5 to 8 threads	do.	45 0	do.	do.	1 17 6	do.
—— 8 to 12 ditto	do.	97 50	do.	do.	4 1 3	do.
—— 12 to 16 ditto	do.	157 50	do.	do.	6 11 1	do.
—— 16 to 18 ditto	do.	265 0	do.	do.	11 0 10	do.
—— 18 to 20 ditto	do.	360 0	do.	do.	15 0 0	do.
—— 20 and above	do.	525 0	do.	do.	21 17 6	do.
—— chambrays	per kil.	3 0	do.	per 2½ lbs.	0 2 6	do.
—— cambrics	do.	5 0	do.	do.	0 4 2	do.
—— sail-cloth	per bolt	1 0	do.	per bolt	0 0 10	do.
—— ticking (*coutil*)	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
—— nankeens, wide (*b*)	per piece	20 0	0 4	per piece	0 16 8	0 0 4
—— ditto, narrow	do.	10 0	0 2	do.	0 8 4	0 0 2
—— oil cloth	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
—— all tissues, linens, and stuffs, not specially enumerated	do.	10 per cent.	do.	do.	10 per cent.	6 per cent.
A. *Linen and Hempen Threads* (*Yarns*) without distinction. (*c*)						
1. Class, of at least 6000 Mètres — Raw	per 100 kils.	16 0		per 220½ lbs.	0 13 4	
1. Class, of at least 6000 Mètres — Bleached, in any degree	do.	26 0		do.	1 1 8	
1. Class, of at least 6000 Mètres — Dyed	do.	36 0		do.	1 10 0	

(*continued*)

(*a*) Tare, if in cases, 25 per cent., in seroons, 16 per cent.
(*b*) This is confined exclusively to India nankeens, all other nankeens so called are charged as coloured cottons.
(*c*) By an ordinance of the 26th of July, 1841. In this ordinance it is provided that Westphalian Threads used for making checked cloths and domestics, are to be admitted by the land frontiers, in an annual quantity, not exceeding 75,000 kilogrammes, at half the duties in the above table.

DENOMINATION.	Belgian No., Weight, or Measure.	Belgian Monies. Import.	Belgian Monies. Export.	English No., Weight, or Measure.	English Monies. Import.	English Monies. Export.
		f. c.	f. c.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Single. 2. do. above 6000 do. and under 12,000 — Raw	per 100 kils.	24 0		per 220½ lbs.	1 0 0	
Bleached, &c	do.	36 0		do.	1 10 0	
Dyed	do.	46 0		do.	1 18 4	
3. do. above 12,000 do. and under 24,000 — Raw	do.	40 0		do.	1 13 8	
Bleached, &c	do.	56 0		do.	2 6 8	
Dyed	do.	66 0		do.	2 15 0	
4. do. above 24,000 do. — Raw	do.	70 0		do.	2 18 4	
Bleached, &c	do.	95 0		do.	3 19 4	
Dyed	do.	105 0	0 10	do.	4 7 6	0 0 1
Double. 1. Class, of at least 6000 Mètres — Raw	do.	22 0		do.	0 18 4	
Bleached, &c	do.	38 0		do.	1 11 8	
Dyed	do.	48 0		do.	2 0 0	
2. do. above 6000 and under 12,000 — Raw	do.	36 0		do.	1 10 0	
Bleached, &c	do.	52 0		do.	2 3 4	
Dyed	do.	62 0		do.	2 15 8	
3. do. above 12,000 and under 24,000 — Raw	do.	64 0		do.	2 13 4	
Bleached, &c	do.	84 0		do.	3 10 0	
Dyed	do.	94 0		do.	3 18 4	
4. do. above 24,000 — Raw	do.	112 0		do.	4 10 4	
Bleached, &c	do.	140 0		do.	5 16 8	
Dyed	do.	150 0		do.	6 5 4	
B. Thread for lace, raw not twisted	100 frs. value	0 50		ad valorem	½ per cent.	
—— do. known as French thread, raw, not twisted		free	0 40		free.	0 0 4
—— do. do. bleached, and twisted	do.	5 0		do.	5 per cent.	
C. —— do. for sailcloth, packthread and cordage	per 100 kils.	4 24	0 10	220½ lbs.	0 3 6½	0 0 1
D. Thread for rope-yarn, *Schuygareu*	do.	10 60	0 10	do.	0 8 10	0 0 1
E. —— do. for herring-nets	ad valorem	½ per cent.	prohibited	ad valorem	½ per cent.	prohibited
Litharge of gold and silver	per 100 kils.	0 80	0 40	220½ lbs.	0 0 8	0 0 4
Machines, for manufactories and steam-engines, not otherwise enumerated	per 1000 kils.	150 0	0 5	2205 lbs.	6 5 0	0 0 0½
Madder	per 100 kils.	4 0	0 10	220½ lbs.	0 3 4	0 0 1
Note.—A royal order of the 30th August, 1833, modifies the duty on madder, making it, without distinction of quality, 2 florins the 100 kilogrammes. According to this order, the refuse of madder, mixed with earthy heterogeneous matter, &c., as decided by officers of customs, and which shall be imported by the port of Antwerp, shall be deemed provisionally, as containing thirty hundred parts of madder, and seventy hundred parts of heterogeneous matter, to be deducted as tare. The same privilege is, by an order of 1834, extended to Ostend.						
Magnesia	do.	4 0	2 0	do.	0 3 4	0 1 8
Manganese	do.	1 0	0 20	do.	0 0 10	0 0 2
Manna	do.	2 0	1 0	do.	0 1 8	0 0 10
Manures, not including ashes	ad valorem	free	prohibited	ad valorem	free	prohibited
Maps and charts	do.	1 per cent.	½ per cent.	do.	1 per cent.	½ per cent.
Mats	do.	3 per cent.	1 per cent.	do.	3 per cent.	1 per cent.
—— of Muscovy	do.	1 per cent.	do.	do.	1 per cent.	do.
Meat and bacon, salted, of all sorts, in casks	per 100 kils.	16 0	0 60	220½ lbs.	0 13 4	
—— hams, smoked	do.	24 0	0 60	do.	1 0 0	
—— sides of beef, smoked	do.	40 0	0 60	do.	1 13 4	
—— rumps of beef, smoked	do.	32 0	0 60	do.	1 6 8	
—— flitches of bacon, without the hams, or with shoulders and thighs	do.	12 0	0 60	do.	0 10 0	0 0 6
—— sausages, meat and bacon, of all other sorts not enumerated	do.	30 0	0 60	do.	1 5 0	
Millinery	ad valorem	10 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	10 per cent.	½ per cent.
Millet	per 100 kils.	0 60	0 20	220½ lbs.	0 0 6	0 0 2
Mules	each	8 0	4 0	each	0 6 8	0 3 4
Munitions of war, side-arms and fire arms of all kinds, such as muskets, carbines, pistols, and pistol holsters, pikes, halberds, swords, sabres, bayonets, and all other small-arms, mounted or not, including helmets and armour	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
—— brass cannon	per 100 kils.	18 0	2 0	220½ lbs.	0 15 0	0 1 8
—— iron cannon	do.	4 0	0 20	do.		
—— cannon balls	do.	4 0	0 20	do.	0 3 4	0 0 2
—— leaden do. for muskets & pistols	do.	4 0	0 20	do.		
Musk	per kil.	10 0	5 0	per 2½ lbs.	0 8 4	0 4 2

(continued)

DENOMINATION.	Belgian No., Weight, or Measure.	Belgian Monies. Import.	Belgian Monies. Export.	English No., Weight, or Measure.	English Monies. Import.	English Monies. Export.
		f. c.	f. c.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Needles	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
Nets, and other fishing utensils, including implements for the whale fishery	do.	1 per cent.	2 per cent.	do.	1 per cent.	2 per cent.
—— old and worn	per 100 kils.	0 10	prohibited	220½ lbs.	0 0 1	prohibited
—— for catching birds	ad valorem	2 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	2 per cent.	1 per cent.
Nutgalls	per 100 kils.	4 0	2 0	220½ lbs.	0 3 4	0 1 8
Nutmegs.—(*See Cloves.*)						
Ochre	do.	0 20	0 10	do.	0 0 2	0 0 1
—— ground	do.	4 0	0 10	do.	0 3 4	0 0 1
Oil cakes, of rape, hemp, or linseed	do.	0 20	2 0	do.	0 0 2	0 1 8
—— of olives	do.	10 0	1 0	do.	0 8 4	0 0 10
—— of beechmast, poppy, and other edible oils	do.	1 60	0 60	do.	0 1 4	0 0 8
—— of seed	do.	11 60	0 10	do.	0 0 8	0 0 1
—— of spices	ad valorem	3 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	3 per cent.	½ per cent.
—— of whale, sea-dog, by vessels in the national fisheries, including that of Davis's Straits	per 100 kils.	2 0	0 25	per 220½ lbs.	0 1 8	0 0 2½
—— by vessels not of the national fisheries	do.	5 0	0 50	do.	0 4 2	0 0 5
—— fish-liver oil	do.	0 50	0 20	do.	0 0 5	0 0 2
—— of turpentine	per 100 kils.	2 0	0 40	per 220½ lbs.	0 1 8	0 0 4
—— of vitriol (from France, prohibd.)	do.	2 40	0 10	do.	0 2 0	0 0 1
Opium	per kil.	0 30	0 20	per lb.	0 0 3	0 0 2
Oranges.—(*See Fruit.*)						
Oysters.—(*See Fish.*)						
Paper, of all sorts, white, brown, blue, for sugar refineries and account books, plain or ruled	ad valorem	15 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	15 per cent.	
—— hangings	do.	10 per cent.	do.	do.	10 per cent.	
—— music, pasteboard, and for playing cards, coloured, and coarse brown paper	do.	3 per cent.	do.	do.	3 per cent.	½ per cent.
—— bearing the marks of the manufacture of Belgium	do.	prohibited	do.	do.	prohibited	
—— old and clippings	per 100 kils.	0 10	prohibited	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 1	prohibited
—— articles composed chiefly or made of paper (*See Small-wares*)						
—— apparatus for making paper (*See Machines.*)						
Parchment	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
—— clippings of	do.	½ per cent.	prohibited	do.	½ per cent.	prohibited
Pastil	per 100 kils.	0 50	0 50	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 5	0 0 5
Peel of lemons and oranges	do.	0 80	0 40	do.	0 0 8	0 0 4
—— preserved	ad valorem	5 per cent.	3 per cent.	ad valorem	5 per cent.	3 per cent.
—— of preserved melons	per 100 kils.	6 0	3 0	per 220½ lbs.	0 5 0	0 2 6
Peltries, undressed	ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.
—— dressed	do.	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	do.	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
Pepper	per 100 kils.	5 0	0 10	per 220½ lbs.	0 4 2	0 0 1
—— Spanish and long, as drugs.						
Perfumery	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
Perry, in casks	per barrel	15 0	1 0	per barrel	0 12 6	0 0 10
—— in bottles, 116 or more to the vat	per 100 bottls.	21 0	1 0	pr 100 bottls	0 17 6	0 0 10
—— in Seltzer water-jugs	per 100 jugs	30 0	1 50	per 100 jugs	1 5 0	0 1 3
Pictures, called Nuremburg, painted on glass, and framed.—(*See Small-wares.*)						
—— frames of a large size, gilt, for paintings, &c., as furniture						
Pimento of Jamaica	per 100 kils.	10 0	0 50	per 220½ lbs.	0 8 4	0 0 5
—— of Spain	do.	1 20	0 50	do.	0 4 2	0 0 5
Pins	do.	60 0	10 0	do.	2 10 0	0 8 4
Pitch	{ pr 13 brls. } { or 2000 kils }	3 60	2 40	{ pr 13 brls } { 4410 lbs. }	0 3 0	0 2 0
Potatoes	per barrel	0 10	free	per barrel	0 0 1	free
Printing types	per 100 kils.	24 0	0 40	per 220½ lbs.	1 0 0	0 0 4
—— presses, as machinery.						
Prints	ad valorem	1 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	½ per cent.
—— engravings, as prints.						
Quicksilver or mercury	per 100 kils.	3 0	6 0	per 220½ lbs	0 2 6	0 5 0
Quinquina	do.	4 0	2 0	do.	0 3 4	0 1 8
—— yellow	do.	2 0	1 0	do.	0 1 8	0 0 10
Quills for writing, undressed	per 1000 kils.	0 10	0 10	per 2205 lbs.	0 0 1	0 0 1
—— do. dressed	do.	1 4	0 10	do.	0 1 2	0 0 1
Rags for making paper, including waste paper, old linen, and linen clothing worn, sold by the pound; cordage, old and unserviceable, or reduced to oakum, cut in pieces, or old nets, and cotton or woollen rags	per 100 kils.	0 10	prohibited	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 1	prohibited

(*continued*)

DENOMINATION.	Belgian No., Weight, or Measure.	Belgian Monies. Import.	Belgian Monies. Export.	English No., Weight, or Measure.	English Monies. Import.	English Monies. Export.
		f. c.	f. c.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rattans	per 100 kils.	0 80	0 50	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 8	0 0 5
Reeds	ad valorem	3 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	3 per cent.	1 per cent.
Rhubarb	per 100 kils.	10 0	5 0	per 220½ lbs.	0 8 4	0 4 2
Ribbons of all sorts, except silk	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
—— of silk, and silk velvet, as silk manufactures.						
Rice	per 100 kils.	5 0	0 50	per 220½ lbs.	0 4 2	0 0 4
Rocou	do.	4 0	8 0	do.	0 3 4	0 6 8
Rope.—(*See Cordage.*)						
Rum.—(*See Distilled Liquors.*)						
Rushes	ad valorem	3 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	3 per cent.	1 per cent.
Resins	per 100 kils.	0 80	0 20	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 8	0 0 2
Safflower	do.	3 0	3 0	do.	0 2 6	0 2 6
Saffron	per kil.	0 50	0 20	per 2½ lbs.	0 0 5	0 0 2
Sago	per 100 kils.	1 0	0 60	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 10	0 0 6
Salep, or Salop	do.	4 0	0 50	do.	0 3 4	0 0 5
Salt, rough, by sea	do.	4 0	0 10	do.	0 3 4	0 0 1
—— in national vessels	do.	0 10	0 5	do.	0 0 1	0 0 0½
—— by land		prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited
—— refined	do.	32 0	free	do.	1 6 8	free
—— (*See Acids.*)						
Saltpetre, crude	do.	2 0	1 0	do.	0 1 8	0 0 10
—— refined	do.	3 0	0 40	do.	0 2 6	0 0 4
Sarsaparilla	do.	4 0	1 0	do.	0 3 4	0 0 10
Sausages.—(*See Meat.*)						
Sassafras.—(*See Wood.*)						
Seed, canary	per mudde	0 40	0 20	3 bushels	0 0 4	0 0 2
—— annise and coriander	per 100 kils.	2 0	0 60	per 220½ lbs.	0 1 8	0 0 6
—— mustard	per mudde	0 30	0 20	3 bushels	0 0 3	0 0 2
—— flower of mustard	ad valorem	2 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	2 per cent.	1 per cent.
—— onion and other garden seeds	per 100 kils.	5 0	0 60	per 220½ lbs.	0 4 2	0 0 6
—— rapistrum and tares	per last	2 0	12 0	per last.	0 1 8	0 10 0
—— clover	do.	2 0	12 0	do.	0 1 8	0 10 0
—— hemp	do.	3 0	12 0	do.	0 2 6	0 10 0
—— cole, rape, and flax	do.	4 0	10 0	do.	0 3 4	0 8 4
—— flax for sowing, from 1st August to 1st April	do.	9 60	4 80	do.	0 8 0	0 4 0
—— grains of paradise, as drugs						
Segars.—(*See Tobacco.*)						
Senna	per 100 kils.	4 0	2 0	per 220½ lbs.	0 3 4	0 1 8
Shellac	do.	2 0	1 0	do.	0 1 8	0 0 10
Shells	ad valorem	1 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	½ per cent.
Ships and boats, new or old, as manufactures of wood.						
Shoes.—(*See Hides.*)						
Shrubs.—(*See Trees.*)						
Shumac	per 100 kils.	0 40	0 20	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 4	0 0 2
Silk, raw	do.	4 0	20 0	do.	0 3 4	0 16 8
—— waste of	ad valorem	½ per cent.	3 per cent.	ad valorem	½ per cent.	3 per cent.
—— wrought as organzine for manufactures	per 100 kils.	40 0	20 0	per 220½ lbs.	1 13 4	0 16 8
—— ditto foulards (*a*)	do.	5 0	20 0	do	0 2 6	0 16 8
—— threads	do.	80 0	20 0	do.	4 6 8	0 16 8
—— stuffs, satin taffeta, velvet, &c. stockings, caps, gloves, and ribbons	do.	50 0	0 40	do.	2 1 8	0 0 4
Skeletons or frames for milliners	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
Skins and furs.—(*See Hides.*)						
Smalts.—(*See Azure.*)						
Snuff.—(*See Tobacco.*)						
Soap, hard	per 100 kils.	12 0	1 0	per 220½ lbs.	0 10 0	0 0 10
—— soft	do.	12 0	0 50	do.	0 10 0	0 0 5
—— perfumed	do.	20 0	1 0	do.	0 16 8	0 0 10
Soda	do.	0 80	0 20	do.	0 0 8	0 0 2
—— from India	do.	0 80	0 20	do.	0 0 8	0 0 2
—— salts of, as chemical products.						
Spelter.—(*See Zinc.*)						
Spermaceti, oil of	ad valorem	2 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	2 per cent.	1 per cent.
Spirits of wine or alcohol.—(*See Distilled Liquors.*)						
Soy	do.	3 per cent.	2 per cent	do.	3 per cent.	2 per cent.
Spanish black	do.	1 per cent.	1 per cent.	do.	1 per cent.	1 per cent.
Spices, mace, nutmegs, cloves, &c.	do.	10 per cent.	½ per cent.	do.	10 per cent.	½ per cent.
Sponge	do.	4 per cent.	do.	do.	4 per cent.	do.
Spurs.—(*See Small-wares.*)						
Squills, as drugs						
Starch	per 100 kils.	20 0	0 30	per 220½ lbs	0 16 0	0 0 3
Steel, in sheets, plates and bars	do.	0 80	0 40	do.	0 0 8	0 0 4
—— manufactures of	ad valorem	10 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	10 per cent.	½ per cent.

(*continued*)

(*a*) Law of April, 1835.

DENOMINATION.	Belgian No., Weight, or Measure.	Belgian Monies. Import.	Belgian Monies. Export.	English No., Weight, or Measure.	English Monies. Import.	English Monies. Export.
		f. c.	f. c.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Steel wire	per 100 kils.	1 0	0 10	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 10	0 0 1
Steam-engines, or parts thereof	do.	12 60	0 10	do.	0 10 6	0 0 1
Stones, flat, for tombs and sills, marble blocks, paving stones, &c.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
—— hones and whetstones	do.	3 per cent.	do.	do.	3 per cent.	do.
—— polished or sculptured marble	do.	6 per cent.	do.	do.	6 per cent.	do.
—— marble statues	do.	free	free	do.	free	free
—— slates for houses (a)	per 1000	5 0	0 20	per 2205 lbs.	0 4 2	0 0 2
—— do. polished, as Small-wares						
—— of French origin, or imported from France	do.	6 0	0 30	do.	0 5 0	0 0 3
—— tarras, not ground	per 100 kils.	0 10	0 40	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 1	0 0 4
—— do. ground	do.	3 0	0 10	do.	0 2 6	0 0 1
—— marl or limestone, white or blue	ad valorem	½ per cent.	prohibited	ad valorem	½ per cent.	prohibited
—— flints and nickers	do.	3 per cent.	½ per cent.	do.	3 per cent.	½ per cent.
—— mill stones	do.	1 per cent.	do.	do.	1 per cent.	do.
—— gems and precious stones, false as small-wares						
—— pumice & stones for lithography	do.	2 per cent.	1 per cent	do.	2 per cent.	1 per cent.
Straw	do.	1 per cent.	prohibited	do.	1 per cent.	prohibited
Sugar, raw or clayed, imported direct from India or West Indies, by Foreign vessels, not having broken bulk in any port of Europe	per 100 kils.	1 60	2 0	per 220½ lbs.	0 1 4	0 1 8
—— imported by Foreign vessels coast-wise, or from European ports	do.	4 0	2 0	do.	0 3 4	0 1 8
—— from all places, by sea, in national vessels	do.	0 20	2 0	do.	0 0 2	0 1 8
—— by rivers and canals in vessels of all nations	do.	4 0		do.	0 3 4	
—— by rivers and canals in vessels of Belgium	do.	2 0	4 0	do.	0 1 8	0 3 4
—— refined, and raw mixed with refined, from all places, by land or sea	do.	72 0	0 6	do.	3 0 0	0 0 6
—— molasses, raw, imported direct from countries out of Europe, in national vessels	do.	12 0	2 0	do.	0 10 0	0 1 8
—— from other places, and not in national vessels		prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited
—— molasses, purified		do.	do.		do.	do.
—— burnt	ad valorem	2 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	2 per cent.	1 per cent.
Tallow.—(*See Kitchen Stuff.*)						
Tamarinds, as Drugs.						
Tar	{pr 13 casks 2000 kils.}	2 0	1 20	{pr 13 cks 4410 lbs.}	0 1 8	0 1 0
Tartar of wine	per 100 kils.	1 0	0 60	220½ lbs.	0 0 10	0 0 6
Tea, which shall be proved to have been imported direct, and in unbroken cargoes from China, *viz.*—						
—— bohea and congou, ordinary	do.	36 0	0 70	do.	1 10 0	
—— all other sorts	do.	68 0	0 70	do.	2 16 8	
—— imported in vessels built in the kingdom—						
—— bohea and congou, ordinary	do	14 0	0 70	do.	0 11 8	0 0 7
—— all other sorts	do.	24 0	0 70	do.	1 0 0	
—— from other places and in broken cargoes	do.	200 0	0 70	do.	8 3 4	
—— bohea and congou, ordinary	do.	54 0	0 70	do.	2 5 0	
—— all other sorts	do.	102 0	0 70	do.	4 5 0	
Teeth, elephants'	do.	10 0	4 0	do.	0 8 4	0 3 4
—— sea-horse, produce of the national fisheries	ad valorem	free	2 per cent.	ad valorem	free	2 per cent.
—— not of those fisheries	do.	6 per cent.	do.	do.	6 per cent.	do.
Thread, of Angola goats' hair, raw	per 100 kils.	4 0	8 0	per 220½ lbs.	0 3 4	0 6 8
—— coloured	do.	24 0	4 0	do.	1 0 0	0 3 4
Tiles.—(*See Wares.*)						
Tin, not wrought	do.	0 16	0 10	do.	0 0 1½	0 0 1
—— wrought	ad valorem	16 per cent.	0 5	ad valorem	16 per cent.	0 0 0½
Tincal.—(*See Borax.*)						
Tinfoil	per kil.	0 50	0 10	per 1½ lb.	0 0 5	0 0 1
Tissues.—(*See Manufactures.*)						
Tobacco, in rolls or leaves, viz.						
—— of the Ukraine and other European countries	per 100 kils.	5 0		pr. 220½ lbs	0 4 2	
—— of Brazil	do.	2 50		do.	0 2 1	
—— of Virginia, and other North American	do.	2 50		do.	0 2 1	

(continued)

(a) This alteration in regard to the duty on slates, did not come into operation until Jan. 1, 1840.

DENOMINATION.	Belgian No., Weight, or Measure.	Belgian Monies. Import. f. c.	Belgian Monies. Export. f. c.	English No., Weight, or Measure.	English Monies. Import. £ s. d.	English Monies. Export. £ s. d.
Tobacco of Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Havannah	per 100 kils.	5 0	0 10	per 220½ lbs.	0 4 2	0 0 1
—— of Orounoko						
—— of the East Indies						
—— all other tobacco, in rolls	do.	25 0			1 0 10	
—— in leaves	do.	3 0			0 2 6	
—— stalks	do.	5 0			0 4 2	
—— manufactures of	do.	30 0			1 5 0	
—— segars of all kinds imported from any place	do.	100 0			4 3 4	
Tow, refuse of hemp and flax, except short flax called *smuit*	do.	0 20	4 0	do.	0 0 2	0 3 4
Trees and live plants	ad valorem	2 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	2 per cent.	½ per cent.
Turf	per double vat.	0 10	free	double vat.	0 0 1	free
Turnsole	per 100 kils.	6 0	0 50	220½ lbs.	0 5 0	0 0 5
Turpentine	do.	0 60	0 30	do.	0 0 6	0 0 3
—— of Venice	do.	1 60	0 80	do.	0 1 4	0 0 8
—— oil of	do.	2 0	0 40	do.	0 1 8	0 0 4
Valonia	do.	0 40	0 20	do.	0 0 4	0 0 2
Vanilla	do.	2 0	0 40	do.	0 1 8	0 0 4
Vegetables, green or dry, except those specially enumerated		free	free		free	free
Velvets, as tissues.—(*See Silk Manufactures*)						
Verjuice, in casks	per barrel	1 0	1 0	per barrel	0 0 10	0 0 10
Verjuice in bottles of 116 or more to the barrel	per 100 bottles	7 0	1 0	per100 botls.	0 5 10	0 0 10
Vermicelli.—(*See Grain.*)						
Vermilion	per 100 kils.	12 0	4 0	220½ lbs.	0 10 0	0 3 4
Vinegar, of wine, beer, or artificial, in casks	per barrel.	15 0		per barrel	0 12 6	
—— in bottles of 116 or more to the barrel	per 100 bottles	21 0		per 100 botls	0 17 6	
—— in Selzer water jugs	per 100 jugs	30 0	0 10	per 100 jugs	1 5 0	0 0 1
—— of wood, in casks	per barrel	100 0		per barrel	4 3 4	
—— in bottles of 116 or more to the barrel	per 100 bottles	106 0		pr 100 bottls	4 8 4	
Vitriol, blue	per 100 kils.	2 0		per 220½ lbs.	0 1 8	
—— white	do.	1 20	0 60	do.	0 1 0	0 0 6
—— oil of	do.	2 40	0 10	do.	0 2 0	0 0 1
Umbrellas and parasols	ad valorem	6 per cent	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
Wares (mercerie) small, including all articles not enumerated, composed of, or wrought, in paper, wood, iron, steel, copper, and other metals, of ivory, tortoise-shell, glass, coral, amber, false stones and pearls, and all other similar compositions, toys, &c.	do.	10 per cent.	½ per cent.	do.	10 per cent.	½ per cent.
—— wooden	do.	6 per cent.			6 per cent.	
—— of osier, or baskets	do.	do.			do.	
—— of earthen, porcelain, white and coloured	per 100 kils.	20 0	1 0	per 220½ lbs.	0 16 8	0 0 10
—— of French origin, or imported from France	do.	60 0	1 0	do.	2 10 0	0 0 10
—— crockery, of all sorts	do.	12 0	0 60	do.	0 10 0	0 0 6
—— of French origin, or imported from France	do.	40 0	0 60	do.	1 13 4	0 0 6
—— pottery of earth or stone of all sorts and moulds for sugar refineries, new or old	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
—— of French origin, or imported from France	do.	15 per cent.	½ per cent.	do.	15 per cent.	½ per cent.
—— crucibles	do.	1 per cent.	2 per cent	do.	1 per cent.	2 per cent.
—— tobacco-pipes	per 20 gross	prohibited	0 10	per 20 gross	prohibited	0 0 1
—— tobacco-pipes, from Holland	per 1000	4 0	0 10	per 1000	0 3 4	0 0 1
—— baked earth, 24½ inches long by 11¾ wide, and 5 or less thick	do.	3 0	0 40	do.	0 2 6	0 0 4
—— of greater length, width and thickness	do.	6 0	0 80	do.	0 5 0	0 0 8
—— tiles and pans	do.	4 0	0 50	do.	0 3 4	0 0 5
Watches, of gold	each	2 0	1 0	each	0 1 8	0 0 10
—— of silver	do.	1 0	0 50	do.	0 0 10	0 0 5
—— of pinchbeck	do.	0 60	0 40	do.	0 0 6	0 0 4
Wax, unbleached	per 100 kils.	2 0	1 60	per 220½ lbs.	0 1 8	0 1 4
—— bleached	do.	12 0	2 0	do.	0 10 0	0 1 8
—— sealing-wax	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
Weld	per 100 kils.	1 0	0 50	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 10	0 0 5
Whale blubber, of the national fishery	per vat	free.	1 0	per vat	free.	0 0 10
—— not of the national fishery	do.	2 0	1 0	do.	0 1 8	0 0 10

(*continued*)

DENOMINATION.	Belgian No., Weight, or Measure.	Belgian Monies. Import.	Belgian Monies. Export.	English No., Weight, or Measure.	English Monies. Import.	English Monies. Export.
		f. c.	f. c.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Whales' fins of the national fishery..	ad valorem	free	2 per cent.	ad valorem	free	2 per cent.
—— not of the national fishery, and split.....	do.	6 per cent.	do.	do.	6 per cent.	do.
Woad.....	per 100 kils.	1 0	1 0	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 10	0 0 10
Wood, of all kinds, fit for civil or naval building, from the Baltic, Norway, and Russia, in whole cargoes (*a*).....	per ton	0 50	0 20	per ton	0 0 5	0 0 2
—— pipe staves, waste pieces not excepted, of 2 ells 8 palms, and over, in length.....	per 100	8 0	9 0	per 100	0 6 8	0 7 6
—— staves, waste pieces not excepted, of about 2 ells and upwards in length, also heading...	do.	2 0	2 50	do.	0 1 8	0 2 1
—— masts and spars.....	ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.
—— oars.....	do.	3 per cent.	do.	do.	3 per cent.	do.
—— all other kinds of wood, sawed or not sawed, and not otherwise named (*b*).....	do.	6 per cent.	do.	do.	6 per cent.	do.
Wood for sugar-candy boxes.....	do.	1 per cent.	do.	do.	1 per cent.	do.
—— planks, joists, rafters, thick boards, and all other sorts of sawed wood, cut through or not.	per ton	4 0	1½ per cent.	per ton	0 3 4	1½ per cent.
—— willows, switches and rods.....	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
—— fire wood.....	do.	do.	1 per cent.	do.	do.	1 per cent.
—— sapling wood, prepared wholly or in part, as hoops, laths, &c.....	do.	10 per cent.	2 per cent.	do.	10 per cent.	2 per cent.
—— willow, fit for hoops.....		prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited
—— hoops, of red osier of 22 palms to 26.7 inches.....	do.	6 per cent.	do.	do.	6 per cent.	do.
—— birch brooms.....	do.	½ per cent.	6 per cent.	do.	½ per cent.	6 per cent.
—— cabinet-makers' wood, as mahogany, box, walnut, cedar, &c.	do.	2 per cent.	2 per cent.	do.	2 per cent.	2 per cent.
—— walnut, for gun stocks.....	do.	free	do.	do.	free	do.
—— dyewood, not ground (*c*)						
—— brazilletto, lignum vitæ, and sapan.....	per 100 kils.	0 20	0 20	220½ lbs.	0 0 2	0 0 2
—— campeachy, fustic, yellow wood, cam, sandal, red or yellow, and small wood, called stock-wood.....	do.	0 40	0 40	do.	0 0 4	0 0 4
—— of Pernambuco.....	do.	4 0	2 0	do.	0 3 4	0 1 8
—— St. Martin.....	do.	0 80	0 40	do.	0 0 8	0 0 4
—— of all other sorts not ground....	do.	2 0	3 0	do.	0 1 8	0 2 6
—— ground.....		prohibited	free		prohibited	free
—— medicinal wood, viz.						
—— quassia.....	do.	0 80	0 40	do.	0 0 8	0 0 4
—— sassafras.....	do.	0 40	0 20	do.	0 0 4	0 0 2
—— liquorice of all countries.....	do.	0 60	0 30	do.	0 0 6	0 0 3
—— manufactures of wood.....	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
(*d*) Wool of all kinds, without distinction of origin.....	do.	free	1 per cent.	do.	free	1 per cent.
—— manufactures of.—(*See Cloths.*)						
Woollen yarns, unbleached and undyed.....	per 100 kils.	45 0	½ per cent.	220½ lbs.	1 17 6	½ per cent.
—— ditto, twisted, black and dyed..	do.	60 0	do.	do.	2 10 0	do.
Wine, in casks, by land and sea	per barrel	2 20	0 10	per barrel	0 1 10	0 0 1
—— in bottles of 116 or more to the barrel.....	per 100 bottles	13 0	0 10	100 bottles	0 10 10	0 0 1
Yeast.....	ad valorem	3 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	3 per cent.	1 per cent.
Zaffre.....	per 100 kils.	4 0	4 0	220½ lbs.	0 3 4	0 3 4
Zinc.....	do.	4 0	0 50	do.	0 3 4	0 0 5
—— laminated, and nails of.....	do.	5 0	0 20	do.	0 4 2	0 0 2

By the law of the 21st December, 1838, 18 centimes additional was levied upon all articles, and upon *tonnage*, subjected to the customs tariff, and 30 centimes additional of excise duty upon salt, wine, sugar, beer, and vinegar. In 1840, the customs duty of 18 centimes additional was reduced to 16 centimes, and the excise to 26 centimes.

(*a*) Cargoes, of which one-half is wood, shall be rated as whole cargoes. The ton to be calculated as for the tonnage duty on the same.
(*b*) This includes, as to the import duty, such planks as are commonly used for flooring, and for the small houses of the wood rafts, which come down the rivers.
(*c*) All dyewoods not specified in the Tariff, pay the same duty as dyewood of all other woods not ground.
(*d*) The King may prohibit the exportation of wool by the land frontiers.

CALCULATION OF DUTIES.

To all duties in the Tariff which are not levied at an *ad valorem* rate, there are added—exclusive of the *sixteen centimes per franc additional*,—a further sum of *six centimes* per franc, or *six per cent.* on the amount of duties specified in the foregoing table. These *six centimes* per franc are added to raise the duty as much as the difference of value between one Netherland florin and two Belgian francs, the Customs Duties having been, until after the separation of Belgium from Holland, levied in florins: one Netherland florin being equal to two francs twelve centimes Belgian money.

The Articles, exclusive of those rated at *ad valorem* duties, and to which the six additional centimes do not apply, are the following, viz.—*Almonds, Cloths, Cassimeres,* and other *Woollen Manufactures, Cinnamon and Cassia Lignea, Coffee, Copper and Copper Manufactures, Cotton Twist and Threads, Earthenware and Porcelain, Glass and Glass Wares, Grain and Corn, Honey, Hosiery, Iron raw and wrought, Linen Yarns and Manufactures, Olive Oil and Fish Oils, Pepper and Pimento, Rice, Raisins and Currants.*

The duties on the foregoing, as well as on many articles charged *ad valorem*, have been increased since 1832.

	Frs. Cents.
In calculating the duties, 100 *kilogrammes* sugar imported by a foreign vessel pays by the Tariff	4 0
Six centimes per franc (special additional duty) . .	0 24
Sixteen centimes ditto (or general additional duty) .	0 64
Total duty .	Frs. 4 88

or about 3*s.* 10½*d.* English.

	Frs. Cents.
On goods rated *ad valorem*; such for example as *Cotton Manufactures, bleached, plain,* or *figured,* for every 100 francs value, the *special* duty is	12 0
The additional duty *sixteen centimes,* per franc value, equal to	1 92
Total duty .	Frs. 13 92

or 11*s.* 1½*d.* English.

There is, exclusive of the above, a stamp duty of 40 centimes, or nearly 4*d.*, for each receipt or acquittance, unless the amount discharged or acquitted be under 10 francs.

BELGIAN CORN LAWS.

A FIXED duty (see *Grain* in the general Tariff) was imposed before the separation of Belgium from Holland, on the importation and exportation of corn and grain of all kinds.

The import duty on wheat, for 1000 kilogrammes (2205 lbs.) was 10 francs, or (at $9\frac{3}{4}d.$—the intrinsic value of the franc) 8*s.*, equal to 1*s* $9\frac{1}{3}d.$ per quarter. The fixed duties were altered in July, 1834, and a varying scale substituted.

By the law of the 31st of July, 1834, it was decreed that:

Art. 1.—The Customs Tariff now in force shall be modified, by replacing the duties of importation, exportation, and transit of corn, by the duties fixed in the table annexed to the present law.

Art. 3.—All persons guilty of fraudulent entries of corn for consumption or otherwise, shall be subjected to penalties equal to double the value of the corn fraudulently entered.

Art. 4.—The government shall publish weekly the average price of wheat and rye. This average will be regulated by the prices on each Saturday, in the markets of Arlon, Antwerp, Bruges, Ghent, Haselt, Liège, Louvain, Namur, and Mons.

SCHEDULE OF CORN DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION.	Unity of duty.	Duties		Observations.
		Import.	Export.	
		f. c.	f. c.	
Wheat.—Whenever the price per hectolitre shall be at or above 24 francs	per 1000 kils.	free	prohibited	
—— 20 and below 24	do.	do.	0 25	Flour and other substances ground, are subjected to the same duties as the grain from which they are derived.
—— 15 „ 20	do.	37 50	0 25	
—— above 12 and below 15	do.	75 60	0 25	
—— at and under 12	do.	prohibited	0 25	
Rye.—Whenever the price per hectolitre shall be at or above 17 francs	do.	free	prohibited	
—— above 15 and below 17	do.	do.	0 25	
—— 9 „ 15	do.	21 50	0 25	
—— 7 „ 9	do.	43 0	0 25	
—— at and under 7	do.	prohibited	0 25	Bonded Corn, on its being re-exported by sea, will be exempt from the transit duty.
Barley	do.	14 0	0 25	
Malt	do.	17 0	0 25	
Buckwheat.—(*Sarrasin*)	do.	13 0	0 25	
Beans and vetches	do.	10 0	0 25	
Peas	do.	19 0	0 25	
Oats	do.	11 0	0 25	
Pearl barley	per 100 kils.	5 0	0 25	
Bread, biscuits, gingerbread, flour, bran, potatoe meal, &c.	do.	15 0	free	
Vermicelli, macaroni, and semoule	do.	24 0	free	

The means of verifying Measures and Weights shall be furnished by those interested or at their expense. The fees of these, nominated by the government, shall in no case exceed 50 centimes (5 pence) per 1000 kilogrammes.

The hectolitre is equal to 2.75 imperial bushels. The 1000 kilogrammes are equal to $4\frac{1}{2}$ imperial quarters. The prices of and duties upon wheat in the preceding Table will therefore be as follows in English weights and measures.

DESCRIPTION.	Duty per 1000 kilogrammes of $4\frac{1}{2}$ imperial quarters.	Per imperial quarter.	Export Duty per 1000 kils.
Wheat, at or above 24 frs. per 2.75 bushels 56*s.* per imperial quarter	Import free	Import free	Export prohibited
—— 20 and below 24 frs. 46*s.* 3*d.* to 56*s.* 0*d.*.....do.....	free	free	25 centimes $2\frac{1}{2}d.$
—— 15 ,, 20....34*s.* 8*d.* to 46*s.* 3*d.*.....do.....	37 frs. 50 cents. or 30*s.* 0*d.*	6*s.* 8*d.*	25....do....$2\frac{1}{2}$
—— 12 ,, 15....27*s.* 9*d.* to 34*s* 8*d.*.....do.....	75....60.....60 6	13 $5\frac{1}{2}$	25....do.....$2\frac{1}{2}$
—— at and under 12....27*s.* 9*d.*.....	prohibited	prohibited	25....do.....$2\frac{1}{2}$
Rye, at or above 17....per 2.75 bushels 36*s.* 9*d.* per imperial quarter	Import free	Import free	Export prohibited
—— 15 and below 17....34*s.* 8*d.* to 36*s.* 9*d.*.....do.....	do.	do.	25 centimes $2\frac{1}{2}d.$
—— 9 ,, 15....20*s.* 10*d.* to 34*s.* 8*d.*.....do.....	21 frs. 50 cents or 17 2	3 $9\frac{1}{2}$	25....do.....$2\frac{1}{2}$
—— 7 ,, 0....16*s.* 4*d.* to 20*s.* 10*d.*.....do.....	43.....34 5	7 7	25....do.....$2\frac{1}{2}$
—— at and under 7....16*s.* 4*d.*.....	prohibited	prohibited	25....do.....$2\frac{1}{2}$
Barley.....	14 francs.....11 2	2 6	25....do.....$2\frac{1}{2}$
Malt.....	17 ditto.....13 8	3 $0\frac{1}{2}$	25....do.....$2\frac{1}{2}$
Buckwheat.....	13 ditto.....10 $9\frac{1}{4}$	2 $2\frac{1}{2}$	25....do.....$2\frac{1}{2}$
Beans and Vetches.....	10 ditto..... 8 0	1 $9\frac{1}{2}$	25....do.....$2\frac{1}{2}$
Peas.....	19 ditto.....15 $2\frac{1}{2}$	3 4	25....do.....$2\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	11 ditto..... 8 $9\frac{1}{2}$	2 0	25....do.....$2\frac{1}{2}$
Pearl barley.....	per 100 kils. { 5 ditto..... 4 0		25....do.....$2\frac{1}{2}$
Bread, biscuits, gingerbread, flour, bean and potatoe meal.	per 100 kils. { 15 ditto.....12 0		free
Vermicelli, maccaroni, and semoulina.....	per 100 kils. { 24 ditto.....19 $2\frac{1}{2}$		do.

The *export duties* on all kinds of grain, except pearl barley, are 25 centimes, equal to $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ English, per 1000 kilogrammes (2205lbs. avoirdupois), or $4\frac{1}{2}$ imperial quarters.

On pearl barley the export duty is $2\frac{1}{2}$ francs (2*s.*) per 1000 kilogrammes.

The *transit duties* on *wheat, rye,* and *barley,* are 1 franc 50 centimes (1*s.* $2\frac{2}{5}d.$) per 1000 kilogrammes, equal to $4\frac{1}{2}$ imperial quarters.

The transit duty on *pearl barley* is 5 francs (4*s.*) per 1000 kilogrammes.

The transit duty on *malt, buckwheat, beans, peas,* and *oats,* is 50 centimes ($4\frac{4}{5}d.$) per 1000 kilogrammes, equal to $4\frac{1}{2}$ imperial quarters.

The transit duty on *bread of all kinds, flour, bran, potatoe-meal, vermicelli, &c.,* is 10 francs (8*s.*) per 100 kilogrammes, or $220\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

By a temporary law, which came into operation on the 25th of November, 1839, the exportation of wheat, rye, and flour of wheat and rye, and of potatoes is prohibited for one year; and by a further temporary enactment, dated the 26th of November, 1839, the *free* importation and exportation of barley, was allowed for the same period.

In 1840 these laws were declared to be continued in force for another year, and oats were brought under the same provisions as barley. Wheat having been sold at a higher price in all parts of the kingdom than the maximum rate

by which it is admitted free by the tariff, the ordinances of 1840 declare that no change in respect to wheat is necessary.

By the laws of the 31st of March, 1828, and of the 18th of June, 1836, foreign corn, of good quality, is allowed to be taken out of entrepôt, in order that it may be ground in the mills of the country, for the purpose of being re-exported from the seaports *free* of duty, as *fine flour*. This privilege is limited to 3000 hectolitres of wheat under one licence, which cannot be renewed until that quantity shall be replaced in bond by the full proportion of flour, viz. by 78 kilogrammes of fine flour, and 20 kilogrammes of bran, for every 100 kilogrammes of wheat. The owner may either export the bran, or enter it for house use, paying in the latter case a duty of 10 centimes per 100 kilogrammes.

The owner in taking corn out of bond to be ground for re-exportation, must conform to all the regulations of, and give all the securities required by, the laws of the customs.

The flour so ground, may also be entered for consumption, free of duty, when the price legalizes the free admission of wheat.

The quality of the flour ground from wheat taken out of entrepôt shall be subjected to the inspection of special commissioners. The form, weight, and dimensions of the barrels, and the wood of which they shall be made, shall also be determined by the said commissioners. The barrels shall be branded, as directed by the commissioners, in order that the quality of the flour may be known. The commissioners shall be appointed by the government, at the expense of the owner of the flour, but the fees shall not exceed twenty-five centimes per barrel.

BELGIAN TRANSIT DUTIES.

A CONSIDERABLE part of the importations into Belgian ports, are passed onwards in transit to Germany, and frequently to France. On the separation of Belgium from Holland, most of the established duties and regulations were maintained, and the *transit duties* formed an additional column of special rates annexed to each article. The import duties on woollens, linens, linen yarns, iron, iron and steel and copper manufactures, earthenware, and upon several other articles, have been greatly increased since 1832, on the principle of protecting home manufactures. The import duty on cod-fish has lately been doubled, and the duties on linen yarns raised to about the same rates as those of France.

By a Royal Ordinance, dated Brussels, 18th June, 1836, the special rates of *transit duties* were abolished, and *ad valorem* duties, and duties by weight, were substituted. By this ordinance it was decreed that:—

1. Three modes of transit should be established.

First.—Direct transit, or from one foreign state into Belgium, and thence outwards into another foreign state, without being placed in warehouses or depôts within Belgium.

Second.—Transit, by passing through the ordinary depôts and declared for re-exportation.

Third.—Transit by free entrepôts in which goods are deposited, in order to be re-exported by the port into which they were imported.

2. All goods except those subjected to the duties of excise, and certain articles prohibited to be passed in transit, may be entered and passed in transit.

3. Beer, raw sugar, and wine, although subject to excise duties, may, by special authorization, be passed in transit.

4. Distilled spirits, brine, rock and refined salt, refined sugar, are those subjected to excise duties, and the transit of which is prohibited.

5. The transit of the following articles not subjected to excise duties is also prohibited, viz.:

First.—Arms and munitions of war, by any frontier of a country not at peace with Belgium.

Second.—The following articles are absolutely prohibited: Drills and rags, unwrought iron, even so far as rails and bars of every kind, anchors, old iron, gunpowder, vinegar, except to be warehoused in the port of importation to be re-exported by the same port.

6. The following articles pass in transit duty free, viz.: Wild animals, green and certain dry vegetables, copper money, gold and silver coin, bullion, ingots, and dust, jewelery and works of gold, &c. broken up, precious stones, not mounted, pictures, and marble statuary.

7. The following are subjected to special transit duties:

	fr.	cents.		s.	d.
Slates, per 1000	1	60	or	1	$2\frac{3}{4}$
Stones, in blocks, the 100	20	0	„	16	0
Mineral coal, 1000 kilogrammes	6	0	„	2205 lbs. 4	11
Chalk, 100 hectolitres	10	0	„	22,050 lbs. 8	0
Horses, foals, and mules, each	4	0	„	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Cloths and cassimeres, 100 kilogrammes	8	0	„	$220\frac{1}{2}$lbs. 6	5
Books ditto	10	0	„	do. 8	0

8. From the date of the execution of this ordinance, all other existing transit duties shall be replaced by nominal duties (*droit de balance*) as follows:

Fifteen centimes (or $1\frac{1}{2}d.$) per 100 francs of the value, or $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ on all goods on which the tariff of import duties imposes a duty by value or number.

Twenty centimes per 100 kilogrammes on all goods on which duties are levied by weight.

Twenty centimes per 100 litres on all goods which are tariffed by the *contents*.

9. In no case will a single acquittance for transit be allowed under 50 centimes.

10. The charges for placing lead seals (*plombé*) on goods to be passed in transit, are: for one lead, 25 centimes; for two, 40 centimes; and for each lead over two, 10 centimes.

11. For articles manufactured or finished with tissues, mixed with cotton, wool, flax, or silk, the declaration must indicate the precise nature of the materials composing these articles.

12. Lists and borders tissued with stuffs, are not to be included in the declaration and are not to be subjected to any duty.

13. In general, if one same package, case, or cask, contains merchandize subjected to divers duties, the declaration must represent the *net weight* of each article so contained in one common package; in default of such specification, the proprietor of the package shall be obliged to unpack the same at the frontier bureau to undergo a detailed verification, or to pay upon the total weight of the package the highest duties imposed on foreign merchandize.

14. This regulation does not apply to glass, porcelain, and instruments, when by the nature of the package, such articles are ascertained to be properly packed.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS, AND PORT DUES OF BELGIUM.

TONNAGE.

THE customs laws of Belgium distinguish, for tonnage and navigation duties, THREE CLASSES of flags.

By the General Law of the 26th August, 1822 :—

"Art. 293.—The *first class* comprises all vessels and ships belonging to subjects of the Kingdom of Belgium, and sailing under the national colours; these vessels are subjected to a duty of 90 centimes per ton on their first departure from a Dutch port, and 90 centimes per ton on their first entering, during each year, dating from the 1st of January to the 31st of December inclusive. When this duty is once acquitted, they are exempt on entering or departing, for all the other voyages they may make during the same year.

"Art. 294.—The *second class* comprises all vessels or ships navigating under foreign flags, and which belong to the subjects or citizens, state or port where Belgian ships are not subjected to higher duties or any other dues than the vessels of such foreign country.

"The tonnage duty is collected from these vessels, either on their first entry, or on their first departure, paying the same dues as the ships of the kingdom belonging to the first class.

"Art. 295.—In the *third class* are included all foreign vessels or ships not ranked under the second class.

"These vessels are subjected to a duty of 2 frs. 20 centimes per ton, to be collected each time they enter a Belgian port. Nevertheless, inasmuch as circumstances may render it necessary, it is reserved to the government to raise the tonnage duty on these vessels to the same, or any other amount of duty which, in the kingdom, state, or port to which such vessels belong, are levied upon Belgian ships.

"Commutations may be made with the proper authorities in respect to vessels comprised in the third class, when employed solely in transporting passengers or the mails."

Vessels, laden or unladen, forced by distress into port, or voluntary anchoring, after first departure, are exempt from tonnage duty.

The pilotage is regulated in each port by a local tariff, for winter and summer, calculated according to the draught of water. Foreign vessels pay a

surcharge, which varies according to the ports; those of England, Norway, and the United States of America are especially exempted.

A vessel which, after the first departure from the port, re-enters by force of winds, or other cause, in twenty-four hours, only pays half the pilotage.

PORT DUES.

These dues are collected according to the tonnage. At Antwerp, 8 centimes, per ton if the vessel is loaded; if in ballast, 12 centimes; and 6 centimes upon each vessel entering and departing in ballast.

The tonnage of steam-vessels is calculated by deducting the space occupied by the machinery and boilers.

All vessels entering the port of Antwerp pay, besides, 15 centimes per ton.

PUTTING INTO PORT FOR SHELTER.

Vessels entering in distress, or to repair damages, are exempt from the tonnage duty; and privileged vessels assimilated to those of the Netherlands, are, in such case, exempt from all other dues than those of pilotage, buoys, beacons, and declarations.

Vessels putting into port to repair damages, are free to unload and reload merchandize; but not to sell the damaged goods without special authority: the customs duties are regulated according to actual value as verified by the sale price.

Such vessels re-entering port before twenty-four hours have expired, are only obliged to pay half-pilotage duty.

DISCHARGING DUES.

These are demands for the benefit of the collectors of one-half and one quarter per cent on the amount of collection, or from twenty francs to two hundred francs and upwards on a cargo.

QUARANTINE.

Vessels arriving from the Mediterranean, when the government judges such precaution necessary, are alone subjected to quarantines and bills of health.

ACCOUNT of Port Charges at Antwerp on a national ship, or on a foreign privileged ship of 250 tons, arriving with a cargo, and going away in ballast.

	frs.	cnts.
1. Custom-house officers from Flushing, about	24	0
2. Pilotage from sea to Flushing, 15 Dutch feet	136	0
Ditto from Flushing to Antwerp, 15 ditto	160	0
3. Pilot for moving the vessel into the dock	2	0
4. Charges for clearing in at Flushing	36	0
5. Sea protest		
To the tribunal for registering it		
Tribunal charges for appointing surveyors		
To the surveyors, for examining hatches and stowage of the cargo		
6. Leads put to the hatches by the Custom-house, and sealing the ship's provisions, about	12	0
7. Harbour dues and quay money	6	0
8. Tonnage duty on 250 tons, at 1 fr. 80 centimes per ton, and additional duty 13 centimes, and stamps 72 frs.	521	0
9. Clearance, passport of the tonnage duty, measuring and stamps	21	50
Custom-house clearance, certificate outwards	20	0
10. Dock-duty on 250 tons at 52 centimes for three months	130	0
11. For the cooking-houses in the dock, four weeks	16	0
12. Ballast, 100 lasts, at 2 frs. per last	200	0
13. Surveyor's visit of the vessel outwards in ballast	13	50
To the tribunal for certificate of the same		
Pilot for moving the vessel into the river	2	0
14. Consul's bill		
15. Water-bailiff's certificate, in and outwards	25	50
16. Charter-party and stamps, if required	8	0
17. Brokerage on 250 tons, at 50 centimes per 2 tons	187	50
18. Ditto on the outward cargo		
19. To the excise for town dues on ship's provisions, clearance in and out	16	0
Pilotage to Flushing on 12 feet	112	0
Ditto from Flushing to sea, and clearing charges there	110	0
20. Cancelling Custom-house bonds, postages, and small expenses	10	0
21. Pilotage-office for hooking the vessel	2	0

The above charges are regulated as follows, viz:

1.—All vessels arriving with a cargo at Flushing are accompanied up the river by two custom-house officers; their fees are 3½frs. each for every day they remain on board, coming up the river, and 9½frs. for their expenses back to Flushing.

2.—The pilotage from sea to Flushing, up and down the river, and back again to sea, is paid according to the draft of water and the tariff.

3.—No vessel is allowed to go in or out of the dock, or move in the river, without having a pilot on board, who receives 2frs. for every tide, whether large or small vessels.

4.—The charges for clearing in and out of Flushing are more or less according to the size of the vessel, and the quantity of goods on board; they seldom overrun 40 to 50frs., but if liable to quarantine, they are much higher: the doctor's fees alone are from 20 to 70frs., according to circumstances, and the number of men on board, besides other expenses.

5.—These four items not being regular port charges, are only entered in the above table in case the master thinks it necessary to make a protest.

6.—The expenses for sealing the hatches and ship's provisions depend upon the time the vessel is discharging, and the quantity of provision on board; these charges may amount to from 8 to 24frs., but seldom over that sum.

7.—This charge is indiscriminately paid by every vessel, whether large or small.

8.—The tonnage duty on all vessels not on the footing of national vessels, is 90 centimes, with 13 per cent additional duty on every ton measured at Antwerp, and only paid *once* within the year, commencing on the 1st of January, and finishing on the 31st of December; whether they make one or ten voyages during that time to any port or ports of Belgium, they only pay the in and outward tonnage duty once, at their first entry.

9.—Every vessel must have a clearance passport from the Belgian custom-house; the charge is from 6 to 30frs., according to the country from which the vessel comes.

10.—The dock duty is paid according to the size of the vessel, and the following tariff:

50	to	100 tons	at 24	centimes per ton	For three months.
101	„	150	32	„	
251	„	200	40	„	
201	„	250	52	„	
251	and above,		62	„	

After the expiration of which time, one fortieth part of the whole amount is paid for every week they remain longer.

11.—The cooking-house dues are also calculated according to the size of the vessel; they are as follows:

Under	36 tons		0 fr.	94 centimes	Per week.
From	36 to	100	1	88½	
	101 „	200	2	82	
	101 „	300	2	78	
	300 and upwards		4	72	

These charges must be paid whether the cooking-house is used or not.

12.—Sand-ballast brought alongside the vessel costs 2frs. per last of about 1½ ton weight.

13.—All vessels leaving Antwerp must be provided with a surveyor's certificate that they are sea-worthy; without this document they cannot obtain a pilot. In ballast the certificate costs from 6frs. to 13frs. 50c. When loaded, from 10frs. to 30frs. according to the size of the vessel; besides 11frs. 40c. for the tribunal certificate.

14.—Consul's fees are charged according to their respective tariffs.

15.—All vessels arriving at Antwerp are visited by the water-bailiff. His fees are from 10frs. to 50frs., according to the size, and the number of sailors on board.

16.—For charter parties and stamps, when required, the charge is 8frs.

17.—The brokerage for clearing a vessel in and out is fixed by law at 75 centimes per last; Antwerp measure.

18.—Brokerage on a general cargo outwards is legally 100frs.; on a charter party outwards 60frs.

19.—These expenses depend on the quantity of provisions on board, and the petty charges the captain may be at; they never exceed 20 to 30frs.

20.—Pilotage from Antwerp to Flushing being stipulated in palms, three of which are a little more than a foot, in order to ascertain the exact draught of water; all vessels are *hooked* by the pilotage officer, at a charge of from 2 to 3frs.

The difference in the port charges between a vessel departing laden or in ballast, are those in the amount of pilotage, brokerage, and some other trifling charges. All other charges are the same, laden or unladen.

Foreign vessels, non-privileged, or of the third class, pay tonnage-duty each voyage, even if arriving from one Belgian port into another Belgian port: for the coasting trade is not limited to national vessels.

French, Spanish, and Neapolitan vessels are those which are not, by treaty or by reciprocal sufferance, included in the category of privileged ships.

The tonnage, pilotage, and other charges per voyage for a non-privileged vessel of 200 tons in the port of Antwerp, as calculated by the French consul at that port, amount to - - - 1496 francs, or £59 16 9½

The same for the port of Ostend -	1175 francs, or	47	0	0
The tonnage duty levied on a French ship of 200 tons, amounts to -	502 francs 22 centimes	20	1	10½
The same on a Belgian vessel for the whole year - - - -	434 francs, or	17	7	2½

WAREHOUSING CHARGES.

THE charges for warehousing in the free entrepôts of Antwerp are regulated by a tariff. These charges vary somewhat according to the bulk of articles. Compact and heavy goods, such as mahogany, wet hides, tin, &c. pay from four to six centimes per 100 kilogrammes; less compact goods, such as cotton bales, cordage, &c. from eight to twelve centimes per 100 kilogrammes. A few articles liable to damage, as fine dye-stuffs, indigo, &c. from twenty to forty centimes (the very highest rent) per 100 kilogrammes. The general tariff, however, imposes eight centimes per 100 kilogrammes upon articles upon which the duties are levied by weight, and five centimes per 100 francs value upon those on which the importation duties are levied *ad valorem*. These charges are paid monthly, but should the goods be warehoused for any shorter period, rent for a whole month must be paid.

MONIES.

AFTER the separation of Belgium from Holland, the French decimal monies, weights, and measures, have been introduced into Belgium.

Old monies, weights, and measures, are however occasionally used in calculations, &c.

Gold and silver Coins in circulation.	Value in Belgian (new) florins.		Old Current Money of Brabant.			Value in French Money.		Value in English Money.	
	fl.	cent.	fl.	*s.*	d.	fr.	cent.	*s.*	*d.*
The gold Sovereign of the Netherlands	7.98	525	9	6	3.870	16	90	13	5
Gold Ducat	5.39	595	6	5	10.866	11	42	9	$0\frac{3}{4}$
Double Louis d'Or	22.30	200	26	0	4.560	47	20	37	$5\frac{1}{2}$
French 20-franc piece	9.45	000	11	0	6.000	20	0	15	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Silver (old) Ducat or Ducator	2.97	675	3	9	5.440	6	30	5	1
Crown (old) of Brabant	2.62	710	3	1	3.588	5	56	4	$7\frac{3}{4}$
Crown of France	2.74	050	3	3	11.340	5	80	4	$8\frac{1}{4}$
Half-crown of France	1.29	138	1	10	3.825	2	75	2	$2\frac{3}{4}$
Escalin of Brabant	0.28	350	0	6	7.380	0	60	0	$5\frac{3}{4}$
Plaquette of ditto	0.14	000	0	3	3.690	0	30	0	3
Ditto of Liège	0.13	230	0	3	11.004	0	28	0	$2\frac{3}{4}$
New Florin of Brabant	1.00	000	1	3	4.000	2	12	1	$8\frac{1}{2}$

The above coins are gradually disappearing as the Belgian coinage of 5-franc pieces is rapidly replacing them.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE metrical and decimal weights and measures of France have been legally established by royal ordinance, dated the 18th of June, 1836. The following are still in use at Antwerp, and some other places, viz:

The sheppond	.	300lbs. of Brabant
The centner	.	100 „
The load	.	400 „
The stone	.	8 „

The pound weight is divided into 2 marcs, 16 ounces, 32 loots.

100lbs. of Brabant=103.35 lbs. avoirdupois.

The viertel or raziere of wheat, contains 4 muckens. 37.5 viertels=1 last. 40 viertels to about 11 quarters English.

Wheat is sold, however, now in all parts of Belgium by the hectolitre, 28.189 hectolitres being equal to 80 Winchester bushels.

The liquid measures of Belgium are the same as those of France, viz.: the litre and hectolitre; but at Antwerp, and some other places, the stoops and *aam* are still used in the markets, viz.:

50 stoops	1 aam.
1 aam	36½ English wine gallons.
1 barrel (100 litres)	26½ „

BANKS, SALES, CREDITS, USANCE, &c.

THE BANK OF BRUSSELS was established on modern principles, during the union of Belgium with Holland. Since the separation of these countries, the bank has been re-instituted as a joint-stock bank in 1835, and conducted much after the same plan as formerly; but without any other connexion with the government, than that the director and four administrators are appointed or displaced at the pleasure of the king. It is also compelled to receive such state funds as the minister of finance may think proper to deposit in the bank, and to pay at least one per cent interest for the same. Its capital is 20,000,000 of francs, divided into 20,000 shares of 1000 francs each. The interest paid is five per cent annually upon the actual sums invested. Any overplus of profit, after deducting one-tenth for a reserve fund, forms the dividend paid to the shareholders. This bank is allowed to issue bank-notes of 40 francs, 100 francs,

500 francs, and 1000 francs, to an amount not exceeding the capital, in real value, represented in the coffers of the bank. It is a bank of deposit, circulation, and discount—lends money upon approved securities, purchases bills of exchange, receives in deposit the monies of individuals or of companies, without paying any interest for the same, and has a coffer for the special purposes of a savings-bank. This bank suspended payment in 1838, having at the time seven millions of notes payable to bearer in circulation, 1,400,000 francs due to *depositaires*, who lodged their money in its savings-coffer, 6,000,000 due on accounts current, 2,000,000 due on its obligations for money borrowed, and 20,000,000 in shares due to the bearers of its *coupons*. This bank-failure, the first which occurred in the kingdom, would have been ruinous to commerce and manufactures, and to the industrious classes generally, if the government had not guaranteed, in the first instance, the re-payment of the monies lodged in its coffers as a savings-bank, and then advanced 2,600,000 francs to enable the bank to take up its notes payable to bearer. By the aid of this timely succour, the bank of Belgium has resumed its payments, liquidated its obligations, and in 1839 its discounts amounted to 26,000,000, and in 1840 about 36,000,000.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF ANTWERP.—This is a joint-stock bank, established for the purpose of discounting bills of exchange, and lending money on merchandize. Its capital is fixed at 25,000,000 francs (one million sterling), represented by 25,000 shares of 1000 francs each.

BANK OF LIEGE.—This joint-stock bank was established in 1835, under a royal decree, extending its duration to 40 years. Its capital, paid up, is 4,000,000 of francs. It lends money on approved securities, acts as a savings and deposit bank; but it neither discounts bills of exchange nor notes payable to bearer.

The GENERAL ASSOCIATION for ENCOURAGING INDUSTRY, was established at Brussels, in December, 1822, by royal decree, which extended its duration to 27 years, or until the 1st of January, 1850. It was instituted for the purpose of encouraging agriculture, manufactures, and trade. Its capital consists, *first*, of 105,820,000 francs (about £4,250,000 sterling). Of this sum, 42,328,000 francs are secured on 28,325 hectares of woods and lands, a great part of which have been transferred to the Association; and 63,492,000 francs, divided into 60,000,000 shares, at an interest of 5 per cent. *Second*, of a reserved fund formed of one-third of the dividends. This reserve fund amounted in 1837 to 20,668,700 francs, and in 1838 to 22,120,228 francs. In 1830, before the revolution, the shares were worth 770, and in 1838 they rose to 840. It is empowered to issue notes payable to bearer of 50 francs, 100 francs, 500 francs, and 1000 francs, and to the amount of 40,000,000.

The operations of this Association are:—

First, as cashier general to the state. All the contributions or revenues of the state are deposited in the coffers of this Association, and it pays all monies on account of the finance department, charging a commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent as the state agent. It discounts *bonâ fide* approved bills of exchange—keeps accounts current for deposits and discounts—receives deposits of bullion, as well as of coin—makes advances upon such deposits, and upon lands and certain other property—and transacts all the usual business of a great bank.

The king appoints the governor and secretary, and also the treasurer and directors upon the presentation of candidates, named by shareholders possessing each twenty shares. The commissioners who audit and examine the management of the governor and directors, are elected by the shareholders.

There are several other associations for banking, and for various other purposes in the kingdom, viz:—

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR ENCOURAGING PRODUCTIVE AND COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE, instituted at Brussels in 1835. Capital, 15,000,000 francs. The object of this Association is to aid approved undertakings, which might fail for want of means.

The COMMERCIAL SOCIETY, instituted in 1835. Capital, 10,000,000 francs. Its object is to encourage the commerce of Belgium, by making advances on merchandize, and extending aid to exporters of goods. Since 1839 it has issued notes, under the name of *Bons de l'Industrie,* payable at 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 months, at from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent interest.

THE ASSOCIATION OF UNITED CAPITALISTS was founded at Brussels in 1836. Capital, 50,000,000—(£2,000,000), 15 per cent of which only has been paid. The object of this Association is to extend aid to enterprises of utility, &c.

There are also three Banks for lending money on mortgages, or other approved securities, viz:—

1. *La Caisse des Proprietaires.*
2. *La Banque fonciere.*
3. *La Caisse Hypothécaire.*

The Assurance Companies are

1. *The General Life Assurance Company.*
2. *Company of Assurance against the Mortality of Horses and Cattle.*
3. *The Belgian and Foreign Union Assurance for Life and Fire.*
4. *The Life and Fire Assurance Company.*

Besides many other life and fire assurance companies established at Brussels, Antwerp, and Ghent.

BANK OF FLANDERS.—By a royal decree, a joint-stock bank has lately, under this name, been established at Ghent. Its object is to facilitate discounts, and to extend accommodation to the cotton and linen manufacturers.

TABLE, showing the Total Amount of Capital invested in various Joint Stock Companies, Banks, Associations, &c. &c. &c. in the Kingdom of Belgium.

	Capital in Francs.	Capital in English Money.
	Francs.	£.
Banks and General Associations	343,484,126	13,739,365
Assurance Companies	151,069,841	6,042,793
Societies for promoting Navigation	18,004,000	720,160
——— for carrying into effect improvements in, and making new roads, &c.	38,085,000	1,523,400
Coal Companies	83,212,000	3,328,480
Iron ditto	46,918,000	1,876,720
Glass ditto	10,169,841	406,793
Refineries	11,750,000	470,000
Spinning ditto	25,550,000	1,022,000
Societies for promoting the Arts and Sciences	1,764,882	70,591
Book Associations	14,000,000	560,000
Societies for improving and promoting various manufactures	25,248,000	1,009,920
General Total	F. 771,255,690	£30,850,227

USANCE at Antwerp is the same as at Amsterdam, viz. on bills, 3 days' grace. *Discounts*, or abatements upon sales, are much the same as at Rotterdam.

SEAPORTS.

ANTWERP and OSTEND are, properly speaking, the only seaports of Belgium. Vessels of from 200 to 300 tons can come from the sea by Ostend to Bruges, and Nieuport will admit small vessels, which may communicate with the interior by the canals. The canals and rivers of Belgium extend many of the advantages of seaports to the inland towns of Ghent, Brussels, Liège, and to most of the towns and seats of industry in the kingdom. Vessels sail from Louvain, which is in the centre of the country, with their cargoes direct to England.

ANTWERP.—This port, with its spacious dock, basin, and quays, and its safe anchorage, is one of the best in Europe, although the navigation from the sea is somewhat tedious. It has sufficient depth for the largest vessels, and every convenience for ship-building. The tide rises 12 feet.

OSTEND.—The entrance is intricate, but the port safe within. The pilots are skilful, and the lights are well kept up.

NAVIGATION OF BELGIUM WITH FOREIGN STATES.

THE number and tonnage of vessels which entered the ports of Belgium in 1837 and 1838 were:

In 1837.	Belgian vessels	567	Tonnage	73,629
	Foreign vessels	1,458	Tonnage	215,362
	Total	2,025	Total	288,971
In 1838.	Belgian vessels	574	Tonnage	96,216
	Foreign vessels	1,673	Tonnage	238,131
	Total	2,247	Total	334,347

TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS INTO AND FROM BELGIUM DURING THE YEAR 1837.—(OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.)

	Francs.
Importations *from* France	40,925,708
Exportations *to* France	77,425,214
Importations *from* England	60,799,163
Exportations *to* England	12,086,562
Importations *from* Holland	40,318,391
Exportations *to* Holland	15,862,294
Importations *from* Prussia	25,326,649
Exportations *to* Prussia	23,486,638
Importations *from* the United States	18,324,271
Exportations *to* the United States	2,309,409
Importations *from* Brazil	13,086,014
Exportation *to* Brazil	2,556,472
Importations *from* Russia	10,464,799
Exportations *to* Russia	1,568,510
Importations *from* Rio de la Plata	4,629,737
Exportations *to* Rio de la Plata	184,538
Importations *from* Hayti	4,270,651
Exportations *to* Hayti	247,045
Importations *from* Cuba	7,072,234
Exportations *to* Cuba	747,861
Importations *from* Sweden and Norway	2,685,919
Exportations *into* Sweden and Norway	443,166
Importations *from* Spain	2,285,847
Exportations *to* Spain	196,461

1837. Total value of importations, 223,070,800 francs.=£8,922,832 sterling.
Total value of exportations, 155,274,833 francs.= 6,210,993 „
1838. Total value of importations, 238,052,659 francs.= 9,522,106 „
Total value of exportations, 193,579,520 francs.= 7,743,180 „

The average annual navigation of Belgium for eight years, viz. 1831 to 1838 inclusive, was as follows:

Belgian vessels sailed	470	Tonnage	57,694
Foreign vessels do.	1,411	Tonnage	173,057
Total	1,881	Total	230,752

The annual average arrivals for the same year were:—

Belgian Vessels	475	Tonnage	59,207
Foreign Vessels	1,399	Tonnage	172,707
Total	1,874	Total	231,914

The shipping of Belgium on the 1st of January, 1839, consisted of 152 merchant vessels, viz.—

68	from 51 to 100 tons.
52	from 100 to 200 tons.
28	from 200 to 300 tons.
4	from 350 to 650 tons.
152	

Besides 98 fishing vessels of about 45 tons each belonging to Ostend, and 15 belonging to Antwerp. At Blackenberg, Heuÿst, Nieuport, Lapanne, there were altogether fitted out for the fishery, about 90 large undecked fishing-boats.

	Francs.
Of the Importations in 1838 there were entered by the sea-ports, the value of	150,454,108

By the Land Frontiers, viz:—

From France and Prussia	87,598,551
The Importations entered for consumption, amounted in value to	201,204,381
The value of goods passed in transit, amounted to	36,728,466

of which nearly 7,000,000 of francs value were manufactured goods.

The Merchandize entered for consumption consisted of:—

	Francs.	Sterling.
1. Articles of Consumption, as colonial produce of an exotic kind	54,547,508=	£2,181,900
2. Articles of Consumption similar to those which Belgium produces	13,129,659=	525,186
3. Raw Materials *(naturelles)*	54,547,240=	2,181,889
4. Waste Articles *(déchets de fabrication, &c.)*	1,293,039=	51,721
5. Articles prepared, to be used in manufactures	13,508,801=	540,352
6. Manufactured Articles of all kinds, including wines, &c.	64,178,134=	2,567,125
Total	Frs. 201,204,381	£8,048,173

The Merchandize exported in 1838, consisted of:—

	Francs.	Sterling.
1. Articles of Consumption or Provisions of Belgian produce	22,843,754=	£913,750
2. Ditto of foreign origin, prepared in Belgium	1,222,886=	48,915
3. Raw Materials of Belgian growth	37,679,133=	1,507,165
4. Waste Articles (from Manufactures)	1,411,649=	56,466
5. Articles prepared for Manufactures	9,435,241=	377,410
6. Manufactured Articles of all kinds	84,258,391=	3,370,335
Total Belgian Merchandize exported	Frs. 156,851,054	£6,274,041

PORT OF ANTWERP.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Shipping and Trade of the Port of Antwerp, during the Year 1839.

COUNTRIES.	Entered.		Departed.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
England	337	66,987	405	74,882
Russia	231	41,809	48	7,992
Sweden and Norway	67	10,673	66	13,476
France	109	13,023	64	7,711
Prussia	64	9,812	43	8,634
Hanse Towns	33	7,033	84	10,233
United States	44	11,387	14	4,631
Holland	93	8,237	87	7,765
Portugal	16	1,912	39	8,203
Cuba	29	6,923	10	1,993
Spain	20	3,006	19	3,822
Turkey and Egypt	8	1,251	19	4,338
Brazil	28	4,525	4	776
Hayti	22	4,375	3	781
Denmark	10	1,212	17	2,580
Mecklenburg	1	263	17	3,408
East Indies	7	2,860	1	272
Two Sicilies.	14	1,665	9	1,363
Hanover	25	1,118	20	1,431
Uruguay, Montevideo	10	2,039	1	222
Sardinia and Tuscany	2	364	3	517
Austria	4	592	1	62
Ionian Islands	3	327	1	202
Mexico	2	345	1	141.
All other Countries	3	300	155	26,454
Total	1,182	202,038	1,131	191,889

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING THE YEAR 1839.

COUNTRIES.	Importations.	Exportations.
	Francs.	Francs.
England	29,939,900	14,349,100
Russia	14,366,900	353,700
United States	8,217,700	2,477,600
France	7,630,200	1,446,600
Holland	3,083,000	5,777,500
Brazil	6,757,600	507,100
Hanse Towns	2,285,200	4,320,200
Cuba	5,753,500	821,000
Hayti	5,957,300	25,000
Turkey and Egypt	1,083,100	2,261,900
Uruguay, Montevideo	2,367,200	159,600
Prussia	1,508,800	865,600
Dutch East Indies	1,943,900	207,700
Spain	1,781,500	8,900
Sweden and Norway	1,232,800	309,200
Two Sicilies	1,113,200	197,700
Austria	677,400	90,700
Mexico	171,800	559,200
Hanover	273,200	529,800
Portugal	513,700	60,000
Ionian Islands	455,000	116,800
Denmark	447,400	41,900
Sardinia	...	335,800
Tuscany	303,000	...
Africa	96,900	...
Mecklenburg	...	20,400
Total	F. 97,960,200	F. 35,636,000
Equal to	£3,918,408	£1,425,440

The chief articles Imported have been as follows, viz.

	Francs.		Francs.
Coffee	14,745,500	Rice	3,006,000
Grain and Seeds	13,936,800	Potash	2,769,500
Sugar (raw)	11,430,800	Dye Stuffs	2,382,300
Woven Goods	11,339,100	Liquor (Wines and Spirits)	2,216,900
Cotton	5,225,200	Fruits	2,048,100
Metals	4,872,300	Drugs	1,344,300
Leather	4,678,500	Oil	1,176,900
Wood	3,533,400	Salt	704,800
Tobacco	3,269,400	Spices	614,800
Wool	3,164,800	Tea	269,800

The leading Exports were—

				Francs.
Flax				9,717,600
Woven Goods	Cotton	Dyed 2,407,600	3,101,600	6,981,100
		Plain 694,000		
	Linen	Tulle 95,800	2,086,200	
		Other kinds 1,990,400		
	Woollen Cloths		1,793,300	
Sugar, refined				5,550,000
Metals	Nails		1,369,400	3,045,700
	Zinc		1,301,300	
	Other kinds		375,000	
Glass	Window		1,904,600	2,068,500
	Glass Wares		163,900	
Bark for Tanners' use				1,098,400
Arms				1,079,500
Grain and Seed				766,200
Tobacco				559,100
Dye Stuffs				500,400
Wool				340,000
Leather				215,200
Seed Oil				195,100

TRANSIT TRADE.

THE following STATEMENT shows the result of the Transit Trade at the Port of Antwerp, with the re-exportation from thence during the year 1839.

COUNTRIES.	Transit Trade.			Re-exportations.
	By Sea.	By Land and River Carriage.	Total.	
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Russia	79,300	4,545,800	4,625,100	47,400
France	102,000	5,911,100	4,015,100	538,200
England	2,397,400		2,397,400	448,000
Holland	196,800	2,141,200	2,338,000	318,800
Hanse Towns	259,600		259,600	169,900
United States	329,400		329,400	27,500
Two Sicilies	21,700		21,700	263,200
Brazil	233,800		233,800	40,300
Mexico	270,100		270,100	2,300
Dutch East Indies	153,400		153,400	51,200
Turkey and Egypt	170,900		170,900	15,600
Sweden and Norway	126,300		126,300	38,200
Austria	27,200		27,200	127,600
Russia	72,900		72,900	20,400
Cuba	82,300		82,300	10,700
Uruguay, Montevideo	52,100		52,100	4,900
Other Countries	17,200		17,200	67,100
Total	F. 4,592,400	10,598,100	15,190,500	2,189,300
Sterling	£143,696	£423,924	£607,620	£87,572

GENERAL RESUMÉ OF THE TRADE OF ANTWERP

DURING THE YEAR 1839, AS COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE YEAR 1838,

A COMPARATIVE view of the navigation and trade of this Port for 1839, as compared with 1838, exhibits the following variation, viz.—

	Tons.
Upon the total amount of shipping entered during 1839, a diminution of 356 ships	56,165
Upon the total amount of shipping *sailed* during 1839, a diminution of 314 ships	52,275
In 1840, the arrivals exhibited a further diminution of 81 ships	23,335
	Francs.
Upon the total value of Imports, 1839, a diminution of	15,930,500
Ditto do. Exports, 1839, an increase of	2,862,100

The Total Imports into all the ports of Belgium, during the year 1840, exceed those of 1839, about 21 millions of francs. The Exportations during the year 1840 are stated to have increased in the same proportion.

As regards the general Imports, there has been an increase principally in the articles of raw sugar, tobacco, rice, fruits, and salt.

TRADE BY LAND WITH HOLLAND.

THE value of the trade by land between Antwerp and Holland, during the year 1839, was as follows:

	Francs.
Value of Imports from Holland	14,748,500
Ditto Exports to do.	5,174,100

LOUVAIN.

IT is perhaps worthy of remark, that out of the total number of 45 vessels which sailed from *Louvain* for all parts, 18, measuring 1526 tons, departed for England. The value of these exports amounted to 226,500 francs. The total amount to all other parts being only 11,700 francs.

The French flag does not appear to have been at all engaged in this branch of the Belgian trade.

The total amount of the import and export trade between Antwerp, Louvain, Ostend and Nieuport, and foreign countries, during the year 1839, was as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
Antwerp	97,960,200 francs	35,636,000 francs
Ostend	12,513,200 „	6,971,700 „
Nieuport	2,841,000 „	22,900 „
Louvain	165,000 „	288,200 „
Total	Frs.113,479,400	Frs.42,868,800
Equal to	£4,537,916	£1,714,712

TRADE OF OSTEND DURING THE YEAR 1839.

COUNTRIES.	Entered.		Departed.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
England	332	26,627	325	25,090
Sweden and Norway	96	15,342	92	14,888
France	31	2,475	33	2,613
Prussia	10	2,300	7	1,772
Hanse Towns and Hanover	15	860	26	2,061
Oldenburg, Mecklenburg & Kniphausen	10	1,448	8	1,380
Russia	7	1,204	2	238
Portugal	3	406	6	985
Denmark	8	592	9	649
Spain	5	694	—	—
Holland	6	435	3	249
Other Countries	1	253	18	2,555
Total	524	52,636	529	52,480

The Total Import and Export Trade was as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
	Francs.	Francs.
England	6,573,900	4,151,400
France	2,429,100	1,091,800
Hanse Towns and Hanover	88,500	1,500,500
Sweden and Norway	1,308,000	—
Russia	1,070,000	75,000
South America	350,000	—
Holland	321,000	18,000
Denmark	210,000	—
Prussia	111,000	—
All other Countries	51,700	135,000
Total	12,513,210	6,971,700
Equal in sterling to	£500,528	£278,868

The following are the principal articles Imported:—

		Francs.	Francs.
Wool			2,683,000
Cotton			1,978,000
Wood	for Building	1,500,000	1,871,100
	for Dyeing	371,100	
Liquors	Wine	1,155,600	1,213,700
	Brandy	58,100	
Sugar			782,800
Salt			588,200

	Francs.
Indigo	532,400
Mineral Bitumen	500,000
Flax Seed	370,000
Iron	243,000
Coal	170,000
Coffee	167,000
Pitch	165,100
Machines	110,000

The chief Exports were as follows, viz.—

Flax			2,005,000
Sugar			1,500,500
Bark			1,059,200
Wood	Dyewoods	108,000	131,700
	for Cabinet-makers' use	23,700	
Japan Earth			112,600
Coal			106,100
Indigo			100,000
Woven goods of hemp and flax (cloths)			76,900
Bitumen (mineral)			54,100
Charcoal (animal)			51,300
Gums			50,000
Drugs			45,800
Mother of Pearl			44,600
Animals—Horses			42,500
Shellfish			30,000

There is a diminution in the General Trade of Ostend for this year as compared with the preceding one, to the following amount, viz.—

	Francs.
In the Import Trade	4,336,800
Ditto Export ditto	7,274,300

NIEUPORT.

THE trade at this place is carried on almost exclusively with England. During the year 1839, 101 vessels measuring 2723 tons were engaged in it.

	Francs.
The value of the Imports from England amounted to	2,834,100
Ditto Export ditto	22,900

These Imports, with trifling exceptions, consisted of woollen goods.

STATEMENTS EXHIBITING THE PRODUCE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT BELGIAN EXCISE DUTIES.

THE revenue yielded by the Excise Duties upon *Sugar* for each of the undermentioned 6 years, has been as follows, viz:—

	Francs.		Sterling.
1834	1,204,711	or	£48,188
1835	1,237,101	„	49,484
1836	148,325	„	5,932
1837	367,651	„	14,706
1838	942,975	„	39,218
1839	843,951	„	33,758

The law of the 27th of July, 1822, was modified by the law of the 24th of December, 1829, and further by that of the 8th of February, 1838. It is to be remarked, that the amounts above stated for each year include the sums which more properly belong to the preceding years. This necessarily arises from the credit allowed in regard to the payment of the duties. The same rule will apply to the excise upon Salt, Beer and Brandy, hereafter mentioned.

SALT.

Produce of Duties in each of the following years, viz:—

	Francs.		Sterling.
1834	3,346,748	or	£133,870
1835	2,580,063	„	103,202
1836	2,867,233	„	114,689
1837	2,996,460	„	119,458
1838	3,227,777	„	129,111
1839	3,059,175	„	122,367

By the law of the 2nd of August, 1822, the excise duty on *Salt* is fixed at 12 francs, 72 centimes the 100 kilogrammes, and upon *Brine* at 10 francs, 60 centimes per hectolitre.

Belgium does not possess any mines producing *Rock* or *Mineral Salt*. This article, when required for culinary purposes, is imported from England, and that which is used in her manufactures chiefly from France. The annual average home consumption of Salt amounts to about 26,000,000 kilogrammes, or, 6 kilogrammes and a half for each inhabitant. The exportation of Refined Salt is principally to Rhenish Prussia.—Very little is imported.

BEER.

There are about 2800 Breweries distributed over the kingdom of Belgium, independently of 150 Malting Establishments. Beer is the ordinary beverage of all classes, and on an average of years the consumption amounts to 135 litres, of nearly 16 francs value (12*s.* 9¾*d.* sterling) for each individual.

The breweries and distilleries create a yearly demand for, from 20,000,000 to 24,000,000 kilogrammes of barley.

Produce of the Beer Duties in the following years, viz:—

	Francs.		Sterling.
1834 . .	5,502,505	or	£220,100
1835 . .	5,505,944	„	220,237
1836 . .	5,494,391	„	219,775
1837 . .	5,571,330	„	222,852
1838 . .	5,631,324	„	225,252
1839 . .	5,508,617	„	220,344

BRANDY (OF BELGIAN MANUFACTURE).

Produce of the Excise Duties on Brandy during the following years:—viz.

	Francs.		Sterling.
1834 . .	1,989,640	(Law of 1833)	or £79,585
	142,834	(ditto 1822)	„ 5,713
1835 . .	1,877,315	(ditto 1833)	„ 75,092
1836 . .	1,806,907	(ditto)	„ 72,276
1837 . .	1,405,090	(ditto 1837)	„ 56,203
	586,428	(ditto)	„ 23,457
1838 . .	2,803,451	(ditto)	„ 112,138
	85,172	(ditto)	„ 3,407
1839 . .	2,431,481	(ditto)	„ 97,259

By the law of 26th August, 1822, the duty on Brandy of 10 degrees above proof is fixed at 12 florins (of the Low Countries) the hectolitre, and upon other kinds of inferior or superior strength it varies from a minimum of 10 florins 38 centimes to a maximum rate of 21 florins 22 centimes per hectolitre.

Agreeably to the provisions of the law of the 18th of July, 1833, the quota of excise duty is fixed upon each day's operations, viz.—at the rate of 22 centimes per hectolitre, according to the dimensions of the tubs and vats, &c., without regard to the nature of the contents thereof. The law of the 27th of May, 1837, determines the quota at 40 centimes upon the same principle.

The number of distilleries are stated at 1065, producing 260,000 hectolitres of spirits, and paying an excise revenue as above stated. In 1838, there were 71,254 cabarets, or places licensed to sell spirituous liquors.

The following TABLE (taken from the *Octroi* returns) shows the average annual consumption per individual of the undermentioned Articles of Food, &c. in the kingdom of Belgium during the years 1835 and 1336.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.		Value. francs.	cents.
Bread of wheat flour, equal in wheat to	Hectolitres	3.	54	0
Wine	Litres	4.64	5	84
Spirits	Ditto	8.74	5	56
Beer	Hectolitres	1.82	21	2
Sugar	Kilogrammes	3.50	6	0
Meat	ditto	35.75	26	53
Fish	ditto	value	4	25
Fodder	ditto	do.	10	56
Coal	ditto	569.39	12	92
Firewood	ditto	do.	2	56

The greatest quantity of wine and spirits consumed is in the provinces of Liège, Luxemburg, and Limburg, viz.—

		Wine.	Spirits.
In Liège	litres	6.91	8.87
Luxemburg	„	8.32	13.05
Limburg	„	2.56	11.20

PROTECTION OF THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE AGAINST ILLICIT TRADE.

According to a statement in the Belgian Budget for 1839, it appears that above 4000 *employés* of the customs are stationed along the land and sea frontiers, in order to prevent fraud against the revenue; and that those *employés* cost the state 4,000,000 francs, about £160,000 sterling, in order to secure 9,370,000 francs (£374,800) of customs revenue.

By the same budget it appears, that during the year ending 1st of July, 1838, the following seizures were made, viz.

Description of Goods.	No. of Seizures.	Amount of Value. Francs.	Cents.
Sugar	156	27,769	17
Salt	232	12,825	1
Corn and Grain	161	47,471	39
Cattle	285	74,120	60
Linen Cloths	47	18,494	68
Woollen Goods	31	9,967	56
Silk ditto	63	78,612	52
Cotton ditto	131	44,208	31
Liquors, &c.	215	34,697	60
Various Merchandize	751	911,101	35
	2,072	1,259,268	19
		£50,370 sterling.	

BELGIAN BUDGET FOR 1841.

THE Budget of Ways and Means for this year estimates a net income (all expenses of collecting the revenue being deducted) of 82,525,000 francs, or £3,301,000 sterling. This total amount may be divided into the following heads, viz.

	Francs.		Sterling.
Direct Taxes (*Contributions foncière, personnelle,* and *patentes*)	29,089,993	or	1,163,599
Customs Duties (Import, Export, Transit, &c.) .	11,065,000	„	442,600
Excise ditto	20,958,150	„	838,326
Stamps and Registration Duties . . .	20,493,000	„	819,720
Insurance and various other Taxes . . .	919,000	„	36,760
Total estimated Income for 1841	Frs. 82,525,000	or	£3,301,000

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS—AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL INDUSTRY OF BELGIUM.

THE principal minerals of the kingdom are coal, iron, zinc, lead, copper, manganese, and pyrites. Of these, the coal-mines are the most important. As far as explored, there are in the province of Hainault, 155 coal-mines worked, extending under 102,415 hectares of surface;—in Liège and Limburg, 138 coal-mines worked, under a surface of 32,777 hectares of land;—and in Namur and Luxemburg, 59 mines worked, under a surface of 30,030 hectares.

The principal iron-mines are situated between the Sambre and Meuse, and in the province of Liège. The produce, when smelted, in the year 1836, amounted to 150,000 tons. Copper, of good quality, but not in sufficient abundance, is mined in Liège and Hainault. Lead is found in Liège, Namur, and Luxemburg; but a great quantity of lead is imported from France and other places. The finest alum abounds near the banks of the Meuse, but that of England nearly supersedes its use in Belgium. Slate, marble, millstones, and building stone, are abundant.

AGRICULTURE.—One half of the whole surface of Belgium is under tillage; and agriculture is generally in as improved a condition as in the best cultivated parts of Europe. One-eighth of the soil is occupied by meadows and pastures; one-fifth is covered with forests of valuable timber; and one-eighth is uncultivated and waste. The remainder is occupied by towns, canals, &c.

The *Corn* and *Grain* produced is in quantity great in proportion to the surface; but not, for the last three years, more than sufficient for the population. *See Corn Laws* of Belgium.

Potatoes and all culinary vegetables are grown in perfection.

Hops flourish in Brabant, Liège, Hainault, &c.

Tobacco was formerly cultivated extensively, but it is now produced chiefly in Flanders. Its culture is however increasing.

Beetroot is produced rather extensively in Hainault.

The Vineyards of Belgium are of little value, and the wines of the poorest kind. They are produced only near the banks of the Meuse.

TABLE exhibiting the Superficies, Appropriation, and Description of Landed Property in the Kingdom of Belgium, according to the last General Registration in 1834.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	Total for the Kingdom in Hectares.	Total in English Acres (the Hectare being equivalent to 2⅜ Acres.)
	Hectares.	English Statute Acres.
Arable ground	1,505,595	3,613,428
Gardens, chiefly kitchen gardens	38,204	91,690
Ornamental gardens and pleasure grounds	5,460	13,104
Nursery grounds, &c., planted	5,334	12,800
Meadows	219,080	525,792
Orchards	58,929	141,428
Hop grounds	1,262	3,028
Vineyards	229	550
Pastures	110,197	264,472
Ground lying fallow	88,254	211,808
Woods	550,696	1,321,670
Thickets	8,198	19,674
Reservoirs, ponds, &c.	5,556	13,334
Marshes	3,056	7,334
Alluvial soils	1,050	2,520
Quarries and coal-pits	293	702
Wood-yards, quays, and dykes	2,450	5,880
Heaths and waste lands	236,976	568,742
Ground covered with buildings, court-yards, &c.	19,561	46,946
Fortifications, and fields for military exercise	2,061	4,946
Cemeteries	482	1,060
Highways, roads, and canals	62,428	149,826
Streets and public squares	886	2,126
Rivers and streamlets	12,599	30,236
Downs and lands reclaimed from the sea	3,741	8,978
Total	2,942,574	7,062,074
Number of allotments, in 1834, including Luxemburg	6,576,459	
Number of allotments, in 1839, not completed in the Cadastre, in consequence of the partition of Luxemburg.		
Number of proprietors, in 1834, including Luxemburg	945,659	
Number of proprietors, in 1839, not completed in the Cadastre, in consequence of the partition of Luxemburg.		

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

BELGIUM rears all the domestic animals common in other European countries; and the strong horses of Flanders are exported, for purposes of draft, to France, England, Holland, and Prussia. The number exported annually for the last five years, amounts to from 7000 to 10,000, exclusive of about 2600 colts per annum.

From 5000 to 8000 horses and 2000 colts were sent annually to France; about 2000 horses and 500 colts per annum to Prussia; and from 150 to 340 horses to England.

During the two years 1838 and 1839 inclusive, the number of horses and colts sold to dealers who carried them out of the kingdom to foreign countries, were:—

To France	15,482 horses	. . . .	4395 colts
Prussia	3041 „	. . . .	670 „
England	299 „	. . . .	2 „
Holland	38 „	. . . .	3 „
Total . .	18,860 „		5070 „
Value .	6,793,600 francs	. . .	61,840 francs

Total number of horses and colts, 23,930.

Value of ditto, 6,793,600 francs=£271,744.

The numbers existing in 1840, were 246,736 horses and colts. The number of common draft and plough horses employed were 215,500.

Horned Cattle.—The numbers existing in 1840, were 912,740.

Sheep.—The pastures of Belgium feed annually about 750,000. This number is far from sufficient to produce the wool used in the kingdom, and Belgium imports a great quantity of wool, and also hair, from foreign countries.

Mules.—The numbers in 1840, were 1608. The number of asses is not stated in the returns.

Swine.—In each province swine are reared and fattened by the farmers, millers, and brewers, chiefly for home consumption. The numbers in 1840 were 421,209.

Poultry is abundant and cheap.

MANUFACTURES.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS and CASSIMERES are among the most important manufactures of Belgium. The French admit that the Belgians are in advance even of Elbeuf in the manufacture of fine cloths; and the dyes of Verviers are considered fully as durable as those of England or Moravia. The fine cloth

factories of Verviers and its neighbourhood employ more than 40,000 persons, and produce annually more than 100,000 pieces of cloth, valued at about 25,000,000 francs, or 1,000,000 sterling. The fixed capital is estimated at 75,000,000 francs, or 3,000,000 sterling. Flannels, serges, tickings, coverlets, and camlets, are manufactured in most parts of the kingdom, but chiefly at Hodèmont, Ypres, and Poperinghe. *Mouselines de laine*, Merinos, &c., are also manufactured, but not in large quantities at Liège, Verviers, and Malines. Carpets, of beautiful dyes and work, are produced at Tournay, Brussels, Antwerp, Bruges, Ghent, and Courtray. The carpet factory of Messrs. Schumacher and Overmann, at Tournay, employs daily 1600 persons, and produces the most splendid and costly, as well as the plainest and cheapest articles.

Linen Manufactures.—Both the Flanders yield excellent flax in abundance for domestic use and for exportation, and the mode of dressing it is considered superior to that of any other country. Formerly, and until within the last eight years, great quantities of linen yarns were exported to France, but the linen yarns of England and those spun in France have, to a great extent, superseded the use of Belgian yarns in the French linen manufactories; and Belgium has for some time re-imported the flax produced on her soil in the form of yarns spun at Leeds, Dundee, and Belfast. With the view of preventing or limiting this trade, and to encourage domestic spinning, the export duty upon foreign linen yarns has been raised (in 1841) from a nominal duty to the rates specified in the tariff. The farmers, who raise their own flax in Flanders, generally spin and weave a sufficient quantity of it for their domestic wear, and sometimes for sale in the home market. The linens of Belgium have long been celebrated for the excellence and beauty of their quality. Ghent, Oudenarde, Renaix, Grammont, Lokeren, Thiel, Roulers, Tournay, Termonde, Malines, Ath, Turnhout, and Alost, are the chief seats of plain linen fabrics, and of lace, thread, ticks, and checks; and Courtrai, Brussels, Bruges, and Neuve Eglise, for damasks. The cambric factory at Saintes is the only one in the kingdom. Several spinning factories, with machinery similar to that used at Leeds and Dundee, have lately been established at Ghent, Liège, Malines, and Brussels.

The quantity of linen manufactured annually (exclusive of that made in the houses, and worn by the farmers of Flanders), is stated to be about 750,000 pieces. The process of bleaching in Belgium is much extolled, and at Antwerp there is a bleaching establishment worked by steam.

According to the French official accounts, the value of linen yarns imported during the year 1839 into France from Belgium, and entered for consumption, amounted in value to 2,242,235 francs, or 89,689*l.* 8*s.* The imports of woven linens entered for consumption during the same year amounted in value to 11,082,872 francs, or 440,915*l.* Lace of linen thread, to the value 2,284,830 francs, or 91,393*l.* 4*s.* sterling, and linseed to the value of 3,415,575 francs, or

136,623*l.* Flax to the value of 624,922 francs, or 24,997*l.* sterling: being a total value of dressed, spun, and manufactured flax, equal to 783,617*l.* 8*s.* The total imports from Belgium into France for consumption for that year, being in value 72,215,975 francs, or 2,888,639*l.* exclusive of articles introduced by contraband, estimated at more than 1,000,000*l.* sterling.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—This branch of industry is estimated to represent a fixed capital in buildings and machinery of 60,000,000 francs (or 2,400,000*l.* sterling), and to have employed, in 1830, no less than 122,000 persons, chiefly at Ghent, St. Nicholas, Liège, Antwerp, Turnhout, Malines, and Lierre. The quantity produced is stated at about 1,500,000 pieces of calico, and 400,000 pieces of shirtings, or long cloths, the whole valued at 84,000,000 francs, or 3,360,000*l.* sterling, of which two-thirds were consumed at home. On the 1st of January, 1835, there were, in the cotton factories of the kingdom, 81 steam-engines, 383,320 spindles, (of the latter 82,175 were unemployed), and 23,309 looms (of which 6703 were unemployed). Three-fourths of these fabrics are in East Flanders. Since the crisis of 1838, the condition of those factories has somewhat improved, but according to a statement in the *Statisque Générale de la Belgique* (for 1841), the value of the annual production of the cotton factories had fallen, from 84,000,000 in 1830, to 40,000,000 francs (1,600,000*l.*) in 1840: yielding a benefit over the cost of the raw material of 22,000,000 francs to the country; viz. 3,000,000 for interest of the capital employed and for other expenses—2,000,000 to the manufacturers—and 17,000,000 for wages, &c. There are not, according to the same authority, now more than 50,000 persons constantly, and 60,000, occasionally employed in the cotton factories of Belgium.

SILK MANUFACTURES.—Antwerp is the principal seat of this branch, in which place there are fabrics of velvets and plain and figured silks. The other silk factories are those at Lierre, Uccles, Courtrai, and Beaumont.

LACE.—The Lace of Brussels, Malines, Antwerp, Ghent, Bruges, Ypres, Mons and Alost, though of less importance than formerly, still maintains a pre-eminent reputation. Tulles and Embroidery have at all times employed in the several manufactories at Brussels, Termonde, Malines, Bouillon, and Luxemburg, a great number of work people, especially women, in embroidering; but lace weaving is gradually drawing into its service the women formerly occupied as embroiderers.

RIBBONS, TAPES, &c.—This branch of Belgian industry is not extensive.

HOSIERY.—This manufacture in all its varieties, occupies about 50,000 persons. Its principal seat, or centre, is at Tournay.

INDIAN RUBBER (*Caoutchouc.*)—Manufactures of this gum have lately been introduced with some success.

HAT MANUFACTURES are not in so flourishing a condition as formerly, *Fur Hats* having been nearly superseded by the French silk hats. Lately the

manufacture of the latter has been successful at Brussels, Ghent, and Antwerp; and straw hat and bonnet making employs also from 7000 to 8000 persons.

TANNERIES and works for currying and dressing leather and skins, and for varnishing and painting of cloths, are established upon an extensive and successful scale.

Paper Manufactures, Printing Establishments, Lithography and Book-binding, are also in a fair state of prosperity.

THE UPHOLSTERY of BELGIUM is considered equal to that of France; and furniture is exported to England, Germany, Holland, Spain, and America.

There are besides the foregoing, Manufactures of Bronze—of Clocks, and Watches—and of Musical and Scientific Instruments; but none of these are upon an extensive scale.

MANUFACTURES OF IRON, &c.—The most important manufactures of Belgium, after those of linen wool and cotton, are those of which metals form the materials. There were 69 smelting furnaces in active operation in 1839, viz:—17 in which coke was used, and 52 in which charcoal was burnt. There were 175 forges to convert the smelted iron into bars, sheets, &c. The principal Iron Works are those so well known at Seraing near Liège. The Cast Iron Works of Belgium are extensive. There is but one Steel Foundry, that of St. Leonard, near Liège, and the iron used is nearly all of foreign production.

The principal manufacture at Seraing is that of Steam Engines, and these engines and machines of various kinds employ about 4000 work people in the kingdom, chiefly at Liège, Ghent, &c. The Royal Cannon Foundry at Liège employs 130 persons.

FIRE ARMS.—These are made of superior quality, and as cheap as in England.

NAILS.—From 12,000 to 13,000 persons are employed chiefly during winter in nail making.

PINS AND NEEDLES.—Very little success has attended this smallware manufacture: those made being neither so good nor so cheap as those of England.

The Cutlery and Surgical Instruments manufactured in the province of Namur, Brussels, Liège and Antwerp, are generally superior to those of France or even of Germany, but not in many respects equal to those of England, especially the razors, scissors, and penknives.

HARDWARES, such as kitchen utensils, tools, agricultural instruments, articles of copper, brass, tin, locksmiths' work, stoves, boilers, pots, pans, &c., employ a great number of workmen in Liège, Namur, and other towns.

CARRIAGES, SADDLERY, and HARNESS, are made in most of the towns, and to some extent for exportation. The quality is substantial rather than of superior workmanship.

GLASS, POTTERY and PORCELAINE WORKS are found in most parts of the kingdom. Some of the porcelaine and glass works produce articles of great taste and beauty.

BEETROOT SUGAR.—In the province of Hainault, the cultivation of beetroot for making sugar has been carried on to rather an important extent. Of the whole consumption of sugar in Belgium, viz., 14,000,000 kilogrammes, the beetroot sugar produced in the kingdom amounted to 5,000,000 kilogrammes.

There are several other manufactures, as Chemical Works, Soap Works, Oil Mills, and Sugar and Salt Refineries, besides all the ordinary handicrafts; all which afford extensive employment.

Ship-building forms also a branch of scientific and useful industry, chiefly in the ship-yards of the Scheldt and Ostend.

STEAM ENGINES.

FROM an account given in the *Moniteur Belge*, and in some local reports, it appears, that at present there are in Belgium 12,000 steam-engines, equal to 30,000 horses' power; and calculating the mechanical strength of the horse as seven times greater than that of man, it follows that steam power in the Belgian territory is equal to the labour of 210,000 operatives.

The greater number of these engines are found in Hainault. The other provinces in which steam power exists may be placed in the following order, in accordance with the amount of power contained in each. Up to the present time, Luxemburg cannot boast of possessing a single engine.

Provinces.	No. of Steam Engines.	Equivalent to a Power of
Hainault (31 Dec. 1839)	532	18,389 horses.
Liège (July, 1840)	322*	
Brabant (July, 1840)	103	2,856 „
Flanders, Eastern (end of 1839)	137	1,761 „
Ditto Western (July, 1840)	48	
Namur (June, 1838	32†	
Antwerp (1 April, 1839)	17	275 „
Limburg (July, 1840)	12	

* In 1837 Liège possessed 235 engines, equal to a 6032 horses' power.

† In 1837 there were 25 steam-engines in the province of Namur; these were equivalent to a power of 306 horses.

AVERAGE PRICES OF HAND LABOUR IN BELGIUM.

THE average amount of daily wages paid to the following description operatives is as follows, viz.—

	frs.	cents.		s.	d.	
To Agricultural Labourers	1	13	nearly	0	11	per diem.
Weavers	1	26	„	1	0	„
Masons	1	68	„	1	3¾	„
Locksmiths and Carpenters	1	68	„	1	3¾	„
Operatives employed in manufactories, &c.	1	59	„	1	3½	„
Do. do. in the quarries, mines, and furnaces	1	76	„	1	4	„
Jewellers and Goldsmiths	2	16	„	1	8½	„
Carriers	1	81	„	1	6¼	„
Tailors and Shoemakers	1	23	„	1	0¼	„

The usual amount of wages paid to household servants, apart from board and lodging, &c., which is found in addition, is, in the towns, for males 169frs. 75c. (about £6 16*s.*); and for female domestics, 107frs. 62c. (about £4 5*s.* 7*d.*) In the country the wages are, for men servants, 132frs. 67c. (£5 5*s.* 7*d.*); for females, 84frs. 86c. (£3 8*s.* nearly.)

COMMERCIAL TARIFFS

AND

REGULATIONS

THE SEVERAL STATES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA,

TOGETHER WITH

THE COMMERCIAL TREATIES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

PART THE THIRD.

DENMARK.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of Her Majesty, 7th of February, 1842.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY CHARLES WHITING, BEAUFORT HOUSE, STRAND.

TO THE

LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.

My Lords,

In obedience to Your Lordships' commands, I have continued the arrangement of the Customs Tariffs and Regulations, and the Monies, Weights, and Measures of Foreign Countries, together with the Commercial Treaties of Great Britain with those States; and the third of this series I have now the honour to present to Your Lordships. It contains the several Treaties of Commerce and Navigation between England and Denmark;—the Danish Customs Tariff of Import, Export, and Transit Duties;—the Customs, Port, and Quarantine Regulations, and the Monies, Weights, and Measures of that Kingdom, as well as the new Table of Sound Duties, and various Statements relative to Trade and Navigation.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords,

Your Lordships' most Obedient

Humble Servant,

JOHN MACGREGOR.

Board of Trade, February 5th, 1842.

ERRATA.—Page 81, line 4 from bottom, for *tons* read *Tönde* or barrels
line 3 from bottom, for *of sheep* read *sheep*.

III. DENMARK.

COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION AND TARIFFS OF DENMARK.

TREATIES.

DENMARK has entered into Treaties of Navigation and Trade with nearly all European States, and with the United States of America. Great Britain and Denmark have negotiated several treaties, and the following commercial stipulations of each are considered as still in force :—

By the Treaty signed at Whitehall on the 13th of February, 1660, and renewed by the Treaty of Kiel, it is stipulated :—

Article 6. It shall be free for the subjects of both Kings to come with their merchandize, as well by land as by sea, into the kingdoms, provinces, mart-towns, ports, and rivers of the other, and there to converse and trade, paying the usual customs and duties, saving always the sovereignty and right of either King, in their kingdoms, provinces, principalities, and territories, respectively.

Article 8. It is also covenanted, accorded, and concluded, that in case any one suffer shipwreck upon the coasts of the other King, he may freely challenge and lay claim to the broken and wrecked vessel, with the goods (saving the right of any place whatsoever); neither shall anything be a prejudice or hinderance to him therein ; but rather the inhabitants of the place shall be obliged, if it be desired of them, to be aiding to him who hath suffered shipwreck, upon reasonable consideration for their labour, to recover such things as can be saved of the wreck.

Article 9. If the subjects of either King be wronged, injured or endamaged in the territory of the other, then the King of that place where the wrong is offered, shall take care that speedy justice be done according to the rights and accustomed laws of the country, and that due punishment be inflicted upon those who have committed the offence or injury, with reparation to be made unto the suffering parties.

Article 13. It is also covenanted and concluded, that the people and subjects of the King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, sailing unto any of the hereditary kingdoms, principalities, or dominions of the King of Denmark and Norway, or exercising merchandize therein, shall pay neither more nor greater customs, tributes, tolls, and other duties, nor in other manner than as the people of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, and other strangers (the Swedes only excepted) trading thither, and paying less customs, do or shall pay; and that as well in going, returning and staying, as also in fishing and trading, they shall enjoy the same liberties, immunities, and privileges which the people of any foreign nation whatsoever abiding or trading in the said kingdoms and dominions of the King of Denmark and Norway, do or shall enjoy. On the other side, the people and subjects of the King of Denmark and Norway, shall use and enjoy the same privileges in the countries and dominions of the King of England; to wit, that the people and subjects of the King of Denmark and Norway sailing unto any the kingdoms, principalities or dominions of the King of England, or exercising merchandize therein, shall pay neither more nor greater customs, tributes, tolls, and other duties, nor in any other manner than as the people of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, or other strangers trading thither, and paying less customs, do or shall pay; and that as well in going, returning, and staying, as also in fishing and trading, they shall enjoy the same liberties, immunities, and privileges which the people of any foreign nation whatsoever, abiding or trading in the said kingdoms and dominions of the King of England, do or shall enjoy: but so that the sovereign power of both Kings, in their kingdoms, principalities, dominions, and ports respectively, to appoint and change customs and any other matters according to the occasion, be preserved, and remain inviolate; provided the said equality be strictly observed on either part in manner aforesaid.

Article 14. It is also agreed, that in case the subjects and inhabitants of either of the confederates, with their shipping, (either by reason of pirates chasing them, or by stress of weather, or by any other inconvenience,) be forced to repair into the rivers, creeks, bays, or ports, of the other confederate, there to seek harbour, they shall be kindly and courteously used by the magistrate and inhabitants of such place; and it shall be lawful for them to provide themselves at a reasonable price with those things which shall be necessary for the repairing of their ships, and freely to depart again without any hinderance or search, and paying no tolls and customs; provided, they do not carry out of their ship or ships any goods or packs, nor expose them to sale, nor have or receive on board persons guilty or suspected of any crime, or prohibited goods, nor finally do anything repugnant to the laws, statutes, or customs of that place and port where they shall arrive.

Article 16. Each party shall in all causes and controversies now depending,

or hereafter to commence, cause justice and right to be speedily administered to the subjects and people of the other party, according to the laws and statutes of each country, without tedious and unnecessary delays and charges.

Article 17. It is also covenanted and agreed, that all ships belonging to English subjects and inhabitants, together with their ladings and merchandize, sailing by the fort of Gluckstadt, or other towns and places under the King of Denmark's dominions, situate upon the river of Elbe, shall, both in going and coming back, be free and exempt from all customs, toll, search, stop, and molestation, except only the case of search in time of war, when the King of Denmark shall be in hostility with any other prince or state.

Article 18. It is also agreed, that firs, masts, and other sorts of timber, after once they are laden upon the ships of the English subjects or inhabitants, shall be no further subject to be visited, but all visits and searches shall be made before, and if then either oak or other prohibited timber be found, they shall forthwith be stopped upon the place before they be brought on board: neither shall the persons or goods of the people of the King of England, or of his subjects, be, for that cause, any way molested, either by arrest, or any other kind of detention; but the subjects only of the King of Denmark, who shall have presumed to sell or alienate such like prohibited timber, shall be punished for the offence after the accustomed manner: and the people and subjects of the King of England shall have, possess and enjoy all and singular the things contained and granted in this Article, without any molestation or interruption, so long and during all the time that the subjects or any of the people of the United Provinces of the Netherlands have, possess, and enjoy, or ought or might have, possess, or enjoy the same, or the like, by any treaty, covenant, agreement, or permission whatsoever made or to be made.

Article 20. It is covenanted and agreed, that the subjects and people of either party shall always have free access to the ports and coasts of the other confederate; and it shall be lawful for them to abide there, and thence to depart again, and also to pass through the seas and territories whatsoever of either King respectively, (doing no damage or prejudice,) not only with merchant ships, but also with men of war, whether they be public, or belong to those who shall have obtained private commissions, and whether they come through violence of weather, or to avoid the danger of the sea, or to repair their ships, or buy provisions; so as they exceed not the number of six men of war, if they come in of their own accord, nor stay longer in or about the ports than will be requisite to repair their ships, and furnish themselves with victuals, or other necessaries: and if upon occasion they would approach such ports with a greater number of men of war, they shall by no means be permitted to enter, unless timely notice of their coming be first given by letter, and leave obtained of those to whom the foresaid ports belong; but if they be driven by violence of storm,

or other urgent necessity, to seek shelter, in such case, without any notice given beforehand, the ships shall not be restrained to a certain number; but with this condition, that their commander shall immediately upon their arrival acquaint the chief magistrate or the governor of that place, port, or coast where they arrive, with the cause of their coming; neither shall he stay longer there than the chief magistrate or governor will permit, and shall neither do nor attempt any hostile act in the ports whereinto he shall repair, nor anything prejudicial to that ally unto whom the ports belong.

Article 21. It is also covenanted, that no ships or shipping, goods or merchandize, laden in any ships of what nature, kind, or quality soever, howsoever taken, belonging to the subjects of either King, shall under any colour or pretence whatsoever, be adjudged prize, unless by a judicial examination and proceeding in form of law in the Court of Admiralty, legally ordained in that behalf for such like maritime prizes.

Article 22. It is also covenanted and agreed, that all ships and merchants of England, in their passage through the Sound appertaining to the King of Denmark and Norway, shall enjoy the benefit and privilege of deferring the payment of customs until their return, in the same manner as they enjoyed the five years last past; but so that the said ships and merchants carry with them certificates under the seal of the officers of His said Majesty of England, thereunto appointed, witnessing that those ships belong to the subjects of the King of England; and also, that before their passage they give good and sufficient security to make the said payment in due place unto the receivers of the King of Denmark's customs at their return, or if they return not, within three months at the furthest, in case they do not pay the same in their said first passage.

Article 23. It is also concluded, that the ships and subjects of the King of England shall receive their despatch and discharge at Elsinore, as soon as they arrive, without any delay, no ships of any nation whatsoever to have a preference in that behalf before them, except the inhabitants of certain places who have obtained such a privilege of old in this case, and enjoy the same to this day.

Article 24. It is also agreed, that if the Dutch, or any other nation whatsoever, (the Swedish only excepted,) hath already obtained, or hereafter shall obtain, of the King of Denmark and Norway, any better agreements, covenants, exemptions and privileges, than those contained in this Treaty, the same and such like shall be communicated and effectually granted, freely and with all fulness, to the King of England and to his subjects; and on the other side, if the Dutch, or any other nation whatsoever, hath obtained, or shall hereafter obtain, of the King of England, any better agreements, covenants, exemptions or privileges, than those contained in this Treaty, the same and such like shall be communicated and effectually granted, freely and with all fulness to the King of Denmark and Norway, and to his subjects.

By the Treaty between Great Britain and Denmark, signed at Copenhagen, 11th July, 1670, renewed by Article 13 of the treaty of Kiel, 1814, it is stipulated that:—

Article 3. The foresaid Kings for themselves, their heirs and successors, mutually do undertake and promise, that they will not aid or furnish the enemies of either party, that shall be aggressors, with any provisions of war, as soldiers, arms, engines, guns, ships, or other necessaries for the use of war, or suffer any to be furnished by their subjects: but if the subjects of either Prince shall presume to act contrary hereunto, then that King, whose subjects shall have so done, shall be obliged to proceed against them with the highest severity, as against seditious persons and breakers of the league.

Article 5. It shall be lawful for the subjects of both Kings, with their commodities and merchandize, both by sea and land, in time of peace, without licence or safe-conduct general or special, to come to the kingdoms, provinces, mart-towns, ports, and rivers of each other, and in any place therein to remain and trade, paying usual customs and duties; reserving nevertheless to either Prince his superiority, and regal jurisdiction in his kingdoms, provinces, principalities and territories respectively.

Article 7. It shall be lawful for the subjects of the most serene King of Denmark to bring into their own stores and warehouses in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and other the ports of the King of Great Britain, in Europe, such commodities as now or hereafter shall be of the growth and production of the estates, countries, and dominions subject to the King of Denmark, or of the manufacture thereof, and likewise such as come from any part of the river of Elbe.

In like manner shall it be lawful for the subjects of the King of Great Britain to import and bring into Denmark, Norway, and all other ports and colonies, not prohibited, of the King of Denmark, all kinds of merchandize which now or hereafter shall be produced or made in the kingdoms, countries, and estates under the subjection of the King of Great Britain; but if at any time hereafter, it be permitted to any foreign nations to bring all kinds of commodities without exception into England, Scotland, and Ireland, and other the ports belonging to the King of Great Britain, then the same also shall be lawful for the subjects of the King of Denmark; which in like manner shall be permitted to the subjects of the King of Great Britain, upon the like occasion, in the prohibited ports and colonies of the King of Denmark.

Article 9. It is also covenanted that when the subjects of either King have imported their commodities into the dominions of the other, have paid the usual customs for them, and undergone their search, it shall be free and lawful for them to bring their said commodities into their own proper storehouses and cellars, or into places which they shall think most fit and convenient, and there store them; nor shall any magistrate or officer of any the cities or ports of either, impose upon them any cellars or storehouses without their consent.

Article 10. The subjects of either Crown trading upon the seas, and sailing by the coasts of either kingdom, shall not be obliged to come into any port, if their course were not directed thither; but shall have liberty to pursue their voyage without hinderance or detention whithersoever they please. Nor shall they, being by tempest forced into port, and there remaining, be obliged to unlade their cargo, or to barter or sell any part thereof; but it shall be lawful for them to dispose of it as they shall think fit, and to do any other thing which they shall judge most for their advantage: provided nothing be done that may be to the defrauding of either Prince of his due rights and customs.

Article 13. And furthermore it is agreed, that whatsoever merchandize the subjects of the King of Great Britain shall land at Elsinore, and there lay in their storehouses, to no other end than to put on board again entire, and transport them to other parts, they shall be obliged to pay only the same duties for such merchandize, and no more than is wont to be paid in this case by the Dutch nation, or any other strangers: which shall be reciprocally observed to the subjects of the King of Denmark after the same manner in England.

Article 15. If any subject of either Prince shall happen to die in the dominions or territories of the other, it shall be lawful for him to dispose of his estate, both money and goods, in any manner whatsoever; and if any one die within the kingdoms or provinces of the other Prince, without making any such disposition, then the goods by him left, moveable or immoveable, of whatever nature or condition the same shall be, shall be faithfully preserved for the use of the right heir, and for satisfaction of such debts as the party deceased was justly bound to pay; and to that end, so soon as any subject of either Prince shall die in the other Prince's dominions, the consul or public minister then residing there shall have right to possess the said monies and goods, and shall make inventories of the same before some magistrate of the place; which goods shall afterwards remain in his hands, to be answered to the heirs and creditors as aforesaid; but if no such consul or public minister shall be there, then it shall be lawful for two merchants, of the same country with the party deceased, to possess the goods left by him, to preserve them, and in like manner to answer them to the heirs and creditors; which, notwithstanding is to be so understood, that no papers or books of accounts are by this Article to be exposed to the inspection of the said magistrate, but only the real goods and merchandize of the deceased; and that the said magistrate within the space of forty-eight hours after notice given, and request made, shall be obliged to be present, otherwise the said inventories shall be made without him.

Article 16. It shall be lawful for either of the confederates and their subjects, or people, to trade with the enemies of the other, and to carry to them, or furnish them with any merchandizes (prohibited only, which they call contraband, excepted) without any impediment, unless in ports and places besieged by the other; which, nevertheless, if they shall so do, it shall be free for them either to

sell their goods to the besiegers, or betake themselves to any other port or place not besieged.

Article 17. It is also agreed, that it shall be free and lawful for the subjects of either Prince, trading in the dominions or ports of the other, there to remain and reside for the buying and selling commodities, without any restriction of time, or limitation to be imposed upon them by any officers or magistrates of the said dominions or ports, they paying the accustomed duties for all goods and merchandize by them imported or exported; and further provided that they trade with none but such as are citizens, or burghers of some city or town within the kingdoms of Denmark or Norway, and that only by wholesale, and not by parcels, or retail.

Article 18. Furthermore, for the better encouragement of trade and commerce, and for the utter avoiding of all frauds and disputes that may arise between the officers of ports and merchants, it is agreed and concluded, that all and singular duties shall be demanded and paid according to the printed tariff, (or book of rates,) wherein shall be comprised all customs and duties to be paid, as well for goods in the respective ports, as for passage through the Sound; and to the end that this may be the more strictly observed, both Kings shall not only enjoin his officers and collectors of his customs under the highest penalty, not to do anything that may frustrate or elude this agreement; but also that they do not, by molestation, or exaction, cause any trouble, or offer any injury to the subjects of either King.

Article 19. Moreover, it is concluded and agreed, that the King of Denmark shall constitute the overseers of his customs or others, commissioners for remeasuring all ships belonging to the subjects of the King of Great Britain trading in Norway, according to their burden and content, so as that what has been hitherto not rightly observed, either in excess or defect, may be hereafter reduced into better order.

Article 20. But lest such freedom of navigation or passage of the one ally, and his subjects and people, during the war that the other may have by sea or land with any other country, may be to the prejudice of the other ally, and that goods and merchandize belonging to the enemy may be fraudulently concealed under colour of being in amity; for the preventing of fraud, and clearing all suspicion, it is thought fit, that the ships, goods, and men, belonging to the other confederate, in their passage and voyages, be accompanied with letters of passport and certificate; the forms whereof to be as follows:

CHARLES the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, &c.
CHRISTIAN the Fifth, by the Grace of God, King of Denmark and Norway, &c.

Be it known unto all and singular to whom these our letters of safe conduct shall be shown, that our subject and citizen of our city of hath humbly represented unto us, that the ship

called . . of the burthen of tons, doth belong unto them and others our subjects, and that they are sole owners and proprietors thereof, and is now laden with the goods which are contained in a schedule which she hath with her from the officers of our customs, and do solely, truly, and really belong to our subjects or others in neutrality, bound immediately from the port of to such other place or places, where she may conveniently trade with the said goods, being not prohibited, nor belonging to either of the parties in hostility, or else find a freight; which the aforesaid our subject having attested by a writing under his hand, and affirmed to be true by oath, under penalty of confiscation of the said goods, we have thought fit to grant him these our letters of safe conduct: and therefore we do hereby respectively pray and desire all governors of countries and seas, kings, princes, commonwealths, and free cities, and more especially the parties now in war, and their commanders, admirals, generals, officers, governors of ports, commanders of ships, captains, freighters, and all others whatsoever having any jurisdiction by sea, or the custody of any port, whom the ship aforesaid shall chance to meet, or among whose fleet or ships it shall happen to fall or make stay in their ports, that by virtue of the league and amity which we have with any king or state, they suffer the said master with the ship, persons, things, and all merchandize on board her, not only freely and without any molestation, detention, or impediment, to any place whatsoever to pursue his voyage, but also to afford him all offices of civility, as to our subject, if there shall be occasion; which upon the like or other occasion we and ours shall be ready to return.

Given the day of in the year

We, the president, consuls, and senators of the city of do attest and certify, that on the day of in the year personally before us came and appeared citizen and inhabitant of the city or town of and under the oath wherein he stands bound to our Sovereign Lord the King, did declare unto us, that the ship or vessel called of the burthen of tons, doth belong to the port, city, or town of in the province of ;

And that the said ship doth justly belong only to him and others, subjects of our said Sovereign Lord, and now bound directly from the port of laden with the goods mentioned in a schedule received from the officers of the customs, and that he hath affirmed under the oath aforesaid, that the forementioned vessel with her goods and merchandize doth only belong to subjects of His Majesty, and doth carry no goods prohibited, which belong to either of the parties now in war.

In testimony whereof, we have caused this certificate to be subscribed by the syndic of our city, and sealed with our seal. Given, &c.

When therefore the merchandize, goods, ships, or men of either of the confederates and their subjects and people, shall meet in open sea, straits, ports, havens, lands, and places whatsoever, the ships of war, whether public or private, or the men, subjects, and people of the other confederate, upon exhibiting only the foresaid letters of safe conduct and certificate, there shall be nothing more required of them, nor shall search be made after the goods, ships, or men, nor shall they be any other ways whatsoever molested or troubled, but suffered with all freedom to pursue their intended voyage; but if this solemn and set form of passport and certificate be not exhibited, or that there be any other just and urgent cause of suspicion, then shall the ship be searched, which is nevertheless in this case only understood to be permitted, and not otherwise. If by either party anything shall be committed contrary to the true meaning of this Article, against either of the confederates, each of the said confederates shall cause his subjects and people offending to be severely punished, and full and entire satisfaction to be forthwith given, and without delay, to the party injured and his subjects and people for their whole loss and expenses.

Article 22. If the subjects of either Prince be hurt or injured in the territories of the other, then the King of that place where the injury is done, shall take care that speedy justice be administered according to the laws and customs of the country; and that the persons guilty be duly punished, with satisfaction to be made to the party wronged.

Article 23. It is also agreed, that no ships whatsoever, vessels, or merchandize laden on ships of whatsoever nature, kind or quality, howsoever taken, belonging to any the subjects of either of the foresaid Kings, under any colour or pretence whatsoever, be adjudged prize, unless by a judicial examination and process in form of law, in a Court of Admiralty for prizes taken at sea, in that behalf lawfully constituted.

Article 25. If the ships of either of the confederates and their subjects and people, whether they be merchantmen or men of war, shall happen to run on ground, or fall upon rocks, or be forced to lighten themselves, or shall otherwise suffer shipwreck (which God forbid) upon the coasts of either King, the foresaid ships with their tackle, goods, and merchandize, or whatsoever shall be remaining of them, shall be restored to their owners and proprietors; provided they or their agents and proctors do claim the said ships and goods within the space of a year and a day after such shipwreck suffered, saving always the rights and customs of both nations. The subjects also and inhabitants dwelling upon the said coasts and shores, shall be obliged to come in to their help, in case of danger, and as much as in them lies to give their assistance; and shall do their

utmost endeavour either for the freeing of the ship or saving the goods, merchandize, and apparel of the said ship, and what else of the same they shall be able, and for the conveying the same into some safe place in order to be restored to the owners; they paying salvage, and giving such recompense to the persons by whose assistance and diligence the said merchandize and goods shall have been recovered and preserved, as they shall deserve. And finally both parties, in case of such misfortune, shall see observed on their side what they would desire to have observed and done on the other side.

Article 26. The commanders of ships, or governors, soldiers, mariners, and company belonging to the same; as also the ships themselves, and the goods and merchandize on board them, shall not be detained by any arrest or seizure upon any warrant, either general or special, or for any cause, unless for the defence and preservation of the kingdom; which yet shall not be understood to be meant of arrests laid by authority of law, for debt contracted upon any other lawful occasion whatsoever, in which case it shall be lawful to proceed according to the rules of justice and law.

Article 27. It shall be free for the merchants of both kingdoms, their factors and servants, and also the masters and mariners of ships upon the sea, and in other waters, as likewise in the ports and upon the coasts and lands of either confederate, going, returning, and walking, for the defence of their persons and goods, to carry any kind of portable arms, as well offensive as defensive, so that they give no just cause of suspicion to the commanders and magistrates of any place, of any plots or contrivances against the public or private peace.

Article 28. The convoys or ships of war of either party, meeting in their voyage, or overtaking any merchant ships or others belonging to the other confederate or his subjects, and making the same course at sea, in Europe or out of Europe, shall be obliged to guard and defend them as long as they shall hold the same course together.

Article 29. For the greater security of commerce and freedom of navigation, it is concluded and agreed, that neither party, as much as may be, and shall lie in their power, shall permit that public pirates or other robbers upon the sea, in any the ports of the other kingdom or country have their receptacles or retreats, or shall suffer that any of the inhabitants, or people of either Prince, do receive them into their houses, or supply them with provisions or be otherwise assisting to them; but on the contrary shall endeavour that the said pirates or robbers, and their partisans and accomplices, be apprehended and punished according to their demerit, and the ships and goods, as much as can be found of them, restored to the lawful owners or their agents, provided their right be made to appear by due proof of law in the Court of Admiralty.

Article 30. It is concluded and agreed, that there shall be at all times free access for the subjects and people of either party, to the ports and coasts of both

Princes, and it shall be lawful for them to remain therein, and from thence again to depart, and also to pass through the seas and territories whatsoever of either King respectively (not committing any waste or injury,) not only with merchant ships and ships of burden, but also with ships of war, whether the same be upon the public account, or acting by private commissions; whether they enter by reason of tempest, and for avoiding the danger of the sea, or to refit or buy provisions: so that they exceed not the number of six ships of war, if they enter of their own accord; nor shall they remain longer in or about the ports than shall be necessary for the refitting of their ships, buying provisions or other necessaries: and if they should upon occasion desire to come into the said ports with a greater number of ships of war, it shall in no wise be lawful for them to enter thereinto, without first giving timely notice by letter of their coming, and obtaining leave of those to whom the foresaid ports belong. But if by force of tempest or other urgent necessity they shall be compelled to put into harbour, in such case, without any precedent notice, the ships shall not be restrained to a certain number; but with this condition nevertheless, that their admiral or commander in chief presently after his arrival shall make acquainted the chief magistrate or commander of the place, haven, or coast, whither they are come, with the cause of his coming; nor shall he stay longer there than shall be permitted him by the chief magistrate or commander, and shall not act or attempt any hostility in the ports whereinto he hath betaken himself, or anything prejudicial to him of the two confederates to whom they shall belong.

Article 31. It shall not be lawful for the subjects of either King, or the inhabitants of the kingdoms or lands under his obedience, to procure of any prince or state who is at difference or in open war with either of the confederates, letters patents called commissions or reprisals, much less by virtue of such letters to molest or damnify the subjects of either. Both the said Kings shall strictly prohibit their subjects respectively, that they do not procure or accept from other princes or states any such commissions; but shall, as much as in them lies, forbid and hinder the committing of any depredations by virtue of such commissions.

Article 32. If any ship or ships belonging to the subjects of either King be taken in the ports of either by a third party, they in whose port or within whose jurisdiction whatsoever the foresaid ships shall be taken, shall be mutually obliged to use their endeavour, together with the other party, for the finding and retaking the said ship or ships, and restoring them to the owners, which nevertheless shall be done at the charge of the said owners, or the parties interested.

Article 33. But if also in the ships taken by the subjects of either confederate, and brought into any port belonging to the other, there be found any seamen or other persons who are subjects of that confederate into whose ports or rivers

the prize shall be brought, they shall be civilly used by those who have taken them, and restored to their liberty forthwith, and without ransom.

Article 34. But if a ship of war or any other, laden with prohibited goods, belonging to the other crown, happen to be taken, it shall not be lawful for the captains or commanders who have taken her to open or break up any chests, tons, or bales, on board the said ship, nor likewise to transport, or otherwise alienate any of her merchandize, until they have been first put on shore, and an inventory thereof made before the judges of the Admiralty.

Article 35. And for the greater security of the subjects of both Kings, and for preventing of all violence towards them from the said ships of war, all commanders of any the ships of war belonging to the King of Great Britain, and all other his subjects whatsoever, shall be strictly charged and required that they do not molest or injure the subjects of the King of Denmark; if they shall do otherwise, they shall be liable to answer it in their persons and estates, and shall therein stand bound until just satisfaction and compensation shall be made for the wrongs by them done, and the damage thereby sustained or to be sustained: in like manner shall all commanders of the ships of war belonging to the King of Denmark, and all other his subjects whatsoever, be straightly under the same penalties charged and required, that they do not molest or injure the said subjects of the King of Great Britain; provided nevertheless, that all the foresaid actions be examined and adjudged by due and legal proceeding in the Court of Admiralty of both Kings; or if it shall rather seem meet to either of the parties, being a stranger in the place where the controversy is to be decided, they shall be examined before certain commissioners, which both Kings, so soon as they shall be desired, shall appoint to that end, that so proceedings by this means may be not only carried on without great expenses, but also ended within three months at farthest.

Article 36. Both Kings shall take care that judgment and sentence in things taken at sea, be given according to the rules of justice and equity, by persons not suspected or interested; and being once given by such judges as aforesaid, they shall straightly charge and require their officers, and whom it shall concern, to see the same put in due execution according to the form and tenor thereof.

Article 37. If the ambassadors of either King, or any other public ministers residing with the other King, shall happen to make complaint of any such sentence, that King to whom complaint shall be made shall cause the said judgment and sentence to be re-heard and examined in his council; that it may appear whether all things requisite and necessary have been performed according to the rules of this Treaty, and with due caution: if the contrary shall happen, it shall be redressed, which is to be done at the furthest within three months' time.

Neither shall it be lawful either before the giving of the first sentence, or afterwards, during the time of re-hearing, to unlade or sell and make away the goods in controversy, unless it happen to be done by consent of parties, and to prevent the perishing of the said goods and merchandize.

Article 38. The said Kings shall have in each other's court their ministers, and in certain ports their consuls, for the better and more easy communicating and proposing such things as they shall think advantageous to the public interest, or private concerns of any particular person.

Article 39. No private injury shall in any wise letten this Treaty, nor shall raise any discord or hatred between the foresaid nations, but every man shall answer for his own doings, and shall be responsible therefore; nor shall one man suffer for that which another has offended in, by having recourse to reprisals, or such like rigorous proceedings, unless justice be denied or delayed longer than is fitting: in which case it shall be lawful for that King whose subject has received the injury, to proceed according to the rules and prescriptions of the law of nations, until reparation be made to the party injured: provided notwithstanding that he have first in due manner advertised the other King thereof.

DECLARATION, signed at Copenhagen the 4th of July, 1780, renewed by Article 7 of the Treaty of Kiel, 1814, explanatory of the 3rd Article of the Treaty of 1670.

EXPLANATORY ARTICLE.—The two Contracting Sovereigns reciprocally engage, for themselves and their successors, not to furnish to the enemies of either party in time of war, any succour, neither soldiers nor vessels, nor any effects and merchandize called contraband; and in like manner to prohibit their subjects from so doing, and to punish severely and as destroyers of the peace, those who should dare to act contrary to their prohibitions in this respect: but in order to leave no doubt upon what is to be understood by the term contraband, it is agreed that this denomination is meant only to comprehend arms, as well fire-arms as other kinds, with their furniture, as cannon, muskets, mortars, petards, bombs, grenades, carcasses, saucisses, carriages for cannon, musket-rests, bandoleers, gunpowder, matches, saltpetre, balls, pikes, swords, helmets, cuirasses, halberts, lances, javelins, horses, saddles, pistol holsters, belts, and generally all other warlike implements; also ship-timber, tar, pitch, and rosin, sheet copper, sails, hemp, and cordage, and generally whatever immediately serves for the equipment of vessels; unwrought iron and deal planks, however, excepted.

But it is expressly declared that this kind of contraband merchandize shall by no means comprehend fish and flesh, fresh or salted, wheat, flour, corn, or other grain, vegetables, oil, wine, and generally whatever serves for the nourish-

ment and support of life; so that all these articles may always be sold and transported like other merchandize, even to places in the possession of an enemy of the two Crowns, provided that such places are neither besieged nor blockaded.

And their Majesties being desirous that this Article, as it is actually settled, should hold precisely the place of that for which it is substituted, so that it shall have the same effect and validity as if it were inserted word for word in the said Treaty, and that it should be considered as authentic and obligatory as the Treaty itself; they have agreed that it should be so declared and decreed by a Declaration signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

For which purpose His Danish Majesty has authorized and furnished the undersigned with his full powers, and in virtue of which I have executed this present Act, serving as a Declaration to fix the 3rd Article of the Treaty of 1670, in the manner in which it is found written and inserted in this Act. Signed with my hand.

Done at Copenhagen, the 4th July, 1780.

(Signed) A. BERNSTORFF, (L. S.)

By the Treaty between Great Britain and Denmark, signed at Moscow, $\frac{11}{23}$ October, 1801, renewed by Article 7 of the Treaty of Kiel, 1814, His Majesty the King of Denmark and Norway acceded to the Convention between Great Britain and Russia, of the $\frac{17}{29}$th June, 1801.

Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and Denmark. Signed at Kiel, 14th January, 1814.

Article 1. From the moment of the signature of the present Treaty, there shall be peace and friendship between their Majesties the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the King of Denmark, and between their respective kingdoms, states, and subjects, in all parts of the world. All hostilities between them shall cease, and all prizes taken from the subjects of the respective nations shall be considered as null from the day of the signature of the present Treaty, and shall be restored on both sides to their respective owners.

Article 2. The respective prisoners of war shall, immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty, be restored, *en masse*, on payment, on both sides, of the private debts which they shall have contracted.

Article 3. His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland consents to restore to His Danish Majesty all the possessions and

colonies which have been conquered by the British arms in this present war, except the island of Heligoland, which his Britannic Majesty reserves to himself with full and unlimited sovereignty.

Article 4. The restoring of the colonies shall be performed according to the same rules and principles which were laid down when His Britannic Majesty gave up to His Danish Majesty these same colonies in the year 1801. With regard to the Island of Anholt, it is agreed that it shall be given back one month after the ratification of the present Treaty, unless the season and the difficulty of navigation should present insurmountable obstacles.

Article 7. The commercial relations between the subjects of the High Contracting Parties shall again return to the usual order, as existing before the present war began.* They moreover reciprocally agree to adopt measures, as soon as possible, for giving the same greater force and extent.

Article 8. His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British nation, being extremely desirous of totally abolishing the Slave Trade, the King of Denmark engages to co-operate with his said Majesty for the completion of so beneficent a work, and to prohibit all his subjects, in the most effectual manner, and by the most solemn laws, from taking any share in such trade.

Article 11. The sequestrations which have been laid by either of the Contracting Parties on property not already confiscated or condemned, shall be raised immediately after the ratification of this Treaty.

Article 12. His Majesty the King of Sweden having engaged, by Article 6 of the Treaty of Alliance between His Britannic Majesty, concluded at Stockholm, the 3rd of March, 1813, to grant for a period of twenty years, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications of the said Treaty,† to the subjects of His Britannic Majesty the privileges of depôt in the port of Stralsund, of all articles being the growth or manufacture of Great Britain, or of her colonies, laden on board of British or Swedish vessels, on paying a duty of one per cent *ad valorem* on such articles and merchandize, on import and export; His Majesty the King of Denmark promises to fulfil, in his new character of Sovereign of Swedish Pomerania, the said stipulation, by substituting Danish for Swedish bottoms.

Article 13. All the ancient treaties of peace and commerce between the former sovereigns of England and Denmark are hereby renewed in their full extent, so far as they are not contradictory to the stipulations of the present Treaty.

Done at Kiel, the 14th January, 1814.

(Signed)

EDWARD THORNTON, (L.S.) EDMUND BOURKE, (L.S.)

* 1807.

† Ratifications exchanged at Stockholm, 7th April, 1813.

Additional Articles to the preceding Treaty, signed at Liège, 7th April, 1814.

Article 1. The evacuations, cessions, and restitutions, stipulated by the above-mentioned Treaty, shall be executed in Europe within a month, in the seas of America within three months, and in the continent and seas of Asia within six months, after the ratifications of the Definitive Treaty.

Article 2. It is further agreed, that in all cases of cession stipulated, there shall be allowed to the inhabitants, of whatever condition or nation they may be, a term of three years, reckoning from the ratification of the present Treaty, to dispose of their property, acquired and possessed whether before or in the course of the war; during which term of three years they shall be at liberty freely to exercise their religion, and to enjoy their property. The same facility is granted within the countries restored to all persons, inhabitants or others, who shall have formed any establishments during the time which those countries were possessed by Great Britain.

In respect to the inhabitants of the countries restored or ceded, it is agreed that no one shall be prosecuted, disturbed, or troubled, either personally or in his property, under any pretext, on account of his political opinions or conduct, or of his attachment to either of the High Contracting Parties, or for any other cause, unless it be for debts contracted with individuals, or for acts subsequent to the present Treaty.

Article 3. The decision of every claim between individuals of the respective nations for any debts, property, effects, or rights whatever, which conformably to common usage and the law of nations ought to be brought forward, shall be referred to the competent tribunals, and in such cases there shall be prompt and complete justice rendered in the countries where the claims are respectively put forth.

Done at Liège, the 7th April, 1814.

(Signed)

EDWARD THORNTON, (L.S.) EDMUND BOURKE, (L.S.)

Additional Article.—It is agreed between the two High Contracting Parties, that the same security of person and property which has been stipulated by the Additional Articles signed this day for the inhabitants of the restored or ceded countries, shall be afforded to all the subjects of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whether British or Hanoverians, and of His Majesty the King of Denmark, who shall have taken an active part in the present war, which has disturbed so many countries, and that no one shall

be prosecuted, disturbed, or troubled, on account of his political conduct or opinions during the course of the war.

Done at Liège, the 7th April, 1814.

(Signed)

EDWARD THORNTON, (L.S.) EDMUND BOURKE, (L.S.)

British Order in Council, exempting certain Danish Vessels from taking Pilots in British Ports. At the Court at Carlton House, the 10th of March, 1824. Present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Act, passed in the 4th year of His present Majesty's reign, [Cap. 77.] intituled "An Act to authorise His Majesty, under certain circumstances, to regulate the duties and drawbacks on goods imported or exported in foreign vessels, and to exempt certain foreign vessels from pilotage," His Majesty is authorised, by and with the advice of his privy council, or by any order or orders in council, in all cases in which British vessels, of less burthen than 60 tons, are not required by law to take pilots, to exempt foreign vessels, being of less burthen than 60 tons, from taking on board a pilot to conduct them into or from any of the ports of the United Kingdom, any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding; His Majesty, by virtue of the power vested in him by the said Act, and by and with the advice of his privy council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the date of this order, all vessels belonging to the subjects of His Majesty the King of *Denmark* and being of less burthen than 60 tons, which shall enter in or clear out from any of the ports of the United Kingdom, shall be, and they are hereby, exempted from taking on board a pilot, to conduct them into or from any such port, in all cases where British vessels, being of less burthen than 60 tons, are not required by law to take pilots, any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

And the right honourable the lords commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

JAMES BULLER.

Convention of Commerce between Great Britain and Denmark. Signed at London, June 16th, 1824.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Denmark, being equally desirous of extending and increasing the commercial intercourse between their respective states, and of affording every facility and encouragement to their subjects engaged in such intercourse; and being of opinion that nothing will more contribute to the attain-

ment of their mutual wishes in this respect, than a reciprocal abrogation of all discriminating and countervailing duties, which are now demanded and levied upon the ships or productions of either nation in the ports of the other, have appointed their plenipotentiaries to conclude a Convention for that purpose, that is to say:—

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable George Canning, a Member of His said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, and His said Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;—and the Right Honourable William Huskisson, a Member of his said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, President of the Committee of Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations, and Treasurer of His said Majesty's Navy:—

And His Majesty the King of Denmark, Charles Emilius Count de Moltke, &c., His said Majesty's Privy Councillor of Conferences, and His Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of His Britannic Majesty:—who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Article 1. From and after the 1st day of July next, Danish vessels entering or departing from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and British vessels entering or departing from the ports of His Danish Majesty's dominions, shall not be subject to any other or higher duties or charges whatever, than are or shall be levied on national vessels entering or departing from such ports respectively.

Article 2. All articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any of the dominions of either of the High Contracting Parties, which are or shall be permitted to be imported into or exported from the ports of the United Kingdom and of Denmark respectively, in vessels of the one country, shall, in like manner, be permitted to be imported into and exported from those ports in vessels of the other.

Article 3. All articles not of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the dominions of His Britannic Majesty, which can legally be imported from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland into the ports of the dominions of the King of Denmark, in British ships, shall be subject only to the same duties as are payable upon the like articles, if imported in Danish ships: and the same reciprocity shall be observed, with regard to Danish vessels, in the ports of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in respect to all articles not the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of His Danish Majesty, which can legally be imported into the ports of the United Kingdom in Danish ships.

Article 4. All goods, wares, and merchandize, which can legally be imported

into the ports of either country, shall be admitted at the same rate of duty, whether imported in vessels of the other country, or in national vessels: and all goods, wares, or merchandize which can be legally exported from the ports of either country, shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances, whether exported in vessels of the other country, or in national vessels.

Article 5. No priority or preference shall be given, directly or indirectly, by the government of either country, or by any company, corporation, or agent, acting on its behalf, or under its authority, in the purchase of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, imported into the other, on account of, or in reference to, the character of the vessel in which such article was imported; it being the true intent and meaning of the High Contracting Parties, that no distinction or difference whatever shall be made in this respect.

Article 6. The High Contracting Parties having mutually determined not to include in the present Convention their respective colonies, in which are comprehended, on the part of Denmark, Greenland, Iceland, and the Islands of Ferroe; it is expressly agreed, that the intercourse which may at present legally be carried on by the subjects or ships of either of the said High Contracting Parties with the colonies of the other, shall remain upon the same footing as if this Convention had never been concluded.

Article 7. The present Convention shall be in force for the term of ten years from the date hereof; and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other, at the end of the said term of ten years; and it is hereby agreed between them, that, at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, this Convention, and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine.

Article 8. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, within one month from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1824.

(L. S.) GEORGE CANNING. (L. S.) C. E. MOLTKE.

(L. S.) W. HUSKISSON.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.—The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves to enter upon additional stipulations for the purpose of facilitating and extending,

even beyond what is comprehended in the Convention of this date, the commercial relations of their respective subjects and dominions, upon the principle either of reciprocal or equivalent advantages, as the case may be :—and, in the event of any article or articles being concluded between the said High Contracting Parties, for giving effect to such stipulations, it is hereby agreed, that the article or articles which may hereafter be so concluded, shall be considered as forming part of the aforesaid Convention.

The present Separate Article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted, word for word, in the Convention signed this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1824.

(L. S.) GEORGE CANNING. (L. S.) C. E. MOLTKE.
(L. S.) W. HUSKISSON.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.—Their Britannic and Danish Majesties mutually agree, that no higher or other duties shall be levied in either of their dominions (their respective colonies being excepted from the Convention of this date) upon any personal property of their respective subjects, on the removal of the same from the dominions of their said Majesties reciprocally, either upon the inheritance of such property, or otherwise, than are or shall be payable in each State upon the like property when removed by a subject of such State respectively.

The present Additional Article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted word for word in the Convention signed this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1824.

(L. S.) GEORGE CANNING. (L. S.) C. E. MOLTKE.
(L. S.) W. HUSKISSON.

By British Order in Council, dated 30th June, 1824,—" Danish vessels entering the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in ballast or laden, or departing from the ports of the said United Kingdom, together with the cargoes on board the same, such cargoes consisting of articles which may

be legally imported or exported, shall not be subject to any other or higher duties or charges whatever, than are or shall be levied on British vessels entering or departing from such ports, or on similar articles when imported into, or exported from, such ports in British vessels; and also that such articles, when exported from the said ports in Danish vessels, shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks and allowances that are granted on similar articles when exported in British vessels."

This privilege is continued by British Orders in Council, dated 12th October, 1832, and 9th December, 1839.

By British Order in Council dated the 10th of May, 1827, Danish vessels and boats are exempted from anchorage dues in Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney and Sark.

By British Order in Council, dated 1st April, 1835, "Danish vessels may import into any of the British possessions abroad, from the country to which they belong, goods the produce of that country, and may export goods from such possessions to be carried to any foreign country whatever.

DANISH CUSTOMS DUTIES.

THE Customs Tariff of Denmark is remarkably minute in its details, and the calculation of duties tedious, in consequence of the skellings, 96 of which make a rix-dollar banco, being again subdivided into vulgar fractional instead of decimal fractional parts. Reducing the same into English weights and monies, as arranged in the annexed Tariff, was attended with a separate calculation for each item in this very long Tariff.

Formerly woollen and cotton goods, although not absolutely prohibited, were, on importation, taken possession of by the customs, and sold at public auction, the officers deducting 30 per cent for the crown, and paying the balance of the proceeds to the importer, who was usually the purchaser. Special and very high duties have, since 1834, been substituted for the 30 per cent deducted from the auction values of cottons and woollens. The Customs Laws, the Sound Duties, and the additional explanatory statements annexed to the Tariff, will be found to contain all necessary information relative to the commercial laws of Denmark.

THE DANISH TARIFF OF IMPORT DUTIES.

ARTICLES.	Unities rated, Danish.	Import duty in Danish Money.	Unities rated, English.	Import duty in English Money.
		r.d. skg.		£ s. d.
Achiar, or Indian pickles	1 lb.	0 5⅛	17⅜ oz.	0 0 1½
Agaric	100 lbs.	0 89⅜	110¼ lbs.	0 2 1¼
Almonds	do.	3 78⅜	do.	0 1 10¼
Aloes	1 lb.	0 19⅜	17⅜ oz.	0 0 3
Alum, Roman	100 lbs.	1 29⅜	110¼ lbs.	0 0 8¼
—— all other sorts	do.	0 64	do.	0 1 6¼
Amber, rough	1 lb.	0 3 11-15	17⅜ oz.	0 0 1¼
Ambergris	1 oz.	0 83	1 oz.	0 2 1¼
Anchovies.—(*See Fish.*)				
Annotto, or roucou	1 lb.	0 4⅛	17⅜ oz.	0 0 1¼
Antimony	100 lbs.	1 0	110¼ lbs.	0 2 3
Apples.—(*See Fruit.*)				
Apothecaries' wares, compounded or prepared, and not otherwise enumerated	ad valorem	10¾ per cent.	ad valorem	10¾ per cent.
Aquafortis	1 lb.	0 6⅜	17⅜ oz.	0 0 1¾
Argol, or tartar	100 lbs.	1 16	110¼ lbs.	0 2 7¾
—— prepared	do.	3 67⅛	do.	0 8 2¾
Arrack.—(*See Spirits.*)				
Arsenic, white or yellow	100 lbs.	0 91⅛	do.	0 2 2
—— red	do.	0 57¾	do.	0 1 3¾
Articles of vertu, comprising casts of statues and busts, impressions of medals and gems, paintings, drawings, engravings, and lithographic prints	ad valorem	5¾ per cent.	ad valorem	5¾ per cent.
Ashes of all kinds, the following excepted	100 lbs.	0 5⅛	110¼ lbs.	0 1 2¼
—— pot and weed ashes	duty free			
Asphaltum	1 lb.	0 12⅜	17⅜ oz.	0 0 3¾
Assafœtida	do.	0 8⅜	do.	0 0 2¼
Asses and mules	each.	2 57⅜	each	0 4 8¼
Auripigment.—(*See Orpiment.*)				
Bacon, smoked	320 lbs.	7 33¾	352¾ lbs.	0 16 8¼
—— salted or corned	do.	6 16⅛	do.	0 13 10¼
Bags, new, pay as linen				
Balsam, Peru, Tolu, Mecca	1 lb.	0 52	17⅜ oz.	0 1 2¼
—— capivi	do.	0 8	do.	0 0 2¼
—— not otherwise enumerated or described	do.	0 12⅛	do.	0 0 3¼
—— Riga.—(*See Spirits, Cordials, and Strong Waters.*)				
Bark, oak, for tanners' use	100 lbs.	0 5¾	110¼ lbs.	0 0 1¾
—— of alder, birch, fir, or pine	do.	0 3 11-15	do.	0 0 1⅛
—— Peruvian and powder	1 lb.	0 10⅜	17⅜ oz.	0 0 3
—— quercitron.—(*See Dyewood.*)				
—— cascarilla and other sorts, used by apothecaries, and not otherwise enumerated	100 lbs.	0 81⅜	110¼ lbs.	0 2 0¼
Barley, *viz.*	tonde.	0 29⅜	4 bushels.	0 0 8¼
—— flour	128 lbs.	0 90⅜	141 lbs.	0 2 2¼
—— groats	176 lbs.	1 56¼	193¾ lbs.	0 3 7¼
—— malt	152 lbs.	0 43⅛	167¼ lbs.	0 1 0¾
—— peeled or hulled	224 lbs.	1 80	246¼ lbs.	0 4 1¼
—— pearl	208 lbs.	3 8⅜	229⅜ lbs.	0 7 0¼
Basket rods	16 lbs.	0 7⅛	17⅝ oz.	0 0 2¼
Basket of wickers, with the rind	do.	0 16	do.	0 0 4½
—— shipped	1 lb.	0 12	do.	0 0 3¾
—— split	2 oz.	0 6	2 oz.	0 0 1¾
Bast, manufactures thereof.—(*See Straw-goods.*)				
Bay-berries	100 lbs.	0 91⅛	110¼ lbs.	0 2 2¼
Beans, French or kidney, dried	tonde	0 68⅜	4 bushels	0 1 7¼
—— flour of	160 lbs.	1 12⅜	176¼ lbs.	0 2 6¼
Beer of all kinds, at Copenhagen	1 barrel	2 64	1 barrel	0 5 9¼
—— elsewhere	do.	2 45	do.	0 5 7¼
Benjamin, or benzoin.—(*See Gum.*)				
Berries.—(*See the different sorts, and Drugs.*)				
—— for apothecaries' use, and not further enumerated or described	1 lb.	0 2⅜	17⅜ oz.	0 0 0¾
Bezoar stones	1 oz.	0 32	1 oz.	0 0 9¼
Birds, viz., singing birds	duty free			
Bitumen Judaicum.—(*See Asphaltum.*)				
Blacking	ad valorem	8 per cent.	ad valorem	8 per cent.
Black lead.—(*See Lead.*)				
Blond lace.—(*See Lace.*)				
Blubber	do.	do.	do.	do.
Bole, white and red, and terra sigillata	1 lb.	0 2	17⅜ oz.	0 0 0¾
Bolting cloth of horsehair	do.	3 32⅜	do.	0 0 9½
—— linen	do.	0 19⅛	do.	
Bones of cattle	ad valorem	8 per cent.	ad valorem.	8 per cent.
—— burnt.—(*See Charcoal, Animal.*)				
Bonnets, straw.—(*See Straw-goods.*)				
Books with the engravings or prints thereunto belonging.	duty free			
Boots.—(*See Shoes.*)				

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Unities rated, Danish.	Import duty in Danish Money.	Unities rated, English.	Import duty in English Money.
		r.d. skg.		£ s. d.
Borax or tincal, refined	1 lb.	0 7½	17⅜ oz.	0 0 2¼
—— unrefined	do.	0 2⅜	do.	0 0 0¾
Bottles.—*(See Glass.)*				
—— of earth and stone.—*(See Jars.)*				
Boxes of all sorts	ad valorem	8 per cent.	ad valorem	8 per cent.
—— old, empty	duty free.			
Box-wood.—*(See Wood.)*				
Brandy.—*(See Spirits.)*				
Brass, viz.				
—— wire	100 lbs.	5 41⅓	110¼ lbs.	0 12 4¼
—— plates, vessels, and kettles	1 lb.	0 6⅝	17⅜ oz.	0 0 2¼
—— manufactures, other, viz.				
—— polished	16 lbs.	2 44⅜	17⅜ lbs.	0 5 7¼
—— unpolished	320 lbs.	30 1⅜	352½ lbs.	3 8 4½
—— gilt or plated	1 lb.	0 35⅛	17⅜ oz.	0 0 10⅜
—— buttons, gilt or plated	do.	0 60	do.	0 1 5¼
—— polished	16 lbs.	4 12	17⅜ oz.	0 9 4½
—— unpolished	320 lbs.	30 1½	352⅝ lbs.	3 7 6½
—— nails	16 lbs.	2 44⅜	17⅜ oz.	0 5 7¼
—— unwrought and old	320 lbs.	4 20⅝	352¾ lbs.	0 9 6¾
Brazil wood.—*(See Dyewoods.)*				
Bread of wheat, hard, and English cakes	16 lbs.	0 24	17⅜ lbs.	0 0 7½
Bricks and clinckers	per 1000	1 1⅜	per 1000	0 2 3¾
Brimstone	100 lbs.	1 0	110¼ lbs.	0 2 3¼
—— in flour	ad valorem	8 per cent.	ad valorem	8 per cent.
Bristles	16 lbs.	0 27½	17⅜ lbs.	0 0 8½
Bronze.—*(See Metal.)*				
Brushes of all sorts	1 lb.	0 3⅛	17⅜ oz.	0 0 1
Buckram.—*(See Linen.)*				
Buckwheat groats	160 lbs.	1 25⅜	176¼ lbs.	0 2 9½
—— flour	do.	0 84⅛	do.	0 2 0½
Bullion and foreign coin, viz.				
—— gold in bars and gold dust	duty free.			
—— silver in bars	do.			
—— Spanish dollars	do.			
—— foreign coin, of gold, silver, and copper	do.			
Bunting.—*(See Woollens.)*				
Butter	224 lbs.	7 19⅛	246⅜ lbs.	0 16 1⅛
Buttons of stone or horn	1 lb.	0 8	17⅜ oz.	0 0 2½
—— of silk and mohair.—*(See Smallware.)*				
Cables.—*(See Cordage.)*				
Cakes, such as gingerbread, honey-cakes, &c.	16 lbs.	0 43⅜	17⅜ lbs.	0 1 1¼
Calamine	duty free.			
Calicoes.—*(See Cotton Manufactures.)*				
Cambrics.—*(See Linen.)*				
—— Cotton.—*(See Cotton Manufactures.)*				
Camphor	1 lb.	0 6	17⅜ oz.	0 0 1⅜
—— refined	do.	0 22	do.	0 0 6¼
Cancrorum oculi	do.	0 4⅜	do.	0 0 1¼
Candles, viz.				
—— spermaceti	do.	0 8⅛	do.	0 0 2¼
—— wax and tapers, yellow	do.	0 11⅛	do.	0 0 3¼
—— wax, white	do.	0 12⅜	do.	0 0 3⅜
—— marrow	do.	0 9	do.	0 0 2⅝
—— tallow	100 lbs.	6 0	110¼ lbs.	0 13 6¼
Candlewick	1 lb.	0 12⅜	17⅜ oz.	0 0 3¼
Canes, bamboo, Bengals, and rattans	ad valorem.	8 per cent.	ad valorem.	8 per cent.
Cantharides	1 lb.	0 13⅜	17⅜ oz.	0 0 4
Canvas.—*(See Linen.)*				
Caoutchouc.—*(See Gum.)*				
Capers	100 lbs.	2 41⅜	110¼ lbs.	0 4 6⅜
Cardamoms	1 lb.	0 26⅜	17⅜ oz.	0 0 7¾
Cards, wool, or cloth	12 pair.	0 51⅛	1 dozen.	0 1 3
—— playing cards	prohibited.			
Carmine	1 oz.	0 25⅜	1 oz.	0 0 7½
Carpets.—*(See Woollens.)*				
Carriages of all sorts, including wheel and cart wrights' work	ad valorem.	24¾ per cent.	ad valorem.	24 ¾ per cent.
N.B. No coach is to be valued lower than 640 rix dollars, and no chaise or diable lower than 400 rix dollars, silver.				
Carvers' and gilders' work	do.	do.	do.	do.
Casks, old and empty, not being an object of trade	duty free.			
—— new.—*(See Coopers' Work.)*				
Cassia buds	1 lb.	0 12	17⅜ oz.	0 0 3¼
—— fistula	do.	0 2⅜	do.	0 0 0¾
—— lignea	do.	0 7⅛	do.	0 0 2¼
Castoreum russicum	do.	4 20⅜	do.	0 10 1
—— caradiense	do.	0 19⅜	do.	0 0 5¾
Casts of statues, busts, or figures. —— of gems and medals.	*(See Articles of Vertu.)*			
Catlings	1 lb.	1 0	17⅜ oz.	0 2 3

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Unities rated, Danish.	Import duty in Danish Money.	Unities rated, English.	Import duty in English Money.
		r.d. skg.		£ s. d.
Cattle, black, at Copenhagen	each	4 80⅘	each	0 10 10⅗
—— elsewhere	do.	3 23½	do.	0 7 8½
—— small, goats and sheep, at Copenhagen	do.	0 35½	do.	0 0 10
—— elsewhere	do.	0 28⅘	do.	0 0 8¼
—— swine, alive and killed	do.	0 58⅗	do.	0 1 4¾
—— horses, mares, or geldings	do.	8 11½	do.	0 18 1¼
Caviare	1 barrel	1 0	1 barrel	0 2 3
Cedar-wood.—(*See Wood.*)				
Cement	1¼ barrel	0 76	1¼ barrel	0 1 9
Chalk, viz.				
—— red	100 lbs.	0 80⅘	110¼ lbs.	0 1 10¾
—— black, and all other sorts used for drawing	{ 1 aeske / small box }	0 29⅗	box	0 0 8¼
Charcoal, vegetable	duty free			
—— animal	100 lbs.	0 80	110¼ lbs.	0 1 10½
Charts.—(*See Maps.*)				
Cheese	320 lbs.	13 32	350¼ lbs.	1 10 1
Cherries.—(*See Fruit.*)				
Chesnuts	100 lbs.	1 84⅘	110¼ lbs.	0 4 3¾
Chicory root	1 lb.	0 0⅘	17⅗ oz.	0 0 0¼
—— and other vegetable matter, roasted or ground, used as surrogates for coffee	prohibited			
Chinaroot	1 lb.	0 3⅗	17⅗ oz.	0 0 1¼
China or Porcelain ware, viz.				
—— plain, and blue and white	100 lbs.	15 0	110¼ lbs.	1 13 9
—— with coloured and gilt edges, and all porcelain painted with a uniform colour without gold	do.	30 0	do.	3 7 6
—— painted, gilt and ornamented with different colours	do.	60 0	do.	6 15 0
—— or porcelain tobacco pipes	ad valorem	10 per cent.	ad valorem	10 per cent.
Chips, used by bookbinders, shoemakers, and cutlers	16 lbs.	0 2	17⅗ lbs.	0 4 6
Chip, manufactures of.—(*See Straw-goods.*)				
—— to make hats or bonnets.—(*See Plattings.*)				
Chocolate	1 lb.	0 23⅗	17⅗ oz.	0 0 6¼
Cider, perry, and cherry wine, at Copenhagen	1 barrel	2 67⅕	1 barrel	0 5 8¼
—— elsewhere	do.	2 9⅘	do.	0 4 8½
Cigars.—(*See Tobacco.*)				
Cinders.—(*See Coals.*)				
Cinnabar.—(*See Vermillion.*)				
Cinnamon	1 lb.	0 23½	17⅗ oz.	0 0 6½
Clapboards.—(*See Wood.*)				
Clay, viz.				
—— pipe, porcelain, and polishing	duty free			
—— sugarbakers' and terra Anglia	do.			
—— Puzzolana	do.			
Clocks and watches, viz.				
—— either of wood or metal	ad valorem.	15⅗ per cent.	ad valorem	15⅗ per cent.
—— watches, pocket, of all sorts	do.	5⅗ per cent.	do.	5⅗ per cent.
—— springs, wheels, and other parts of watches	do.	do.	do.	do.
Cloth.—(*See Woollens.*)				
Clothes, new, ready made, pay according to the stuffs, of which they consist, with the addition of 50 per cent.				
—— made of stuffs prohibited, may be imported under the conditions of the Ordinance of 2nd April, 1814, and 16th March, 1831.				
Cloves	1 lb.	0 12⅗	17⅗ oz.	0 0 3½
Coals and cinders (20 barrels form one commercial *last*)	1 barrel	0 16	1 barrel	0 0 4½
Cobalt	ad valorem	3½ per cent.	ad valorem	3½ per cent.
Cochineal	1 lb.	0 46⅘	17⅗ oz.	0 1 1½
Cocoa	16 lbs.	0 81⅘	17⅗ lbs.	0 1 11¼
Coculi Indici.—(*See Indian Berries.*)				
Codilla.—(*See Flax and Hemp.*)				
Coffee, with or without the husk	1 lb.	0 3	17⅗ oz.	0 0 1½
—— and any other vegetable matter used as surrogates for coffee, roasted or ground	prohibited			
Coin, foreign.—(*See Bullion.*)				
Cologne earth	100 lbs.	0 22 14·15	110¼ lbs.	0 0 6¼
—— water.—(*See Waters.*)				
Coloquintida	1 lb.	0 8⅘	17⅗ oz.	0 0 2½
Colours.—(*See the different descriptions.*)				
—— painters', not particularly enumerated or described, unmanufactured	100 lbs.	0 60⅘	110¼ lbs.	0 1 5
—— painters' manufactured, including varnishes of all sorts	ad valorem	24 per cent.	ad valorem	24 per cent.
—— sap, not further enumerated or described	1 lb.	0 20⅘	17⅗ oz.	0 0 5⅗
Combs, of ivory and tortoiseshell	do.	1 17⅗	do.	0 2 8
—— horn	do.	0 28	do.	0 0 8
—— wood	ad valorem	8 per cent.	ad valorem	8 per cent.
Comfits, of all sorts	1 lb.	0 4⅘	17⅗ oz.	0 0 1⅗
Coopers' work, comprising all sorts of casks and barrels, viz.				
—— imported from Finland	ad valorem	8 per cent.	ad valorem	8 per cent.

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Unities rated, Danish.	Import duty in Danish Money.	Unities rated, English.	Import duty in English Money.
		r.d. skg.		£ s. d.
Coopers' work from any other place	ad valorem	16 per cent.	ad valorem	16 per cent.
Copper, viz.				
—— refined, in cakes or plates, or otherwise	duty free			
—— bottoms and sides for stills and boilers, sheathing for ships, rolled copper of all sorts, including wire, fastenings, nails, and bolts	320 lbs.	19 19⅕	356½ lbs.	2 3 2½
—— manufactures of, when polished or ornamented	16 lbs.	2 44⅘	17⅝ lbs.	0 5 7
—— unpolished	320 lbs.	32 0	356½ lbs.	3 12 6
Copperas.—(*See Vitriol*)				
Cordage, cables, and other ropes made of hemp	do.	6 12⅘	do.	0 13 9½
Cordial waters.—(*See Spirits.*)				
Cork	duty free			
Corks ready made	100 lbs.	7 20	110¼ lbs.	0 16 2⅘
Corn and grain.—(*See the different species.*)				
Cosmetics.—(*See Waters.*)				
Costus Arabicus	do.	1 88	do.	0 4 3⅘
Cotton wool	do.	1 32	do.	0 3 0
—— yarn.—(*See Yarn.*)				
—— manufactures of, viz:				
—— white, which do not include cambrics, calicoes, muslins, or any description of cotton hose, nor fustian and pillows, of a value exceeding 2 r.d. silver	1 lb.	0 50	17⅔ oz.	0 1 2
—— of the value of 2 r.d. silver and under	do.	0 25	do.	0 0 7
—— manufactures, white, coloured and figured, with the exception of China nankeens, cambrics, calicoes, and muslins				
N.B. Coloured or figured stuffs woven of cotton, as also stuffs, made of mixed materials of which cotton only forms a part, are only admitted under the ordinances of 24 April, 1814, and 16th March, 1831, *vide* Danish Customs Laws hereafter, §§ 18, 19.				
—— Cambrics and calicoes, white, exceeding 120 threads per square of ½ inch	do.	1 4	do.	0 2 4½
—— of from 120 to 100	do.	0 75	do.	0 1 9
—— 100 to 180	do.	0 50	do.	0 1 2
—— 80 to 60	do.	0 40⅘	do.	0 0 11½
—— under 60	do.	0 16⅘	do.	0 0 4⅕
—— coloured and printed, exceeding 120 threads per square of ½ inch	Only admitted under ordinances above stated *vide* §§ 18, 19			
—— from 120 to 100				
—— 100 to 80				
—— 80 to 60				
—— under 60				
—— muslins: under which are comprised mulmuls, book-muslin, cambric-muslin, gauze and linen in so far as they are made of cotton, white, embroidered or plain, exceeding 120 threads	1 lb.	4 0	do.	0 9 0
—— from 120 to 70	do.	2 0	do.	0 4 6
—— 70 to 50	do.	1 19⅘	do.	0 2 8½
—— of 50 threads and downwards	do.	0 76⅘	do.	0 1 9½
—— muslins, coloured and printed, &c	Are only admitted under the ordinances above stated, *vide* §§ 18, 19.			
—— stockings, woven, the same as all descriptions of hosiery, either white or coloured, made wholly or in part of cotton				
—— knit, fine, the weight of the dozen not exceeding 3½ lbs	1 lb.	0 72	17⅔ oz.	0 1 8½
—— coarse, of which the dozen weighs about 3½ lbs	do.	0 48	do.	0 1 2
—— other knit cotton hosiery	do.	0 60⅘	do.	0 1 5
Cream of tartar.—(*See Argol, prepared.*)				
Crucibles or melting-pots of clay	100 lbs.	0 50	110¼ lbs.	0 1 2
Cubebs	1 lb.	0 3⅕	17⅔ oz.	0 0 1
Cucumbers, salted	½ cask	0 14⅘	½ cask	0 0 4
—— pickled	1 glass	0 5⅘	per glass	0 0 1½
Currants	100 lbs.	1 12⅘	110¼ lbs.	0 0 3½
Damask.—(*See Linen*)				
Dates	1 lb.	0 4⅘	17⅔ oz.	0 0 1½
Diamonds.—(*See Jewels.*)				
Diaper.—(*See Linen.*)				
Down.—(*See Feathers.*)				
Dragon's blood.—(*See Sanguis draconis.*)				
Drawings—(*See Articles of Vertu.*)				
Drugs, medicinal.—(*See Apothecaries' Wares.*)				
—— pigments, such as saw wort, wood, weld, barberries, Avignon berries, and others not further enumerated or described	320 lbs.	0 68⅘	356¼ lbs.	0 1 4⅘
Dyewoods, viz.—				
—— Quercitron bark	100 lbs.	0 40	110¼ lbs.	0 0 11⅘
—— Pernambuco, in logs	do.	1 54	do.	0 3 6½
—— rasped, cut, or ground	do.	2 19⅘	do.	0 5 8½

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Unities rated, Danish.	Import duty in Danish Money.	Unities rated, English.	Import duty in English Money.
		r.d. skg.		£ s. d.
Dyewoods, Japan and Nicaragua, whole	100 lbs.	0 41⅔	110¼ lbs.	0 0 11½
——— rasped, cut or ground.	do.	0 81⅓	do.	0 1 11
—— Sandal, whole	do.	0 24	do.	0 0 6¾
——— rasped, cut or ground	do.	0 54⅔	do.	0 1 3¾
—— Brazil, and all others not further enumetated	do.	0 10⅕	do.	0 0 5¾
——— rasped, cut or ground	do.	0 40	do.	0 0 11½
—— Campeachy, whole	do.	0 20	do.	0 0 8½
——o——— rasped, cut or ground	do.	0 40	do.	0 0 11¾
Earthenware, or Fayence, plain	do.	3 0	do.	0 6 9
——— painted	do.	8 0	do.	0 18 0
Ebony.—(*See Wood.*)				
Eels.—(*See Fish.*)				
Elastic gum—(*See Gum.*)				
Elephants' teeth and scrivellers	1 lb.	0 4⅘	17⅔ oz.	0 0 1½
Emery stones,—(*See Stones.*)				
Engravings.—(*See Articles of Vertu.*)				
Essences.—(*See Oil.*)				
Extract of punch	1 pot	0 12	per pot.	0 0 3½
Feathers, viz.				
——— down or eider down	1 lb	0 5⅓	17⅜ oz.	0 0 1½
——— ditto, not otherwise enumerated	16 lbs.	0 48 8 15	17⅜ lbs.	0 1 1½
——— for beds	320 lbs.	5 14⅔	350½ lbs.	0 11 7
——— ostrich	1 dozen	1 42⅔	1 doz.	0 3 3
Figs	100 lbs.	0 83⅓	110¼ lbs.	0 1 11½
Fish, fresh, viz.—				
—— oysters	1 barrel.	3 0	per barrel.	0 6 9
—— turtle	ad valorem.	8 per cent.	ad valorem.	8 per cent.
—— all other sorts	duty free.			
—— oysters or muscles	⅛ fierdiz or keg	0 24	per keg	0 0 6¾
—— sardines	1 lb.	0 8	17⅜ oz.	0 0 2¼
—— eels	100 lbs.	2 8	110¼ lbs.	0 4 8½
—— salmon, whole	do.	3 12	do.	0 7 0½
—— other sorts in casks, with row, caviare, or what the vessel may else contain	1 barrel.	1 0	per barrel	0 2 3
—— dry-salted, as lubfish	100 lbs.	0 80	110¼ lbs.	0 1 10½
—— dried	do.	0 80	do.	0 1 10½
—— smoked: eel	do.	2 8	do.	0 4 8½
——— salmon	do.	6 24	do.	0 14 0¾
—— other smoked fish	do.	0 80	do.	0 1 10½
Flannel.—(*See Woollens.*)				
Flasks.—(*See Glass.*)				
Flax	320 lbs.	2 25⅗	356¼ lbs.	0 5 1½
—— dressed	do.	4 88	do.	0 6 5¼
—— codilla	do.	1 25⅗	do.	0 2 10½
Flints or gun-flints	1000 pieces	0 10⅗	1000	0 0 3
Flour or meal.—(*See the different sorts*)				
Flower roots or bulbs	100 pieces	0 82⅔	per 100	0 1 11¼
—— plants	duty free			
Flowers, artificial	ad valorem	12 per cent.	ad valorem	12 per cent.
Fruit, viz.—apples, pears, cherries, melons and the like, not further enumerated	1 barrel	1 76⅘	per barrel	0 3 0½
—— dried	16 lbs.	0 32	17⅝ lbs.	0 0 9
Fullers' earth	duty free			
Furniture.—(*See Household Furniture.*)				
Furriers' wares	ad valorem	12¾ per cent.	ad valorem	12¾ per cent.
Furs.—(*See Skins.*)				
Fustick.—(*See Dyewoods.*)				
Galanga	100 lbs.	2 59⅕	110¼ lbs.	0 2 7¾
Galls	do.	4 12⅘	do.	0 9 3½
Ginger	do.	1 80	do.	0 4 1½
—— preserved	1 lb.	0 5½	17⅗ oz.	0 0 1½
Girths, linen	do.	0 24	do.	0 0 6¾
Glass, or glassware, viz.—				
—— bottles of green or common glass, containing less than ¾ pot each	per 1 0	1 54	per 100	0 3 6½
—— containing from ¾ to 1 pot each	do.	1 92	doz.	0 4 5¼
—— exceeding 1 pot, they are charged in proportion to the contents of each 100 pots	do.	1 92	do.	0 4 5½
—— flasks of white glass of the contents of each pot	do.	0 4	do.	0 0 1¼
—— green glass ditto	do.	0 1¼	do.	0 0 0⅗
N. B. Flasks or jars, containing fluids, which pay by the weight are not charged separately, but are considered as embalage, for which the usual tare is allowed.				
—— watch glasses	1 piece	0 1	each	0 0 0¼
—— window, green	1 box	3 16	per box	0 7 1½
—— crown-plate, crate of 15 circular panes:				
No. 1. 40-45 inches in diameter	do.	5 64	do.	0 12 9
No. 1. 35-10 ditto	do.	5 16	do.	0 11 7½
No. 2. 40-45 ditto	do.	4 64	do.	0 10 6
No. 2. 35-40 ditto	do.	4 0	do.	0 9 0
No. 3. 40-45 ditto	do.	3 80	do.	0 8 7½
No. 3. 35-40 ditto	do.	3 16	do.	0 7 1½

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Unities rated, Danish.	Import duty in Danish Money.	Unities rated, English	Import duty in English Money.
		r.d. skg.		£ s. d.
Glass, crown, in squares—				
— No. 1	100 sq. inches	0 3⅜	100 sq. inches	0 0 1¼
— No. 2	do.	0 3	do.	0 0 1
— No. 3	do.	0 2⅜	do.	0 0 0¾
— table glass	1 bundle or 60 pieces	0 84	60 pieces	0 1 10¾
— sheet glass	do.	1 4	do.	0 2 4
— retorts, alembics, or the like	1 square	0 4	1 square	0 0 1½
— phials and medicine glasses, green or white	100 lbs.	1 6¼	110¼ lbs.	0 3 9
— covers for table clocks or the like	ad valorem	16 per cent.	ad valorem	16 per cent.
— mustard glasses	1 lb.	0 8	17⅜ oz.	0 0 2¼
— plate glass, unfoliated				
length. *breadth.*				
— 9 to 11 inches — 7 inches	do.	0 2 14-15	do.	0 0 1
— 9 to 11 inches — 10 do.	do.	0 3 21-25	do.	0 0 1¼
The duty increased for each inch of breadth exceeding 7 to 10 inches	do.	0 3 2-75	do.	0 0 1
— 12 to 15 inches — 6 inches	do.	0 3½	do.	0 0 1
— 12 to 15 inches — 15 do.	do.	0 20 12-25	do.	0 0 5⅜
— 6 to 15 do.	do.	0 1 23-25	do.	0 0 0½
— 16 to 20 do. — 8 inches	do.	0 7 17-25	do.	0 0 2¼
— 16 to 20 do. — 20 do.	do.	0 56 8-25	do.	0 1 4
— 8 to 20 do.	do.	0 4 4-75	do.	0 0 1¼
— 21 to 25 do. — 9 do.	do.	0 15 9-25	do.	0 0 4¼
— 21 to 25 do. — 25 do.	do.	0 92⅛	do.	0 2 2
— 9 to 25 do.	do.	0 4 21-25	do.	0 0 1¼
— 26 to 30 do. — 10 do.	do.	0 25⅜	do.	0 0 7¼
— 26 to 30 do. — 30 do.	do.	1 88	do.	0 4 3¾
— 10 to 30 do.	do.	0 72 3-25	do.	0 1 8¾
— 31 to 35 do. — 11 do.	do.	0 40¼	do.	0 0 11¼
— 31 to 35 do. — 30 do.	do.	3 19⅞	do.	0 7 2¼
— 11 to 30 do.	do.	0 14 2-95	do.	0 0 4
— 36 to 40 do. — 12 do.	do.	0 76⅝	do.	0 1 9¼
— 36 to 40 do. — 27 do.	do.	3 49⅜	do.	0 7 5
— 12 to 27 do.	do.	0 17 29-75	do.	0 0 5
— 41 to 45 do. — 12 do.	do.	0 92	do.	0 2 2
— 41 to 45 do. — 26 do.	do.	4 15⅛	do.	0 9 4
— 12 to 26 do.	do.	0 21 33-35	do.	0 0 6¼
— 46 to 50 — 14 do.	do.	1 57⅝	do.	0 3 7¼
— 46 to 50 — 30 do.	do.	6 38⅜	do.	0 14 4¾
For each inch of breadth, exceeding 14 to 30 inches, the duty increases	do.	0 28¼	do.	0 0 8
length. *breadth.*				
— 51 to 55 do. — 14 do.	do.	2 53⅜	do.	0 4 9
— 51 to 55 do. — 33 do.	do.	9 57⅜	do.	1 1 7¼
— 14 to 33 do.	do.	0 35 1-19	do.	0 0 10
— 56 to 58 do. — 14 do.	do.	3 19⅛	do.	0 7 2¼
— 56 to 58 do. — 33 do. and above	do.	12 0	do.	1 7 0
— 14 to 35 do. and above	do.	0 44 44-95	do.	0 1 1
— 59 do and above — 14 do.	do.	3 49⅜	do.	0 7 10
— 59 do and above — 33 do. and above	do.	12 76¾	do.	1 8 9½
— 14 to 33 do. and above	do.	0 48 85-95	do.	0 1 1¾
N.B. Foliated and framed glass pays ¼ more, besides 24 per cent. for the frame.				
— looking-glasses under 9 inches in length and 7 in breadth, including the frames	ad valorem	8 per cent.	ad valorem	8 per cent.
— plate-glass, foliated and plain, and manufactures of, not further enumerated or described, when cut	1 lb.	0 16	17⅜ oz.	0 0 4½
— plain	do.	0 8	do.	0 0 2¼
Gloves.—(*See Skins.*)				
Glue of all sorts	100 lbs.	2 51½	110¼ lbs.	0 5 8½
Gold, old, and only fit to be remelted	duty free			
— manufactured	2 oz.	1 57⅜	2 oz.	0 3 7¼
— leaf, genuine	1 qr. of 24 lvs.	0 9⅜	24 leaves	0 0 2¾
— ditto, spurious	100 packs	3 6⅜	100 packs	0 6 10½
— wire, round and flatted, spangles, lace, and fringes	2 oz.	0 13⅜	2 oz	0 3 0¾
— ditto, manufactured of imitation gold	1 lb.	0 48¾	17⅜ oz.	0 1 1½
Grain.—(*See the different species.*)				
Grainberries	do.	0 11⅛	do.	0 0 3¼
Grapes	do.	0 4	do.	0 0 1¼
Grease	1 barrel	1 84⅝	per barrel	0 3 0¾
Gum, viz.—				
— *Arabic, Senegal,* and other descriptions of gum	100 lbs.	3 57⅜	110½ lbs.	0 8 1¾
— dissoluble in water	1 lb.	0 8	17⅜ oz.	0 0 2¼
— ammoniac	do.	0 8	do.	0 0 2¼
— benzoin, traganth, and galbanum	ad valorem	8 per cent.	ad valorem	8 per cent.
— copal	1 lb.	0 15½	17⅜ oz.	0 0 4½
— guttæ and sanguis draconis	do.	0 6⅜	do.	0 0 1¾
— lac of all sorts	do.	0 6⅜	do.	0 0 1¾
— shellac	do.	0 9⅜	do.	0 0 2¾
— mastic				

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Unities rated, Danish.	Import duty in Danish Money.	Unities rated, English.	Import duty in English Money.
		r.d. skg.		£ s. d.
Gum, myrrh	1 lb.	0 8	17⅜ oz.	0 0 2¼
—— olibanum	do.	0 3½	do.	0 0 1
—— sandarac, elemi, labdanum, elasticum	do.	0 3.11-15	do.	0 0 1¼
—— scammonium	do.	0 78⅝	do.	0 1 10
—— animi, guajac, and all other sorts of gum and rosin used by apothecaries, not further enumerated and described	do.	0 12½	do.	0 0 3½
—— round lake	do.	0 7⅜	do.	0 0 2¼
—— florentine lake	do.	0 30⅜	do.	0 0 8½
Gunpowder	100 lbs.	4 3½	110¼ lbs.	0 9 1
Hair, viz.				
—— cow, ox, or elk	do.	0 2⅜	110¼ lbs.	0 0 0⅞
—— horse	16 lbs.	0 8½	17⅜ lbs.	0 0 2¼
—— curled	1 lb.	0 4½	1⅜ oz.	0 0 1¼
—— human	do.	0 20⅝	do.	0 0 8¾
Haircloth for chair bottoms	do.	0 72	do.	0 1 10½
Hair powder	100 lbs.	5 0	110¼ lbs.	0 0 3
Hartshorn	do.	1 54⅜	do.	0 3 5¾
Hats of felt or silk, fine, of the value of 3½ r. drs. silver and above, per piece	1 dozen	8 54⅜	per dozen	0 19 2¾
—— ditto coarse, below the value of 3½ silver dollars	do.	4 48	do.	0 10 1¼
—— of straw.—(*See Straw-goods.*)				
Hay	duty free			
Heckles, small, of brass	1 pair	0 6.14-15	per pair	0 0 1⅜
—— of iron	do.	0 4	do.	0 0 1¼
—— English, large, for manufactories	do.	1 65⅜	do.	0 3 9½
Hemp, undressed	320 lbs.	1 57⅜	356 lbs.	0 3 7½
—— dressed	do.	4 12½	do.	0 9 3½
—— Codilla	do.	1 6⅝	do.	0 2 4½
Herbs, medicinal, not otherwise enumerated	100 lbs.	0 44	110¼ lbs.	0 1 0½
Honey	do.	1 76¼	do.	0 4 0
Hooks and eyes	do.	8 42⅝	do.	0 19 0
Hoops of wood.—(*See Wood.*)				
Hops, imported from Kiel	320 lbs.	17 4½	356 lbs.	1 18 4½
—— other places	do.	19 46⅜	do.	2 3 10
Horns of hart, elk, or the like	100 lbs.	0 11⅝	110¼ lbs.	0 0 3¼
—— oxen	do.	0 6⅜	do.	0 0 2
—— goats, and the like	do.	0 6⅜	do.	0 0 2
Horns for lanterns	1 lb.	0 19⅛	17⅜ oz.	0 0 5½
Horses.—(*See Cattle.*)				
Horse-radish	16 lbs.	0 16	17⅜ lbs.	0 0 4½
Household furniture, new	ad valorem	24⅜ per cent.	ad valorem	24½ per cent.
Hosiery, cotton —(*See Cotton, Manufactures of.*)				
—— of *Thread*; drawers and socks, woven, viz.				
—— exceeding the value of 5 r. drs. silver	1 lb.	0 56	17⅜ oz.	0 1 3¾
—— of the value of from 5 to 2 r. drs. silver	do.	0 26	do.	0 0 7½
—— of a value below 2 r. drs. silver	do.	0 10	do.	0 0 2¾
—— stockings woven, the dozen weighing 3 lbs. and above	do.	0 24⅛	do.	0 0 7
—— under 3lb	do.	0 49⅝	do.	0 1 2
—— knit	ad valorem	15 per cent.	ad valorem	15 per cent.
Jalap	1 lb.	0 5½	17⅜ oz.	0 0 1⅝
Jars of stone or earth, with articles that pay by the weight, are considered as packages, and are	duty free			
Jewels and precious stones not set	do.			
—— set	2 oz.	1 57⅜	2 oz.	0 3 7½
Indian berries (Coculi Indici)	1 lb.	0 4	17⅜ oz.	0 0 1¼
Indigo	do.	0 12	do.	0 0 3½
Ink, China	do.	0 13½	do.	0 0 3¾
Instruments, musical, the principal part consisting of wood	ad valorem	12⅝ per cent.	ad valorem	12⅝ per cent.
—— pianofortes	do.	24 per cent.	do.	24 per cent.
—— mathematical, physical, optical, chirurgical, and other instruments, including machinery, in so far as they consist of one material, are charged according to the rate imposed by the Tariff upon the wrought material; but where they consist of several materials, as wood, iron, brass, glass, &c., they pay	do.	5⅜ per cent.	do.	5⅜ per cent.
Joiners' and chairmakers' work	do.	24⅜ per cent.	do.	24¼ per cent.
Ipecacuanha	1 lb.	0 14⅜	17⅜ oz.	0 0 4
Iron, viz.				
—— pig and crude, and only fit to be remelted	duty free			
—— bar and hoop	100 lbs.	0 35	110¼ lbs.	0 0 10
—— ballast	do.	0 25	do.	0 0 7½
—— cast, as pots, furnaces, stoves, plates, &c.	do.	3 12	do.	0 7 0¾
—— ordnance	do.	3 62	do.	0 8 2¾
—— anchors	do.	1 54	do.	0 3 6⅜
—— denominated Emming's iron	do.	0 18	do.	0 0 5¼
—— bolts and nails of 6 inches and above	1 lb.	0 1	17⅜ oz.	0 0 0¼
—— under 6 to 5	do.	0 1¼	do.	0 0 0⅜
—— „ 5 „ 4	do.	0 1⅜	do.	0 0 0⅜
—— „ 4 „ 3	do.	0 1¾	do.	0 0 0⅝

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Unities rated, Danish.	Import duty in Danish Money.	Unities rated, in English.	Import duty in English Money.
		r.d. skg.		£ s. d.
Iron, bolts and nails of 3 inches	1 lb.	0 2	17⅜ oz.	0 0 0⅝
—— and steel wire	100 lbs.	3 12	110¼ lbs.	0 7 0¼
—— fish-hooks	1lb.	0 5	17⅜ oz.	0 0 1⅝
—— plates	100 lbs.	2 8	110¼ lbs.	0 4 8½
—— tin-plates	do.	2 33	do.	0 5 3½
———— manufactures of, plain	1 lb.	0 16	17⅜ oz.	0 0 4½
———— lacquered or painted	do.	0 32	do.	0 0 9
—— sword blades, best quality; ornamented	do.	0 40	do.	0 0 11¼ *
———— common	do.	0 12	do.	0 0 3½
—— ironmongery, or manufactured iron and steel, not otherwise enumerated or described, rough	100 lbs.	1 54	110¼ lbs.	0 3 6¼
—— polished	1 lb.	0 10	17⅜ oz.	0 0 2⅝
—— toys and trinkets, including iron cut in facets	do.	0 48	do.	0 1 1½
Isinglas	do.	0 28⅘	do.	0 0 8⅞
Juniper berries	1 barrel	0 27⅕	per barrel	0 0 8
Juniper poles	100 pcs.	0 8⅘	per 100	0 0 2⅝
Lace, blond, including bobbinets, crapes, tulle, embroidered and plain, made of silk, cotton, or thread	1 lb.	3 0	17⅜ oz.	0 6 9
—— of thread, loom woven	do.	1 0	do.	0 2 3
———— loom lace	do.	5 0	do.	0 11 3
Lacquered ware, made of *wood*	ad valorem	24⅔ per cent.	ad valorem	24⅔ per cent.
Lampblack	100 lbs.	4 91⅕	110¼ lbs.	0 2 1
Lard, hogs'	224 lbs.	2 60⅘	248 lbs.	0 5 11
Lawns.—*See Linen.*				
Lead, viz.				
—— *pig*	320 lbs.	1 81⅔	356 lbs.	0 4 2¼
—— roll	do.	3 17⅓	do.	0 7 2
—— white	100 lbs.	1 78⅔	110¼ lbs.	0 4 1
—— black	do.	0 59⅘	do.	0 1 4⅔
—— shot	do.	2 0	do.	0 4 6
Leather.—(*See Skins.*)				
Leaves viz.				
—— bay	100 lbs.	0 59⅕	110¼ lbs.	0 1 4⅔
—— senna	1 lb.	0 7⅘	17⅜ oz.	0 0 2
—— used by apothecaries, and not further enumerated or described	100 lb.	0 44	110¼ lbs.	0 1 0⅔
Lemons	per 100 lbs.	0 28⅘	per 110¼ lbs.	0 0 8
—— pickled or salted	1 hhd.	2 24	per hhd	0 5 1
—— juice of	20 pots	0 24⅕	20 pots	0 0 7
Lentils	1 barrel	0 60⅗	1 barrel	0 1 6⅓
Lichen Islandicus	100 lbs.	0 44	110¼ lbs.	0 1 0⅔
Licorice	1 lb.	0 2⅗	17⅜ oz.	0 0 0⅔
—— juice	100 lbs.	1 83⅕	110¼ lbs.	0 4 2⅔
Linen, of flax and hemp, with the exception of canvas and tarpauling, viz:				
—— unbleached, including buckram, the square of ¼ inch, containing				
90 threads and upwards	1 lb.	0 58	17⅜ oz.	0 1 4½
from 89 to 82 inclusive	do.	0 50	do.	0 1 2¼
„ 81 „ 74 „	do.	0 42	do.	0 0 11
„ 73 „ 66 „	do.	0 34	do.	0 0 9¾
„ 65 „ 58 „	do.	0 26	do.	0 0 7¼
„ 57 „ 50 „	do.	0 20	do.	0 0 5⅓
„ 49 „ 42 „	do.	0 15	do.	0 0 4⅛
„ 41 „ 36 „	do.	0 12	do.	0 0 3⅓
„ 35 „ 30 „	do.	0 9	do.	0 0 2⅜
„ 29 „ 24 „	do.	0 7	do.	0 0 2
„ 23 „ 19 „	do.	0 5	do.	0 0 1⅓
„ 18 and downwards	do.	0 1	do.	0 0 0¼
—— bleached				
from 90 threads and upwards	do.	0 64	do.	0 1 6
„ 89 to 82 inclusive	do.	0 56	do.	0 1 4
„ 81 „ 74 „	do.	0 48	do.	0 1 1⅓
„ 73 „ 66 „	do.	0 40	do.	0 0 11
„ 65 „ 58 „	do.	0 32	do.	0 0 9
„ 57 „ 50 „	do.	0 26	do.	0 0 7⅓
„ 49 „ 42 „	do.	0 20	do.	0 0 5⅔
„ 41 „ 36 „	do.	0 16	do.	0 0 4⅓
„ 35 „ 30 „	do.	0 14	do.	0 0 4
„ 29 and downwards	do.	0 12	do.	0 0 3⅓
—— mixed with cotton or wool, printed, striped, chequered, or figured, the stripes being interwoven; dyed linens, or linen handkerchiefs, although the borders may in part consist of silk, including glazed linen and buckram				
from 90 threads and upwards	do.	1 0	do.	0 2 3
„ 89 to 82 inclusive	do.	0 84	do.	0 1 10
„ 81 „ 74 „	do.	0 72	do.	0 1 8⅓
„ 73 „ 66 „	do.	0 60	do.	0 1 4⅔
„ 65 „ 58 „	do.	0 48	do.	0 1 1⅓
„ 57 „ 50 „	do.	0 39	do.	0 0 11

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Unities rated, Danish.	Import duty in Danish Money.	Unities rated, English.	Import duty in English Money.
		r.d. skg.		£ s d.
from 49 to 42 inclusive	1 lb.	0 30	17⅜ oz.	0 0 8½
„ 41 „ 36 „	do.	0 24	do.	0 0 6¾
„ 35 „ 30 „	do	0 20	do.	0 0 5¾
„ 29 and downwards	do.	0 16	do.	0 0 4½
Linen, viz.				
—— cambrics and lawns, close woven, embroidered or plain, the square of ½ inch, containing 120 threads and upwards	do.	4 0	do.	0 9 0
from 119 to 110 inclusive	do.	3 0	do.	0 6 9
„ 109 „ 100 „	do.	2 32	do.	0 5 3
„ 99 and downwards	do.	1 64	do.	0 3 9
—— cambrics, clear, including linen and gauze, embroidered or plain	do.	2 0	do.	0 4 6
—— canvas and tarpaulin	{ piece of 56 } to 53 ells {	3 0	per piece.	0 6 9
———— ravenducks				
—— diaper or table linen of all sorts and designs, unbleached, the square ell weighing under 3 lod of 20 oz. each	1 lb.	0 70	17⅜ oz.	0 1 6½
from 3 to 4 lod	do.	0 54	do.	0 1 3½
„ 4 „ 5 „	do.	0 40	do.	0 0 11
„ 5 „ 6 „	do.	0 29	do.	0 0 8½
„ 6 „ 7 „	do.	0 21	do.	0 0 6
„ 7 „ 8 „	do.	0 14	do.	0 0 4
„ 8 „ 9 „	do.	0 11	do.	0 0 3½
exceeding 9	do.	0 10	do.	0 0 2⅝
———— bleached, the square ell, weighing under 3 lod.	do	0 80	do.	0 1 10½
from 3 to 4 lod	do.	0 64	do.	0 1 6
„ 4 „ 5 „	do.	0 48	do.	0 1 1½
„ 5 „ 6 „	do.	0 36	do.	0 0 10½
„ 6 „ 7 „	do.	0 28	do.	0 0 7⅝
„ 7 „ 8 „	do.	0 20	do.	0 0 5½
„ 8 „ 9 „	do.	0 16	do.	0 0 4½
exceeding 9 „	do.	0 14	do.	0 0 4
—— ticks, or ticking for beds, including girth-webbing	do.	0 24	do.	0 0 6⅝
———— consisting of linen and cotton, are only admitted under the ordinances of the 2nd of April, 1814, and the 16th of March, 1831.—*See Customs Laws hereafter*, §§ 18-19.				
Liquor-cases without flasks	ad valorem.	24½ per cent.	ad valorem.	24½ per cent.
Litharge, white	320 lbs.	3 40⅜	356 lbs.	0 7 10½
Litmus	100 lbs.	2 35⅝	110½ lbs.	0 5 4
Macaroni and vermicelli	do.	2 4⅝	do.	0 4 7½
Mace	1 lb.	0 67½	17⅜ oz.	0 1 5½
Madder	100 lbs.	2 19½	110¼ lbs.	0 4 11¼
Mahogany.—(*See Wood.*)				
Malt.—(*See Barley and Oats.*)				
Manganese.—(*See Ore.*)				
Manna	1 lb.	0 6	17⅜ oz.	0 0 1⅜
—— groats	16 lbs.	0 38⅝	17⅝ lbs.	0 0 10½
Manufactures of wool and cotton sold by the ell, &c.—(*See Stuffs, woven.*)				
Maps and charts, geographical	duty free.			
Matches	100 lbs.	1 20⅘	110½	0 2 8½
Mats, Russian and other	100 ps.	0 60	per 100.	0 1 4½
Mead at Copenhagen	1 barrel.	4 11⅓	per barrel.	0 9 3½
———— or elsewhere	do.	3 56	do.	0 8 6¼
Meal or flour.—(*See the different sorts.*)				
Meat, fresh, of ox or cow, sheep or lamb:				
—— at Copenhagen	16 lbs.	0 20⅘	17⅝ lbs.	0 0 5⅜
—— elsewhere	do.	0 17⅘	do.	0 0 4⅜
—— of all sorts, salted or corned, including tripes:				
———— in Copenhagen	256 lbs.	3 11⅘	281½ lbs.	0 7 0¼
———— elsewhere	do.	2 81⅗	do.	0 6 4½
—— smoked beef	16 lbs.	0 28⅗	17⅝ lbs.	0 0 8½
Molasses.—(*See Sugar.*)				
Metal, unwrought for the use of brass and bell-founders, and not otherwise enumerated or described	ad valorem.	3 per cent.	ad valorem.	3 per cent.
—— bell, manufactures of	1 lb.	0 32	17⅜ oz.	0 0 9
Millet groats and superior barley groats	16 lbs.	0 28⅘	17⅝ lbs.	0 0 8½
Minerals.—(*See Specimens.*)				
Minium	100 lbs.	1 14⅜	110¼ lbs.	0 2 7
Models of all sorts	duty free.			
Morils and truffles	1 lb.	0 6.14-15	17⅜ oz.	0 0 2
Music	duty free.			
—— strings, metal	1 lb.	0 9⅗	do.	0 0 2⅝
Musk	1 oz.	0 56	1 oz.	0 1 4
Muskets of all sorts, with or without stocks, when enchased or otherwise ornamented, 12 per cent. are moreover charged upon the enhanced value.				
Needles and pins, viz.:				
—— needles	per 100	0 8.8-15	per 100	0 0 2¼

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Unities rated, Danish.	Import duty in Danish Money.	Unities rated, English.	Import duty in English Money.
		r.d. skg.		£ s. d.
Needles, pins	1 lb.	0 16	17⅜ oz.	0 0 4½
—— hair pins	do.	0 10⅜	do.	0 0 2¾
Nutmegs	do.	0 53⅜	do.	0 1 3½
Nuts of all sorts	1 barrel.	1 34⅜	1 barrel.	0 3 0½
—— pistachio	1 lb.	0 8⅝	17⅜ oz.	0 0 2¼
Oats	1 barrel.	0 27½	1 barrel.	0 0 8
—— meal	128 lbs.	0 57⅜	142½	0 1 4⅜
—— malt	1 barrel.	0 40.8-15	1 barrel.	0 0 11
—— groats	176 lbs.	1 65⅜	194 lbs.	0 3 9¼
Ochre, or oaker.—(*See Colours, Painters'.*)				
Oil of olives	100 lbs.	3 35½	110¼ lbs.	0 7 6¼
—— of linseed, rapeseed, and the like	do.	3 0	do.	0 6 9
—— of hempseed	duty free.			
—— ray, almond, cajaput, and similar oils, not further enumerated or described	1 lb.	0 7½	17⅜ oz.	0 0 2½
—— of hartshorn, of bucks, of tartar, and petroleum	do.	0 5⅜	do.	0 0 1¾
—— of turpentine, spike, birch, and juniper	do.	0 2.2-15	do.	0 0 0⅝
—— of vitriol	do.	0 2⅜	do.	0 0 0⅞
—— anniseed, burgamot, cinnamon, and similar chemical oils and essences	do.	0 49⅜	do.	0 1 2
—— of fish.—(*See Train-oil.*)				
Oil cloth, the square of ½ an inch, containing 50 threads and upwards	do.	0 48	do.	0 1 1½
—— from 49 to 42	do.	0 38	do.	0 0 10¼
„ 41 to 36	do.	0 30	do.	0 0 8½
„ *35 to 30*	do.	0 22	do.	0 0 5⅝
„ 29 to 24	do.	0 18	do.	0 0 5½
„ 23 to 19	do.	0 14	do	0 0 4
„ 18 and downwards	do.	0 3	do.	0 0 0¾
N.B. The threads contained in a square are counted length and breadth ways, and both numbers added together.				
Olives	1 hhd.	3 8	1 hhd.	0 6 11¼
—— in glasses	1 lb.	0 2⅜	17⅜ oz.	0 0 0⅝
Onions of all sorts, excepting flower-bulbs	100 lbs.	0 48	110¼ lbs.	0 1 1¼
Opium	1 lb.	0 40⅛	17⅜ oz.	0 0 11¼
Oranges and lemons, Seville oranges, and limes	100 ps.	0 28⅜	per 100.	0 0 8½
—— &c. preserved in sugar	1 lb.	0 4	17⅜ oz.	0 0 1¼
Orange and lemon-peel, including dried oranges	100 lbs.	0 74⅜	110 lbs.	0 1 9¼
Ordnance:				
—— of metal	320 lbs.	47 56	356 lbs.	5 10 4
—— only fit for re-melting	ad valorem.	3½ per cent.	ad valorem.	3½ per cent.
Ore of all sorts, unfused	duty free.			
—— specimens of.—(*See Specimens.*)				
Orpiment	100 lbs.	1 73⅜	110½ lbs.	0 4 1½
Orris or Jew's root	do.	1 35⅛	do.	0 3 1
Painters' colours.—(*See Colours.*)				
Paintings.—(*See Articles of Vertu.*)				
Paper, viz.				
—— writing	16 lbs.	0 58⅜	17⅜ lbs.	0 1 4¼
—— printing, pressing, and sugar blue-paper	do.	0 32	do.	0 0 9
—— brown or grey, cartridge paper, and pasteboard	do.	0 24	do.	0 0 6¾
—— coloured or stained, on one side	1 ream.	1 92½	1 ream.	0 4 4¾
—— on both sides	do.	3 13⅜	do.	0 7 1
—— Turkish, or marble painted, ordinary	16 lbs.	0 88	17⅜ lbs.	0 2 0¾
N.B. Burnished gold and silver paper is charged as coloured and stained paper first quality	1 ream.	1 92½	1 ream.	0 4 4¾
—— hangings	1piece of 15ells	0 32⅜	1piece of 15 ells	0 0 9
Parchment	1 lb.	0 58⅜	17⅜ oz.	0 1 4
Peas	1 barrel.	0 69⅜	1 barrel.	0 1 6¼
—— meal	160 lbs.	1 12½	110½ lbs.	0 2 6¾
Pepper, black	1 lb.	0 3⅜	17⅜ oz.	0 0 1
—— white	do.	0 6	do.	0 0 1⅝
—— Spanish	100 lbs.	2 54⅜	110½ lbs.	0 5 8¾
—— long	1 lb.	0 4⅛	17⅜ oz.	0 0 1¼
Pewter wares.—(*See Tin.*)				
Pianofortes.—(*See Instruments, Musical.*)				
Piastres, or Spanish dollars.—(*See Bullion.*)				
Pimento	do.	0 2⅜	do.	0 0 0¾
Pink, Dutch	100 lbs.	1 36⅜	110½ lbs.	0 3 1¾
Pitch	224 lbs.	1 40	247 lbs.	0 3 2¼
Planks.—(*See Wood.*)				
Plants, shrubs, and trees, nursery	duty free.			
—— dried.—(*See Specimens.*)				
Plattings of bast, cane, chip or straw	1 lb.	0 16	17⅜ oz.	0 0 4½
Plums, German, dried, and marmalade	100 lbs.	0 47½	110¼ lbs.	0 1 1
Pomatum (including the pots if in transit)	1 lb.	0 29⅜	17⅜ oz.	0 0 8¼
Porcelain.—(*See Chinaware.*)				
Potatoes, Jerusalem artichokes, and jams	1 barrel	0 22½	1 barrel	0 0 6½
Pots, brass, for culinary purposes	100 lbs.	5 66⅜	110½ lbs.	0 12 0¼
Pottery-ware of all sorts, not particularly enumerated	do.	2 0	do.	0 4 6

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Unities rated, Danish.	Import duty in Danish Money.	Unities rated, English.	Import duty in English Money.
		r.d. skg.		£ s. d.
Poultry of all sorts	1 pair	0 18.2-15	pair	0 0 5
Printing types	100 lbs.	2 51½	110¼ lbs.	0 5 8½
Prints, copper-plates, and lithographs.—(*See Articles of Vertu*).				
Prunelloes	¼ lb.	0 2⅝	17⅜ oz.	0 0 0⅝
Prunes	16 lbs.	0 17⅜	17⅝ lbs.	0 0 5
Prussian blue	1 lb.	0 16⅝	17⅜ oz.	0 0 4¼
Quicklime	12 barrels	3 19¼	12 barrels	0 7 2½
Quicksilver	1 lb.	0 9⅜	17⅜ oz.	0 0 2¼
Quills, writing, of all sorts, in the rough	do.	0 1⅜	do.	0 0 0⅜
—— prepared	do.	0 1 1⅜	do.	0 0 3½
Rags	duty free			
Raisins	100 lbs.	0 76⅝	110¼ lbs.	0 1 9¼
Rhubarb	1 lb.	0 29⅜	17⅜ oz.	0 0 8¼
Rice, not being rough and in the husk	100 lbs.	1 79⅛	110¼ lbs.	0 4 1
—— in the husk, or paddy	do.	1 13½	do.	0 2 7
Roots, such as parsley, celery, &c., used as food, &c.	1 barrel	0 36⅝	1 barrel	0 0 10½
—— used for medicinal purposes	1 lb.	0 2⅝	17⅜ oz.	0 0 0⅛
Rosemary and other leaves and herbs for apothecaries' use	100 lbs.	0 44	110¼ lbs.	0 1 0½
Rosin	do.	0 42⅜	do.	0 0 11
Rye	1 barrel	0 42⅜	1 barrel	0 0 11
—— flour	166 lbs.	1 14⅝	166 lbs.	0 2 7
Saccharum saturni	1 lb.	0 2⅜	17⅜ oz.	0 0 0⅜
Saddlers' and leather-cutters' ware, including harnesses with and without mountings, the mountings not being gilt or plated	do.	0 19⅛	do.	0 0 5⅜
—— when gilt or plated	do.	0 23⅝	do.	0 0 6⅛
Safflower	do.	0 4	do.	0 0 1⅛
Saffron	do,	0 82.2-15	do.	0 1 11
Sago, pearl and powder	do.	0 2	do.	0 0 0⅜
Sails for ships, ready made	ad valorem	15 per cent.	ad valorem	15 per cent.
Sal ammoniac	1 lb.	0 6⅜	17⅜ oz.	0 0 1⅛
Salt, rock, in blocks	1000 lbs.	0 20	1100 lbs.	0 0 5⅜
—— Luneburg	1 barrel	1 0	1 barrel	0 2 3
—— all other culinary	do.	1 16	do.	0 2 7⅛
—— English medicinal	100 lbs.	0 44	110¼ lbs.	0 1 0½
Saltpetre	100 lbs.	1 82⅜	110¼ lbs.	0 4 2
Sarsaparilla	1 lb.	0 7⅛	17⅜ oz.	0 0 2
Sassafras	100 lbs.	0 57⅜	110¼ lbs.	0 1 4
Sausages, smoked	16 lbs.	0 50⅜	17⅜ lbs.	0 1 2¼
Sealing-wax of all sorts	1 lb.	0 21⅜	17⅜ oz.	0 0 6
Seeds, viz.—				
—— destined to be sown as clover, lucerne, esparcette, grass, and other seeds employed in agriculture, gardening, and the culture of trees, and not particularly described	duty free			
—— anise	100 lbs.	1 8	110¼ lbs.	0 2 5½
—— star	1 lb.	0 8	17⅜ oz.	0 0 2⅛
—— canary	100 lbs.	0 75½	110¼ lbs.	0 1 9⅛
—— caraway	do.	1 28⅜	do.	0 2 11½
—— coriander	do.	0 67½	do.	0 1 6½
—— cummin	do.	1 8	do.	0 2 5½
—— flennel	do.	0 89⅜	do.	0 2 0½
—— flax or linseed	duty free			
—— hemp	do.			
—— mustard	1 barrel	0 83½	1 barrel	0 1 10
—— prepared	1 lb.	0 16	17⅜ oz.	0 0 5½
—— rape and turnip seed	1 barr of 184 lbs	0 31½	1 barrel	0 0 8½
—— worm-seed, semen, cinæ, and sam. catapuliæ	1 lb.	0 5⅛	17⅜ oz.	0 0 1⅛
—— majoris, for apothecaries' use, and not further enumerated or described	do.	0 2⅜	do.	0 0 0¾
Shalloons.—(*See Wool, Manufactures of.*)				
Shells, marine.—(*See Specimens.*)				
Ships' yawls or boats, belonging to	duty free			
—— not belonging to the inventory of a ship	ad valorem	12½ per cent.	ad valorem	12½ per cent.
Shoes and boots of common leather	1 lb.	0 51½	17⅜ oz.	0 1 2⅜
—— of morocco or cordovan leather	do.	0 78⅜	do.	0 1 9¼
—— of silk and other stuffs	do.	0 86⅜	do.	0 2 0⅛
Sieves and all sorts of sieve-makers' wares	ad valorem	12¾ per cent.	ad valorem	12¾ per cent
Silk and floret silk, raw	duty free			
—— thrown of all sorts, dyed and undyed	1 lb.	0 32⅛	17⅜ oz.	0 0 9
—— manufactures of, viz.				
—— stuffs, made of silk and floret silk, plain	do.	1 57⅜	do.	0 3 7
—— do. do. do. figured	do.	3 32	do.	0 7 6
—— ribbons and velvet	do.	2 48	do.	0 5 7½
Silver, unwrought or old	duty free			
—— manufactured	2 oz.	0 13⅛	2 oz.	0 0 4
—— leaf, genuine	1qr. of 24leaves	0 9	1qr. of 24leaves	0 0 2⅜
—— spurious	100 packs	3 6	100 packs	0 6 10¾
—— wire, round and flatted, spangles, galloons, lace and fringes	2 oz.	0 13⅜	2 oz.	0 0 4
—— the same, when made of imitation silver	1 lb.	0 48⅝	17⅜ oz.	0 1 1⅛

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Unities rated, Danish.	Import duty in Danish Money.	Unities rated, English.	Import duty in English Money.
		r.d. skg.		£ s. d.
Skins, hides, and leather, viz.—				
— of black cattle and horses, undressed, and dry	320 lbs.	3 16	356 lbs.	0 7 1½
— each hide weighing more than 28 lbs. without, and 32 lb. with, head, horns, and tail, and being for the use of the tanneries	duty free			
— of black cattle and horses, undressed, salted	320 lbs.	1 56	do.	0 3 6½
— each hide weighing more than 56 lbs. without, and 64 lbs. with, the extremities, and being for the use of the tanneries	duty free			
— tanned, or calf leather	1 lb.	0 16⅘	17⅜ oz.	0 0 4½
— do. do. lacquered	do.	0 27⅕	do.	0 0 7½
— ox, cow, horse tanned	do.	0 6⅖	do.	0 0 2
— do. lacquered	do.	0 10	do.	0 0 2¾
— sole leather	do.	0 7⅕	do.	0 0 2
— undressed, buck, reindeer, elk, deer, hart, roebuck, and doe skins	320 lbs.	3 32	356 lbs.	0 7 6
— goat	do.	4 24	do.	0 9 6¼
— calf, sheep, and lamb	do.	1 88	do.	0 4 3
N.B. When salted or pickled, only half of these duties is charged.				
— tanned or dressed in oil :—				
— hart and roe, elk, reindeer, buck and doe, goat, calf-skins, and the like	1 lb.	0 77⅘	17⅜ oz.	0 1 9¼
— gloves, braces, &c. made thereof	do.	1 0⅗	do.	0 2 3
— wether, sheep, and lamb skins	do.	0 30⅘	do.	0 0 8½
— gloves made thereof	do.	1 54	do.	0 3 6¼
— all other objects made thereof	do.	0 37⅗	do.	0 0 10⅓
— cordovan, black or glazed	do.	0 27⅕	do.	0 0 7½
— morocco leather	do.	0 49⅗	do.	0 1 2¼
— leather pieces or gaffs	do.	0 7⅕	do.	0 0 2
— leather, gilt or silvered, or with printed figures	1 sq. ell.	0 14⅖	1 sq. ell	0 0 4½
— shagreen	1 piece	1 8⅗	1 piece	0 2 5½

	Unities rated, Danish.	Import duty in Danish Money.		Unities rated, English.	Import duty in English Money.	
		Undressed. r.d. skg.	Dressed. r.d. skg.		Undressed. £ s. d.	Dressed. £ s. d.
Skins, furs, viz.						
— badger	per skin	0 2⅘	0 16⅖	per skin	0 0 0¼	0 0 4½
— bear of all sorts	do.	0 31⅕	1 12⅘	do.	0 0 8¼	0 2 6½
— beaver	do.	0 8 8-15	0 56 8-15	do.	0 0 2¼	0 1 4½
— beaver eaters	do.	0 17⅗	1 3⅕	do.	0 0 4½	0 2 3¾
— Calabar skins	100 pieces	0 60½	2 32	100 pieces	0 1 4¾	0 5 2½
— cat, tame	40 pieces	0 56⅕	2 23½	40 pieces	0 5 3	0 5 1
— do. Spanish & wild	do.	6 8	7 35½	do.	0 13 8½	0 16 6¾
— ermine	100 pieces	1 62⅖	4 62⅖	100 pieces	0 3 8½	0 10 5½
— fitchets	per skin	0 1⅗	0 5⅗	per skin	0 0 0⅜	0 0 1¾
— fox	do.	0 7⅖	0 31⅗	do.	0 0 2¼	0 0 8¼
— hare and coney	40 pieces	0 56⅗	3 27 11-15	40 pieces	0 1 4	0 7 4½
— lynx	per skin	0 33⅗	1 81⅗	per skin	0 0 9¼	0 4 2
— martin	do.	0 5⅕	0 24	do.	0 0 1¾	0 0 7
— otter	do.	0 8		do.	0 0 2¼	
— raccoons	do.	0 11½		do.	0 0 3	
— sable	40 pieces	13 6⅖		40 pieces	1 9 3	
— sealskins	per skin	0 3 11-15		per skin	0 0 1	
— tiger, leopard & lion	do.	0 58⅖		do.	0 1 4¼	
— wolf	do.	0 26⅖		do.	0 0 7¼	
Not particularly enumerated or described, are charged the rates upon those to which they are nearest in kind.						

TARIFF, *continued.* ARTICLES.	Unities rated, Danish.	Import duty in Danish Money.	Unities rated, English.	Import duty in English Money.
		r.d. skg.		£ s. d.
Slate.—*(See Stones.)*				
Small-ware, or "Passementerie," viz., lace fringes, cords, laces, buttons, &c., when made of silk or floret silk	1 lb.	2 0	17⅜ oz.	0 4 6
——— wool, cotton, or linen	do.	0 80	do.	0 1 10
——— camel-wool	do.	0 6⅖	do.	0 1 6¼
Smalts and starch blue	100 lbs.	3 48	110¼ lbs.	0 7 10½
Snuff.—*(See Tobacco.)*				
Soap, black	1 barrel.	6 0	1 barrel.	0 13 6
— white	100 lbs.	4 0	110¼ lbs.	0 9 0
— fine of all sorts	1 lb.	0 25	17⅜ oz.	0 0 6¾
Sourcrout, or pickled cabbage	1 tierdiz.	0 38⅖	1 tierdiz.	0 0 11
Soy and fish sauces of all sorts	1 pot.	0 6⅕	1 pot.	0 0 1½

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Unities rated, Danish.	Import duty in Danish Money. r.d. skg.	Unities rated, English.	Import duty in English Money. £ s. d.
Specimens, of minerals, fossils, plants, shells, insects, fishes, quadrupeds, and other animals, illustrative of natural history	duty free.		duty free.	
Spelter in blocks and plates	100 lbs.	0 91	110½ lbs.	0 2 1⅞
—— in sheets, milled	do.	1 89	do.	0 4 1½
—— bolts and nails	do.	6 0	do.	0 13 6
Spermaceti	1 lb.	0 8⅔	17⅞ oz.	0 0 2¼
—— oil	1 barrel.	2 22⅔	1 barrel.	0 4 11½
Spirits or strong waters of all sorts, viz.:				
—— aquavitæ, or strong liquors distilled of grapes	1 pot.	0 20⅓	1 pot.	0 0 6
—— do. do. do. of corn	do.	0 26⅔	do.	0 0 7¾
—— arrack at Copenhagen	do.	0 12	do.	0 0 3½
—— do. elsewhere	do.	0 8	do.	0 0 2¼
—— brandy of grapes is charged at the rate of 19⅓ skillings, silver, of each pot of spirit, viz.:				

The degree of strength, according to Spendrap's alkoholometer. Being:	Containing. Spirit.	Water.	The hogshead of 240 pots is charged For Spirit.	Import duty in Danish Money. r.d. skg.	Unities rated, English.	Import duty in English Money. £ s. d.
8 degrees	½	½	120 pots.	24 0	120 pots.	2 14 0
8¼ „	33-64	1-64	123⅜ „	24 72	123¾ „	2 15 10½
8½ „	17-32	15-32	127½ „	25 48	127½ „	2 17 4½
8¾ „	35-64	29-64	131¼ „	26 24	131¼ „	2 19 1
9 „	9-16	7-16	135 „	27 0	135 „	3 0 9
9¼ „	37-64	27-64	138¾ „	27 0	138¾ „	3 0 9
9½ „	19-32	13-32	142½ „	28 72	142½ „	3 0 0
9¾ „	39-64	25-64	146¼ „	29 48	146¼ „	3 6 4½
10 „	⅝	⅜	150 „	30 24	150 „	3 8 1
10¼ „	41-64	23-64	153⅜ „	30 0	153⅜ „	3 7 6
10½ „	21-32	11-32	157½ „	31 72	157½ „	3 11 7½
10¾ „	43-64	21-64	161¼ „	32 48	161¼ „	3 13 1½
11 „	11-16	5-16	165 „	33 24	165 „	3 14 10
11¼ „	45-64	19-64	168¾ „	33 0	168¾ „	3 14 3
11½ „	23-32	9-32	172½ „	34 72	172½ „	3 18 4½
11¾ „	47-64	17-64	176¼ „	35 48	176 „	3 19 10½
12 „	¾	¼	180 „	36 24	180¾ „	4 1 7
12¼ „	49-64	15-64	183¾ „	36 0	187⅝ „	4 1 0
12½ „	25-32	7-32	187½ „	37 72	187½ „	4 5 1½
12¾ „	51-64	13-64	191¼ „	38 48	191¼ „	4 6 7½
13 „	13-16	3-16	195 „	39 24	195 „	4 8 4
13¼ „	53-14	11-64	198⅜ „	39 0	198¾ „	4 7 9
13½ „	21-32	5-32	202½ „	40 72	202½ „	4 11 10½
13¾ „	55-14	9-64	206¼ „	41 48	206¼ „	4 13 4½
14 „	⅞	⅛	210 „	42 24	210 „	4 15 1

N.B. The degree of strength being under 8, the duty is charged for 8 degrees, and above 14 it is charged for 14 degrees.

	Unities rated, Danish.	Import duty in Danish Money. At Copenhagen. r.d. skg.	Elsewhere. r.d. skg.	Unities rated, English.	Import duty in English Money. At Copenhagen. £ s. d.	Elsewhere. £ s. d.
Spirits, *continued.*						
Brandy of corn, including Hollands gin.						
—— of the strength of 8 degrees.	1 pot.	0 8 8-15	0 6⅔	per pot.	0 0 2¼	0 0 1¾
„ 8¼ „ „	do.	0 8⅔	0 6⅔	do.	0 0 2¼	0 0 1¾
„ 8½ „ „	do.	0 9 1-15	0 6⅔	do.	0 0 2¼	0 0 1¾
„ 8¾ „ „	do.	0 9⅓	0 7	do.	0 0 2¾	0 0 2
„ 9 „ „	do.	0 9⅔	0 7⅓	do.	0 0 2¾	0 0 2
„ 9¼ „ „	do.	0 9 13-15	0 7⅔	do.	0 0 2¾	0 0 2
„ 9½ „ „	do.	0 10 2-15	0 7⅔	do.	0 0 2¾	0 0 2
„ 9¾ „ „	do.	0 10⅓	0 7⅔	do.	0 0 2¾	0 0 2¼
„ 10 „ „	do.	0 10⅔	0 8	do.	0 0 2¾	0 0 2¼
„ 10¼ „ „	do.	0 10 14-15	0 8⅓	do.	0 0 3	0 0 2¼
„ 10½ „ „	do.	0 11⅓	0 8⅔	do.	0 0 3	0 0 2¼
„ 10¾ „ „	do.	0 11 7-15	0 8⅔	do.	0 0 3	0 0 2¼
„ 11 „ „	do.	0 11 11-15	0 8⅔	do.	0 0 3¼	0 0 2½
„ 11¼ „ „	do	0 12	0 9	do.	0 0 3¼	0 0 2½
„ 11½ „ „	do.	0 12 4-15	0 9⅓	do.	0 0 3½	0 0 2¾
„ 11¾ „ „	do.	0 12 8-15	0 9⅔	do.	0 0 3½	0 0 2¾
„ 12 „ „	do.	0 12⅔	0 9⅔	do.	0 0 3¾	0 0 2¾

N.B. The degree of strength being under 8, the duty is charged for 8 degrees, and above 12 for 12 degrees.

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Unities rated, Danish.	Import duty in Danish Money.	Unities rated, English.	Import duty in English Money.
		r.d. skg.		£ s. d.
Ram, the produce of the Danish West India Islands, and imported from St. Croix in *Danish* ships, viz.				
— of the strength of 8 degrees	per pot.	0 7	per pot.	0 0 2
" 8¼ "	do.	0 7 7-32	do.	0 0 2
" 8½ "	do.	0 7 7-16	do.	0 0 2
" 8¾ "	do.	0 7 1-32	do.	0 0 2
" 9 "	do.	0 7⅞	do.	0 0 2¼
" 9¼ "	do.	0 8 3-32	do.	0 0 2¼
" 9½ "	do.	0 8 5-16	do.	0 0 2¼
" 9¾ "	do.	0 8 17-32	do.	0 0 2¼
" 10 "	do.	0 8¾	do.	0 0 2½
" 10¼ "	do.	0 8 31-32	do.	0 0 2⅝
" 10½ "	do.	0 9 3-16	do.	0 0 2⅝
" 10¾ "	do.	0 9 13-32	do.	0 0 2⅝
" 11 "	do.	0 9⅝	do.	0 0 2¾
" 11¼ "	do.	0 9 21-32	do.	0 0 2¾
" 11½ "	do.	0 10 1-16	do.	0 0 3
" 11¾ "	do.	0 10 9-32	do.	0 0 3
" 12 "	do.	0 10½	do.	0 0 3
" 12¼ "	do.	0 10 29-32	do.	0 0 3
" 12½ "	do.	0 10 15-16	do.	0 0 3
" 12¾ "	do.	1 11 5-32	do.	0 0 3
" 13 "	do.	0 11⅜	do.	0 0 3
" 13¼ "	do.	0 11 19-32	do.	0 0 3
" 13½ "	do.	0 11 13-16	do.	0 0 3
" 13¾ "	do.	0 12 1-32	do.	0 0 3½
" 14 "	do.	0 12¼	do.	0 0 3½
— rum imported under all other circumstances, viz.				
— of the strength of 8 degrees	1 hhd. of 240 pots	24 0	1 hhd. of 240 pots	2 14 0
" 8¼ "	do.	24 72	do.	2 15 10½
" 8½ "	do.	25 48	do.	2 17 4½
" 8¾ "	do.	26 24	do.	2 19 1
" 9 "	do.	27 0	do.	3 0 9
" 9¼ "	do.	27 72	do.	3 2 7½
" 9½ "	do.	28 48	do.	3 4 1½
" 9¾ "	do.	29 24	do.	3 5 10
" 10 "	do.	30 0	do.	3 7 6
" 10¼ "	do.	30 72	do.	3 9 4½
" 10½ "	do.	31 48	do.	3 10 10½
" 10¾ "	do.	32 24	do.	3 12 7
" 11 "	do.	33 0	do.	3 14 3
" 11¼ "	do.	33 72	do.	3 16 1½
" 11½ "	do.	34 48	do.	3 17 7½
" 11¾ "	do.	35 24	do.	3 19 4
" 12 "	do.	36 0	do.	4 1 0
" 12¼ "	do.	36 72	do.	4 2 10½
" 12½ "	do.	37 48	do.	4 4 4½
" 12¾ "	do.	38 24	do.	4 6 1
" 13 "	do.	39 0	do.	4 7 9
" 13¼ "	do.	39 72	do.	4 9 7½
" 13½ "	do.	40 48	do.	4 11 1½
" 13¾ "	do.	41 24	do.	4 12 10
" 14 "	do.	42 0	do.	4 14 6
N.B. The degree of strength being under 8, the duty is charged for 8 degrees, and above 14 for 14 degrees.				
Sponges	1 lb.	0 12⅘	17⅜ oz.	0 0 3½
Starch	100 lbs.	5 0	110¼ lbs.	0 11 3
Sheet	100 lbs.	1 4	do.	0 2 4
Stone, *viz.*—				
— emery	1 lb.	0 0⅘	17⅜ oz.	0 0 0½
— hones and touchstones	100 pieces	0 39⅕	100 pieces	0 0 10½
— limestone, chalk, and plasterstone	1 cubic fathom	0 27 11-15	1 cubic fathom	0 0 8¼
— marble and alabaster blocks	do. foot	0 7⅕	do. foot	0 0 2¼
— sandstone and slate ditto, and the like	do.	0 6⅘	do.	0 0 1¾
— millstones of 8 feet and upward in diameter	1 piece	4 32	1 piece	0 9 9
— ditto under 8 feet down to 6 feet	do.	2 16	do.	0 4 10½
— quernstones, for each foot in diameter	1 piece	4 32	do.	0 11 9
— floorstones, Swedish, square	100 pieces	1 1⅘	100 pieces	0 2 3½
— ditto of marble or alabaster, unpolished	14 feet	4 4⅘	14 feet	0 9 0½
— pumicestone	100 lbs.	0 38⅘	110¼ lbs.	0 0 11
— grindstones, Swedish	100 pieces	1 8	100 pieces	0 2 5¼
— ditto, British, of 1 foot in diameter	36 "	0 72⅘	36 "	0 1 8¼
" 2 feet	27 "		27 "	
" 3 "	18 "		18 "	
" 4 "	9 "		9 "	
" 5 "	5 "		5 "	
" 6 "	3 "		3 "	

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Unities rated, Danish.	Import duty in Danish Money.	Unities rated, English.	Import duty in English Money.
		r.d. skg.		£ s. d.
Stone, grindstones, British, of 7 feet in diameter	3 pieces	1 49⅜	3 pieces	0 3 5½
,, 8	1 ,,	0 72½	1 ,,	0 1 8½
,, 9	1 ,,	1 1.1-15	1 ,,	0 2 3½
,, 10	1 ,,	1 9⅜	1 ,,	0 2 5½
Stonemasons' work	ad valorem	24¾ per cent.	ad valorem	24¾ per cent.
Storax	1 lb.	0 9⅜	17⅜ oz.	0 0 2¾
Straw and chip, manufactures of:				
—— hats or bonnets, or any part thereof, including the flowers	do.	4 0	do.	0 9 0
—— parings of chip to make hats or bonnets	do.	0 16	do.	0 0 4⅛
—— ditto and weavings, with or without silk, muslin, &c., including all other manufactures of straw or chip	do.	1 0	do.	0 2 3
Stuffs, made of wool or cotton, and sold by the elk, including woven cotton stockings, stuffs of mixed materials, without regard to the proportion of wool or cotton of which they consist, together with all sorts of cotton hosiery, are only admitted under the Ordinances of 2d April, 1814, and 16th March, 1831.				
—— of mixed materials are charged the transit duty according to the material of which they consist. For the most part, stuffs, white or dyed, consisting of silk and linen, are charged as unbleached linen over 90 threads.				
Succades.—(*See Comfits.*)				
Sugar, the produce of the Danish West India Islands, and imported from St. Croix in Danish ships, viz.—				
—— raw, brown, and clayed	100 lbs.	1 74	110¼ lbs.	0 4 0
—— *molasses*	do.	0 85	do.	0 1 10¼
—— imported under any other circumstances, viz.—				
—— raw, brown	do.	2 33	do.	0 5 3
—— raw, white and clayed sugars	do.	3 62	do.	0 8 3
—— molasses from places not in Europe	do.	1 16½	do.	0 2 7⅛
—— in Europe	prohibited			
—— refined, of every description	do.			
Sumach	100 lbs.	0 53.12-15	do.	0 1 3¼
Syrup	prohibited			
Tallow	100 lbs.	2 48	do.	0 5 7½
Tamarinds	1 lb.	0 2⅜	17⅜ oz.	0 0 0¾
Tape, linen of all sorts, bleached or unbleached, dyed or striped	do.	0 24	do.	0 0 6⅜
—— cotton of all sorts	do.	0 66	do.	0 1 6
—— woollen or barattes	do.	0 66	do.	0 1 6
Tapestry or hangings.—(*See Paper.*)				
Tar	1 barrel	0 48	1 barrel	0 1 1½
Tares or vetches	do.	0 52⅜	do.	0 1 3¼
Tea, bohea, and other black teas, such as congou, compoy, pekoe, &c.	1 lb.	0 34	17⅜ oz.	0 0 9¾
—— green of all sorts	do.	0 47½	do.	0 1 1½
Teasles	100 pieces	0 25⅜	100 pieces	0 0 7½
Tiles, glazed and unglazed	1000 do.	2 8¼	1000 do.	0 4 3½
Tin, unwrought, or old	1 lb.	0 1⅜	17⅜ oz.	0 0 0¼
—— manufactured	do.	0 8¼	do.	0 0 2¼
Tinfoil	do.	0 9⅜	do.	0 0 2⅜
Tobacco leaves and stems	100 lbs.	0 88	110¼ lbs.	0 2 0⅜
—— manufactured, including Porto Rico	do.	6 24	do.	0 14 0⅜
—— snuff, prepared, and rappee, in caviots	do.	8 32	do.	0 18 9
—— manufactured rappee, Spanish snuff, and all descriptions of superior snuff, including Varinas canaster in rolls, as well as cut	1 lb.	0 20	17⅜ oz.	0 0 5⅜
—— cigars	do.	0 20	do.	0 0 5⅜
Tobacco pipes of clay, including the baskets or boxes	16 lbs.	0 22⅜	17⅜ lbs	0 0 6¼
—— pipe bowls or heads of porcelain	ad valorem	10 per cent.	ad valorem	10 per cent.
—— meerschaum	do.	8 per cent.	do.	8 per cent.
Tongues, ox, or reindeer, and the like, smoked	256 lbs.	6 33⅜	283 lbs.	0 14 3
Tortoiseshell	ad valorem	8 per cent.	ad valorem	8 per cent.
Toys, or Nuremberg ware	1 lb.	0 16	17⅜ oz.	0 0 4⅛
Train-oil	1 barrel	2 22⅜	1 barrel	0 [illegible] 0
Tripoli	100 lbs.	0 31½	110¼ lbs.	0 0 9
Turmeric (radii curcumæ)	do.	2 8	do.	0 4 8½
Turnery articles of	ad valorem	24¾ per cent.	ad valorem	24¾ per cent.
Turpentine, not further described	100 lbs.	0 53⅜	110¼ lbs.	0 1 2½
—— Venetian	do.	2 36⅜	do.	0 5 4¼
Vanilla	1 oz.	0 7.7-15	1 oz.	0 0 1½
Venison, of all sorts	1 lb.	0 8.8-15	17⅜ oz.	0 0 2¼
Verdigris	do.	0 12⅜	do.	0 0 3½
Vermilion	1 lb.	0 22⅜	do.	0 0 6
Vinegar, or acetous acid, viz.—				
—— of wine	1 hogshead	5 22⅜	1 hogshead	0 11 9
—— of cider	do.	5 22⅜	do.	0 11 9
—— of beer	1 barrel	1 89⅜	1 barrel	0 4 1½
Vitriol, green	100 lbs.	0 24⅜	110¼ lbs.	0 2 6½

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Unities rated, Danish.	Import duty in Danish Money.	Unities rated, English.	Import duty in English Money.
		r.d. skg.		£ s. d.
Vitriol, white	100 lbs.	1 23⅛	110¼ lbs.	0 2 9⅜
—— blue	1 lb.	0 2⅛	17⅜ oz.	0 0 0⅝
Ultra marine	1 oz.	1 38⅜	1 oz.	0 3 1⅝
Umber.—(*See Colours, Painters'.*)				
Umbrellas and parasols	ad valorem	24¾ per cent.	ad valorem	24¾ per cent.
Wares and goods not rated in the Tariff	do.	8 per cent.	do.	8 per cent.
Waters, odoriferous, when spirituous	1 lb.	0 25	17⅜ oz.	0 0 7
—— not spirituous	16 lb.	0 76⅝	17⅜ lbs.	0 1 9¼
—— mineral or natural, in flasks or jars	1 flask	0 1⅜	1 flask	0 0 0⅜
Wax, unbleached	1 lb.	0 7⅛	17⅜ oz.	0 0 2
—— bleached	do.	0 8⅝	do.	0 0 2½
Wearing apparel, new.—(*See Clothes.*)				
—— old, or used	duty free			
Whale bone, split or manufactured	1 lb.	0 12	do.	0 0 3½
—— fins, taken and caught by the crew of a Danish ship, and imported direct from the fishery	duty free			
—— oil.—(*See Train oil.*)				
Wheat	1 barrel	0 68⅜	1 barrel	0 1 6
—— flour at Copenhagen	176 lbs.	2 76⅜	193½ lbs.	0 6 3¾
—— elsewhere	do.	2 30⅜	do.	0 5 2⅝
Wigs, or perukes of hair	1 lb.	1 48	17⅜ oz.	0 3 4½
Wine	1 hogshead	16 0	1 hogshead	1 16 0
—— in bottles of ⅜ pots each	1 bottle	0 12	1 bottle	0 0 3½
Wood, for fuel of the length of 1 to 1½ ell	1 fathom	0 12⅜	1 fathom	0 0 3¼
—— hard, boxwood and cedar	1 cubic foot	0 1⅜	1 cubic foot	0 0 0½
—— ebony	do.	0 1⅜	do.	0 0 0½
—— mahogany	do.	0 2⅛	do.	0 0 0⅝
—— pockwood, or lignum vitæ	100 lbs.	0 21⅜	110¼ lbs.	0 0 5⅜
—— timber, ash, elm, and all timber not particularly enumerated or described	1 cubic foot	0 1⅜	1 cubic foot	0 0 0½
—— oak	do.	0 2⅜	do.	0 0 0⅝
—— planks and wales of oak	do.	0 3⅛	do.	0 0 0¾
—— deals and boards, and all other sorts of timber of fir or pine, including masts and spars	do.	0 3⅛	do.	0 0 0¾
—— ware, Finland, over and above the tonnage dues on the ship	1 comrcl. last	3 0	1 last	0 6 9
—— in separate parcels, entered independently of the cargo	ad valorem	8 per cent.	ad valorem	8 per cent.
N.B.—Where whole cargoes of timber are entered according to the burthen of the ship, the duty is charged per commercial last, at the rate of ..... Independently of the tonnage duties payable on the ship.		4 0		0 9 0
—— staves, pipe staves, exceeding 9·4 ells	120 pieces	0 44	120 pieces	0 1 0½
—— hogshead staves, from 7·4 to 9·4 ells in length	do.	0 31⅛	do.	0 0 9
—— barrel staves under 7·4 ells	do.	0 10⅝	do.	0 0 3
—— half-barrel staves	do.	0 8⅜	do.	0 0 2½
With or without the headings thereunto belonging.				
—— staves, Cape wood	60 pieces	0 33⅜	60 pieces	0 0 9½
—— hoops, wooden	120 d.	0 4	120 do.	0 0 1¼
—— hoop wood	1000 do.	0 175⅜	1000 do.	0 0 4½
—— for apothecaries' use, not particularly enumerated or described	100 lbs.	0 85⅜	110¼ lbs.	0 1 11⅜
Wool, beaver	1 lb.	0 25⅝	17⅜ oz.	0 0 7⅛
—— camel	do.	0 4⅛	do.	0 0 1¼
—— hares	do.	0 12⅛	do.	0 0 3¼
—— coney	do.	0 14⅜	do.	0 0 4
—— goats, Angora	ad valorem	8 per cent.	ad valorem	8 per cent.
—— Vicuna	1 lb.	0 6⅜	17⅜ oz.	0 0 1⅝
—— not particularly enumerated or described	16 lbs.	0 23⅝	17⅜ lbs.	0 0 6½
—— manufactures of:				
1. Fine woollens, comprising woven and knit stockings and superior hosiery, besides other articles *not sold by the ell*, which are not particularly enumerated or described, and of which the pound is worth 4⅛ r.-drs. silver, and upwards	1 lb.	0 54⅜	17⅜ oz.	0 1 3¼
2. Middling woollens, comprising tapes, the inferior qualities of woven and knitted hose, besides other woollens, *not sold by the ell*, nor particularly enumerated, and the value of which is between 4⅜ and 1⅜ r. drs. silver per pound	1 lb.	0 25⅜	do.	0 0 7
—— 3. coarse woollens, not sold by the ell, and the value of which is less than 1⅜ r.-drs. the pound	1 lb.	0 9⅜	17⅜ oz.	0 0 2½
—— do. not particularly enumerated, the value being less than 2 r.-drs. the pound, as multums, felt, horse-blankets, carpeting, borders of cloth, wool sheeting, &c.				
N.B. Cloths, and all stuffs sold by the ell, that are woven of wool, including stuffs of mixed materials, of which wool forms a part, without regard to the proportion				

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Unities rated, Danish.	Import duty in Danish Money.	Unities rated, English.	Import duty in English Money.
		r.d. skg.		£ s. d.
Wool, manufactures of, *continued.* admixed, are only admitted under the Ordinances of the 2nd of April, 1814, and 16th of March, 1831.—(*See Customs Regulations hereafter*, §§ 18, 19.)				
Yarn, viz.:				
—— beaver hair, and coney	ad valorem.	8 per cent.	ad valorem.	8 per cent.
—— cotton or twist, viz:				
—— twisted and undyed, under 40 hanks	1 lb.	0 16	$17\frac{3}{5}$ oz.	0 0 $4\frac{1}{2}$
—— —— of 40 hanks and upwards	do.	0 $25\frac{3}{5}$	do.	0 0 7
—— dyed, under 40 hanks	do.	0 $20\frac{1}{5}$	do.	0 0 $5\frac{3}{4}$
—— —— of 40 hanks and upwards	do.	0 $28\frac{1}{5}$	do.	0 0 $8\frac{1}{4}$
—— not twisted do.	do.	0 $19\frac{1}{5}$	do.	0 0 $5\frac{1}{2}$
—— white	do.	0 $12\frac{4}{5}$	do.	0 0 $3\frac{1}{4}$
—— of flax and hemp				
—— —— unbleached				
—— under 1 string's fineness, or 5160 ells 1 lb.	do.	0 6	do.	0 0 $1\frac{1}{2}$
—— from 1 to 2 strings exclusive	do.	0 14	do.	0 0 4
—— „ 2 „ 3 „	do.	0 24	do.	0 0 $6\frac{1}{2}$
—— „ 3 „ 4 „	do.	0 40	do.	0 0 $11\frac{1}{4}$
—— of 4 strings and upwards	do.	0 80	do.	0 1 $10\frac{1}{2}$
—— under 1 strings fineness	do.	0 8	do.	0 0 2
—— from 1 to 2 strings exclusive	do.	0 18	do.	0 0 $4\frac{1}{2}$
—— „ 2 „ 3 „	do.	0 30	do.	0 0 $8\frac{1}{2}$
—— „ 3 „ 4 „	do.	0 50	do.	0 1 $2\frac{1}{2}$
—— of 4 strings and upwards	do.	1 4	do.	0 2 4
—— dyed				
—— under 1 string's fineness	do.	0 9	do.	0 0 $2\frac{1}{2}$
—— from 1 to 2 strings exclusive	do.	0 21	do.	0 0 $5\frac{3}{4}$
—— „ 2 „ 3 „	do.	0 36	do.	0 0 10
—— „ 3 „ 4 „	do.	0 60	do.	0 1 5
—— of 4 strings and upwards	do.	1 24	do.	0 2 $9\frac{1}{2}$
—— thread is charged according to the same scale of duties as yarn, with the addition of	upon the amount.	50 per cent.	upon the amount.	50 per cent.
—— of wool undyed	1 lb.	0 5 13-15	$17\frac{3}{5}$ oz.	0 0 $1\frac{3}{4}$
—— —— dyed	do.	1 $7\frac{2}{5}$	do.	0 0 $1\frac{3}{4}$
—— mohair, undyed	do.	0 $19\frac{3}{5}$	do.	0 0 $5\frac{1}{4}$
—— —— dyed	do.	0 $20\frac{3}{5}$	do.	0 0 $5\frac{3}{4}$
Zaffree.—(*See Cobalt.*)				
Zinc.—(*See Spelter.*)				
Zedoaria	do.	0 $3\frac{3}{5}$	do.	0 0 1

MONIES, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

THE *Rix-bank-dollar Silver* (of which two make a dollar specie) calculating the dollar specie at the rate of 4*s.* 6*d.*, is equal to 2*s.* 3*d.* British sterling. The Skilling, of 96 to a rix-bank-dollar, is worth 0.281 pence sterling.

The *Danish Pound*, of 16 ounces and 32 lod, is equal to $1\frac{1}{10}$lb. avoirdupois, or about $17\frac{3}{4}$ ounces. 1 Shippound is 320 lbs., and 1 Lispound 16 lbs.

The *Toende, or Barrel*, the principal corn measure, is equal to 3.828, or about $3\frac{4}{5}$ imperial standard bushels, and in commercial calculations, 60 barrels are equal to 29 imperial quarters. The barrel is subdivided into $\frac{1}{4}$ths. or fierdings, and $\frac{1}{8}$th or ottings. 22 toende of corn, 1 last. 1 last of quick-lime, or French salt, 12 toende, corn measure, or $47\frac{2}{5}$ bushels. 1 last of coals, or salt, 18 toende, each of 8 skieps, or 176 pots, and of the capacity of $5\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet.

The *Beer Barrel* of 136 pots, is the measure for flour and beef, as well as for oil, butter, tallow, and other fat substances.

The *Last* contains 12 beer barrels, each of which ought to weigh 290 lbs. avoirdupois gross, and 246 lbs. net.

The *Velt or Viertel* is the measure for wines and spirits, and contains 471 cubic inches, answering to $1\frac{7}{10}$ imperial gallon. 1 hogshead, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aums, 6 ankers, 30 velts, and 240 pots. 1 pot to $7\frac{1}{10}$ pints. The *Danish Foot* is 12 34 Eng-

lish inches. The ell of 2 feet nearly corresponds with $\frac{7}{10}$ of a yard. 100 Danish ells to $68\frac{7}{10}$ yards. The *Zimmer* is 40 pieces, and the *Decker* 10 pieces.

A particular scale has been adopted by the Customs for the reduction of goods into *Commercial Lasts;* but in cases where the same proves inefficient, when the contents of the packages are unknown, a capacity of 80 cubic feet is considered equal to 1 commercial last, the weight of the contents not exceeding 5200 lbs.; if weighing more, 5200 lbs. are reckoned to the last.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR, *Consul.*

A TABLE of the Principal Articles of Importation, which may be warehoused on credit in Private Warehouses in Denmark under the King's lock, specifying the Quantities in which each may be entered and transferred.

ARTICLES.	In what quantities transferable.	ARTICLES.	In what quantities transferable.
Assafœtida	25 lbs.	Iron wire	½ ship load
		—— nails and bolts	10 lispounds
Beer	1 barrel	—— anchors	1 piece
Brandy, when imported	do.	—— plates	1 lispound
——— when exported	½ anker		
Bricks	1 thousand	Leather	10 lispounds
		Linen	50 lbs.
Cambrics & cottons, white, when imported	25 lbs.		
——————— when exported	5 lbs.	Mats	1 hundred
—— linen, close woven	1 lb.	Metals, in rolls, pigs, or plates	1 ship load
Camel hair	10 lispounds	Mohair yarn	10 lispounds
Canvas	10 pieces	Musk, when imported	16 oz.
Cassia lignea	25 lbs.	—— when exported	8 oz.
Cement	1 barrel	Muslins, white	1 lb.
Coals	1 last		
Coffee	100 lbs.	Oil, olive add other	180 lbs.
Cordage	1 ship-load	—— fine, in glasses	12 lbs.
Corn	12 barrels	—— chemical	5 lbs.
Cotton	10 lispounds	Oilcloth	25 pieces
—— manufactures, in so far as they are admitted, and excepting cambrics and white cottons	1 lb.	Olives	25 lbs.
		Opium	5 lbs.
		Paper	10 reams
Down and feathers	10 lispounds	—— by the weight	5 lispounds
Drillings	50 lbs.	Pitch	1 ship load
Drugs, medicinal, grocery and dyeing—			
—— 1st quality, paying above 5½ duty pr lb.	5 lbs.	Rhubarb	100 lbs.
—— 2d quality do. do. do.	25 lbs.		
—— all others do. do. do.	100 lbs.	Salt	1 last
Dyewoods	100 lbs.	Saltpetre	100 lbs.
		Seeds	1 barrel
Essences and chemical oils	5 lbs.	Silk, wrought	1 lb.
		—— manufactures of	1 lb.
Fish, drysalted and pickled	1 ship-load	Skins and furs	1 zimmer
Fruit	1 box or cask	Spices fine	25 lbs.
Furs	1 zimmer	—— ordinary	100 lbs.
		Sugar	100 lbs.
Glass, paying duty by the weight	100 lbs.		
—— bottles	1 thousand	Tallow	10 lispounds
Glue	10 lispounds	Tar	1 last
Goods not further enumerated and sold by weight	1 ship-load	Teeth, elephants'	50 lbs.
Grain and seeds	1 barrel	Tin plates	1 lispound
		Verdigris	100 lbs.
Hemp	1 ship load	Vinegar.—(*See Brandy.*)	
Hempseed oil	180 lbs.		
Hides, raw	1 ship-load	Wax	10 lispounds
—— tanned	10 lispounds	Wine, when imported	1 barrel
Horsehair	10 lispounds	—— when exported	½ anker
		—— Madeira	1 hogshead
Implements and tools for the use of trades and manufactures	1 doz, or 5 lispounds	Wool	10 lispounds
		Yarn, cotton, when imported	50 lbs.
Iron, in bars	1 ship-load	——————— when exported	10 lbs.

A TABLE of the Tare allowed by the Danish Customs on the principal Articles of Importation, extracted from the List published in Section 363 of the Ordinance of the 1st of February, 1797, with the alterations and additions up to the present time, viz.

ARTICLES.	Description of Packages.	Tare.	ARTICLES.	Description of Packages.	Tare.
Almonds	in linen bags	4 per cent.	Mustard glasses	packed in boxes or casks	12 per cent.
Alum	in casks of 300 lbs.	24 lbs.			
Ditto	bags, linen	4 lbs.	Ochre	in all sorts of packages	10 per cent.
Ditto	do. coarse	4 per cent.	Oil, olive	in single and double casks	18 per cent.
Ditto	do. woollen	8 per cent.	Ditto	in flasks, baskets, & straw	20 per cent.
			Ditto	do. boxes and sawdust	40 per cent.
Cassia lignea	in all sorts of packages	16 per cent.			
Cinnamon	ditto	do.	Pepper	in matted bags of 150 lbs.	2 lbs.
Cocoa	in linen bags	4 per cent.	Ditto	do. exceeding 150 lbs.	4 lbs.
Coffee	in casks of 400 lbs. and under	16 per cent.	Ditto	do linen bags	do.
			Pimento	ditto	do.
Ditto	do. exceeding 400 lbs.	12 per cent.	Prunes (French)	in casks and boxes	10 per cent.
Ditto	matted bags of 150 lbs.	2 lbs.			
Ditto	do. exceeding 150 lbs.	4 lbs.	Raisins	in casks exceeding 9½ barrls	do.
Ditto	E. I. rush bags, single	2 lbs.	Ditto	do. under do.	12 per cent.
Ditto	do. double	4 lbs.	Ditto	do. half barrels	18 lbs.
Colours, painters'	unprepared and not described	10 per cent.	Ditto	do. quarter do.	12 bs.
			Rice	in casks	10 per cent.
Ditto	ditto, and described, but not being ochre, white-lead, or Spanish brown	12 per cent.	Ditto	in barrels	24 lbs.
			Ditto	in half barrels	18 lbs.
			Ditto	in matted bags	2 lbs.
			Ditto	do. large	4 lbs.
Ditto	ditto prepared	do.			
Cotton	in bags or bales	4 lbs.	Saltpetre	in all kinds of packages	10 per cent.
Currants	in all sorts of packages	16 per cent.	Soap, white	ditto	14 per cent.
			Spanish brown	ditto	10 per cent.
Delf ware	ditto	12 per cent.	Sugar, raw	in casks	17 per cent.
			Ditto	Brazil in boxes	do.
Figs	in quarter casks	do.	Ditto	Havanna, do.	12 per cent.
Ditto	in half casks	18 per cent.	Ditto, refined	in casks (on transit)	do.
Ditto	casks	10 per cent.	Syrup	ditto do.	do.
Ditto	baskets and frails	8 per cent.			
			Tea	in boxes	24 per cent.
Glass-ware	in boxes and casks	32 per cent.	Tobacco	in casks	12 per cent.
Ditto	crates	12 per cent.	Ditto	in canisters	3 per cent.
Glass bottles	do. with straw	20 per cent.	Turpentine oil	in casks	20 per cent.
Ditto	boxes with sawdust	40 per cent.	Ditto	in double casks, the water between having been removed	34 per cent.
Goods, dry	in casks and barrels	12 per cent.			
Herrings	in barrels	56 lbs.	Ditto, thick	in casks of all sizes	17 per cent.
Ditto	half barrels	40 lbs.			
Hops	in bags or bales	4 per cent.	Vitriol	in glass bottles or flasks	
			Ditto	in coarse baskets, packed with straw	20 per cent.
Indigo	in all sorts of packages	20 per cent.	Ditto	in stone jars	30 per cent.
Ironmongery	in casks and boxes	12 per cent.			
Ditto	in mats, per piece	4 lbs.			
Iron nails	in boxes	20 per cent.	White Lead	in all kinds of packages	10 per cent.
Ditto	in casks	8 per cent.	Wool	in bags	4 per cent.
Ditto	mats, Russia	4 lbs.	Ditto	wrappers of packing canva	4 per cent.
Ditto	straw	8 per cent.			

DANISH TRANSIT DUTIES.

NOT only are all goods passing through the Sound and Belts of the Baltic subjected by Denmark to the exaction of a toll, but almost every foreign article which touches or passes through her territory pays a transit duty, varying in its amount from 2 and 4 skillings per 100 lbs. weight, (110¼ lbs. English) on heavy raw materials, to 10 rix-dollars or 22*s.* 6*d.* per 100 lbs. Danish. One great object of these transit duties was, to divert the carrying trade of the Baltic entirely through the Sound. The transit from Hamburg, through Lauenburg, by the direct road to Lubeck, has long been comparatively free in regard to the Danish transit duty, but it has been lately announced that the same transit duties shall

be levied on goods passing by this route as by Holstein. By a recent Convention between Hamburg, Lubeck, and Denmark, several raw materials, including bark for tanning—dyewoods of all kinds—iron in bars, &c.—coal—bones—quills—oysters—salt, &c., pass free. Denmark, by this Convention, engages not to augment the existing transit duties on other articles through Holstein.

TRANSIT DUTIES on the following articles, viz.:

		Danish Money. r.b.d. skg.	English Money. £ s. d.
Apothecaries' wares	ad val.	1 per cent.	1 per cent.
Articles of vertu	do.	do.	do.
Beer of all kinds	per barrel.	0 8	0 0 2¼
Brass and copper manufactures, plates, wrought, &c.	per 100 lbs.	0 48	0 1 1½
——— polished	do.	2 0	0 4 6
——— unpolished	do.	0 80	0 1 10¼
——— gilt or plated	do.	5 0	0 11 3
China or porcelain	ad val.	1 per cent.	1 per cent.
Colours, painters'	per 100 lbs.	0 4	0 0 1¼
Cotton manufactures, except cambric	do.	3 0	0 6 9
——— cambrics	do.	2 r.b.d. to 9 r.b.d.	4s. 6d. to 20s. 3d.
Earthenware	do.	0 14	0 0 4
Flax, undressed	free.		
—— dressed		0 30	0 0 4¼
Glassware (average duty)	per 100 lbs.	1 0	0 2 3
Hemp undressed	free		
—— dressed	per 100 lbs.	0 18	0 0 2¼
Hosiery	do.	2 48	0 5 7½
Instruments, musical, scientific, &c.	ad val.	1 per cent.	1 per cent.
Ironmongery, rough	per 100 lbs.	0 25	0 5 7¼
——— polished	do.	1 0	0 2 3
Linen manufactures, according to degree of fineness	do.	12 skg. to 9 r.b.d.	3¼d to 20s. 3d.
Paper, writing	do.	0 24	0 0 7
Pimento and black pepper	do.	0 30	0 0 8¼
——— white pepper.	do.	1 0	0 2 3
Silk manufactures	per lb.	0 24	0 0 7
Skins and hides	per 100 lbs.	0 30	0 0 8¼
—— leather	do.	0 80	0 1 10
Woollen manufactures, according to degree of fineness	do.	1 r.b.d. to 5 r.b.d.	2s. 3d. to 11s. 3d.

These are exclusive of the transit duties, or other exactions for roads, gates, and bridges.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS OF DENMARK:

DRAWN UP FROM THE EXISTING LAWS BY THE BRITISH CONSUL, FRANCIS MACGREGOR ESQ., ELSINORE.

For many centuries the foreign trade of Denmark was fettered by numerous restraints upon importation and exportation; no regular system of commercial policy was pursued, and the ordinances relating to the customs, which appeared from time to time, were issued more with the immediate view of supplying fresh sources of revenue to the crown, than with any regard to the encouragement of the industry and trade of the country.

It was towards the close of the last century, under the enlightened administration of the younger Count Bernstorff, to whom Denmark owes many of her most liberal institutions, that a better management was gradually introduced into this branch of the public service. Many of the restrictions which pressed most heavily upon the industrial part of the population, especially those on the corn-trade, were taken off; the facility of warehousing goods without payment of duty was extended to all the trading-ports and to the principal articles of trade; the old tariff was revised and amended; many exorbitant duties were reduced to their proper level to prevent smuggling and fraud; and the whole of the regulations and laws thus improved, was consolidated in the "Ordinance 31 Christian VII., dated the 1st of February, 1797, relating to the Customs," to which a new tariff of import, export, and transit duties was affixed.

The laws contained in the Ordinance above mentioned, amended by various subsequent enactments, especially by the Ordinance of the 2nd of April, 1814, form the standard by which foreign trade is chiefly regulated in Denmark.

The following paragraphs convey a synopsis of those laws, and of the principal ordinances affecting the import trade of this country which have appeared from that time up to the present day.

1st. Before entering upon the laws relating to importation, I shall briefly state the existing regulations, as to the entry, reporting, and clearing of vessels. Immediately upon the arrival of the ship, the master is to proceed to the Custom House, and report his arrival to the inspector, as likewise the place from whence the vessel comes, and the nature of her cargo. Custom-house officers are then sent on board to search the ship, if in ballast; but if laden, to seal the hatches. The ship is then brought to the place of discharge. The master is bound to appear at the Custom House twenty-four hours after arrival, and to make a general report, in writing, of ship and cargo, and to deliver up the documents from which the report is taken.

A fine of 50 r.d. silver, or *5l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, is imposed in the first instance and renewed every twenty-four hours for the non-observance of this regulation. The

master has to make out a written manifesto of his cargo, which he signs, and is held responsible for its correctness. The weights and measures are inserted according to the invoices, and are subsequently reduced into Danish weights and measures. On reporting the ship, the master is required to produce the Sound pass, stream pass, or canal pass (according as the ship may have gone through the Sound, or Belts, or the Holstein Canal), likewise the quarantine pass, and the bill of measurement.

2nd. The discharging of goods arriving from foreign parts, is only to be effected in those towns or ports where regular custom-houses are established. An exception to this rule, however, has been made in favour of cargoes consisting of lumber, stone, quicklime, and corn, which may be discharged at any convenient place, with the consent and under the controul of the custom-house of the district.

3rd. The rates of import and transit duties charged in the tariff, are payable in rix bank-dollars silver of 96 skillings each: 6 per cent are moreover paid on the amount of duty in consideration of custom-house fees.

4th. Goods and wares, not enumerated in the tariff, and not being otherwise rated, are generally charged a duty *ad valorem* of *eight* per cent on being imported for consumption, and of *one* per cent on being entered on transit.

5th. When the duty is payable *ad valorem*, the valuation is made according to the price of the article in this country at the time of payment, after deduction of the amount of duty, and of 5 per cent over and above the same.

6th. All foreign goods may be imported into the kingdom on payment of duty, with the exception of certain articles hereafter mentioned, which are prohibited.

7th. The goods of which the importation for consumption in the country has been prohibited by various ordinances, are the following:—

Refined sugar.
Syrup and molasses, proceeding from places in Europe.
Playing cards.
Coffee, roasted and ground, and other vegetable matter, roasted or ground, used as substitutes for coffee.

All these articles, however, are admitted for transit.

8th. As to goods thrown upon the coast, or saved from shipwreck, it has been provided, that they may remain for six months at the place where they have been secured, or be exported within that time, without payment of duty. After that period, however, they are liable to the import duty, on being destined for home consumption, or to the transit duty on being exported. Where goods are damaged, and sold by public auction, the duty may be charged per cent on the

gross proceeds of sale, in the same proportion as it would have amounted to *per cent* on the sound article, according to the tariff. Stranded goods may be warehoused in the same manner as goods regularly imported.

9th. The trade of Denmark with Iceland, the Faroe Islands, and the settlements in Greenland, as well as with her colonies and possessions in the East and West Indies, and on the coast of Guinea, is considered by the laws as inland or domestic trade, and has been regulated by various ordinances, and in the manner hereafter mentioned.

10th. The trade with the Faroe Islands, and with the Danish colonies in Greenland, is carried on as a monopoly of the crown, the former under the Ordinance of the 13th of August, 1791, and the latter under that of the 2nd of July, 1781.

11th. The regulations regarding the trade with Iceland are consolidated in the Ordinance of the 11th of September, 1816. According to which the trade is open to foreign ships, under special licence from the Danish Treasury; and it has been made lawful for the natives to export their produce *direct* to foreign ports, and to import return cargoes from thence on their own account.

12th. The China trade is a monopoly of the Asiatic Company, and according to its charter (renewed at different times, and prolonged in 1824 to an indefinite period), the Company enjoys the exclusive privilege of importing the produce of China from China and the East Indies. Their teas are admitted at a duty of two per cent *ad valorem*, but proceeding from countries and places on *this* side of the Cape of Good Hope, they are subject to the increased duty fixed by the tariff, (Ordinance of June 26th, 1797).

13th. The Islands of Saint Thomas and St. John were declared free ports in 1815, and by a recent ordinance regulating the trade of the Danish West India Islands, foreign ships proceeding either from Danish or foreign ports, have also been allowed to trade with the island of St. Croix under certain restrictions.

14th. The provisions made by former laws, that raw sugars may only be imported at Copenhagen have been rescinded, and it has been made lawful by the Ordinance of the 17th February, 1834, to import all sorts of raw sugar into any port of the kingdom without distinction on payment of the new duties imposed by the tariff.

15th. The duchies of Sleswick, Holstein, and Lauenburg, which are governed by separate laws, are allowed to import into the kingdom the raw produce of their soil *duty free;* but their manufactures, with few exceptions, are subject to one half of the duties fixed by the tariff. Foreign goods having paid the import duties in the duchies, receive an equivalent drawback on being imported into the kingdom. That is, they pay the full amount of the *royal duties* in the foregoing tariff, deducting the *ducal duties*, which were previously paid in the duchies.

16th. The ports of Altona and Gluckstadt, on the Elbe, being free ports, are considered in their transactions with the Danish customs in the light of foreign ports.

17th. The produce of Iceland, the Faroe Islands, and Greenland, proceeding direct from the place of its growth or manufacture, may be imported duty free.

Various other articles stated in the tariff as being duty free, are liable to an extra duty not exceeding in most instances 2¾ per cent *ad valorem*. The following articles, however, form an exception, and may be imported without paying any duty, viz.: *books, specimens of objects, illustrated, of natural history, wearing apparel, hemp and linseed, hempseed oil, pot and weed ashes*, when imported in ships of the country of which they are the production. Besides several articles and materials intended for the particular use of the Danish cloth and other manufactories.

18th. Certain descriptions of foreign woollens and Spanish cottons prohibited by the tariff of 1797, are allowed to be imported under the following restrictions:

Cloths and all other stuffs made of wool and sold by the ell, printed chintzes and calicoes, and all coloured and figured stuffs made of cotton and sold by the ell, including fustian and *pillows*, and woven cotton hose, are liable to be stamped. On their being imported into Copenhagen, they are put up at public auction and sold by the customs there, who retain 30 per cent of the gross proceeds of sale by way of duty and charges, and deliver the residue of 70 per cent to the importer, who generally becomes the purchaser.

In the provincial towns, privileged for the importation of such manufactures, they are valued by a commissioner, specially appointed for the purpose, of which valuation a duty of 30 per cent, including all charges, is to be paid by the importer.

Goods so imported and stamped at Copenhagen, and accompanied by a permit, may be sent to any place in the kingdom; but entered in the provincial towns, their circulation is confined to the province or district to which such place belongs.

19th. It has been further enacted, that in the preceding list are henceforth to be included—

First.—All manufactures sold by the ell, and made of cotton and wool mixed, and all stuffs made of mixed materials without regard to the proportion of cotton or wool of which they may consist.

Secondly.—Woven stockings and all sorts of hosiery made wholly or in part of cotton; and that they shall be proceeded with as already mentioned.

20th. The following places in Denmark are privileged ports for the importation of the goods described in Articles 18 and 19, namely—

Copenhagen, in Zealand; *Nakskow,* in the Island of Lalland; *Odense,* in the Island of *Funen*; *Aalborg*; *Aarkvus*; *Fredericia and Ringkiobing* in Jutland.

21st. In the commercial relations of Denmark with foreign countries, a distinction is made between *privileged* and *unprivileged* nations. Privileged are those who, by treaty, convention, or otherwise, have been placed upon the same footing with the natives in all transactions with the customs. Goods imported in privileged ships pay the same rate of duty as those in ships of the natives; while goods in unprivileged bottoms are subject to an additional duty of 50 per cent upon the amount imposed by the tariff. The only anomaly is a stipulation in the treaty with Sweden, according to which, *salt* imported in a *Swedish* vessel is liable to the additional duty.

22nd. The following is a list of the privileged nations, specifying the date of the treaty, convention, or order, by which they were admitted upon the same footing as the natives:—

Austria, by Treaty, dated the 12th of February, 1834; *Belgium,* by an Order to the Customs, of the 28th of November, 1833; *Brazil,* by Treaty, dated the 26th of April, 1828: *France,* by Treaty, the 23rd of August, 1742; *Genoa,* by Treaty, the 30th of July, 1789; *Great Britain,* by Treaty, the 11th of July, 1670; *Holland,* by Treaty, the 14th of June, 1701; *Hamburg,* by Treaty, the 27th of May, 1768; *Mexico,* by Treaty, the 19th of July, 1827; *Naples* and *Sicily,* by Treaty, the 16th of April, 1748; *Norway,* by Treaty, the 2nd of November, 1828; *Portugal,* by Treaty, the 26th of September, 1766; *Prussia,* by Treaty, the 17th of June, 1818; *Russia,* by Treaty, the 19th of October, 1782; *Spain,* by Treaty, the 20th of March, 1641; *Sweden,* by Treaty, the 2nd of November, 1828; *United States* of America, by Convention, dated the 26th of April, 1821.

23rd. In all places where there is a custom-house, goods may be warehoused in two different ways, either on *transit,* or on *credit.*

Goods are entered on *transit* when they are either to be exported, or when, on arrival, any uncertainty prevails as to their ultimate destination. All goods may be warehoused on transit (even those that are prohibited), either in the king's warehouse, or that of the importer, in which latter case they are kept under the lock and key, and under the seal of the customs. Being placed in the king's warehouse, the rent, which only commences at the expiration of fourteen days, is charged at the rate of $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent per month, which sum is doubled after three months. Goods having remained in the warehouse for the term of 12 months, are advertized in the papers, and not being claimed within three months from the date of such notice, they are put up to public auction and sold for the benefit of the customs.

Goods are warehoused on *credit,* where the importer is allowed the free disposal

in his own warehouses of the goods which are noted in his name on the custom-house books. At the end of every quarter he has to render an exact account of the stock on hand, specifying the quantities sold, either for exportation, or for home consumption, on which latter the import duty is forthwith paid. Not all goods being of such a nature as to render their admittance on these terms expedient, only certain articles have been allowed that facility, which may be transferred on the custom-house books in such quantities as are specified in the list marked B, subjoined to the present report.

24th. On the exportation to foreign parts of the goods mentioned in Sections 18 and 19, a drawback of 24 per cent is returned to the exporter out of the 30 per cent import duty retained by the customs.

Where fir and pine timber (having been entered and having paid duty by the *commercial* last) is again exported in quantities exceeding one last, the import duty on such quantities is returned, after deduction of 38 skillings silver per last, retained by way of transit duty. Entered by cubic measure, the drawback allowed is r. b. d. 3.58 silver, for every 120 cubic feet, the parcel exported exceeding that quantity.

Bounties have besides been granted, by various ordinances, on sugars, the produce of the Danish West India Islands, on Danish refined sugars and syrup, on salted herrings of Danish cure, on butter and salted provisions, when exported in certain quantities fixed by law.

25th. Transit goods not rated in the tariff, are either charged 1 per cent upon their value; or when the same cannot be ascertained, the duty is fixed by cubic measure according to the following scale, viz.:—

	Per Foot.
Exceeding 16 cubic feet	6½ skgs. silver.
From . 16 to 4 (both inclusive) .	13 „
	In Toto.
„ 3 „ 4 „	45 „
„ 2 „ 3 „	36 „
„ 1 „ 2 „	24 „
Under 1 cubic foot	20 „

26th. With regard to the *tare* upon goods paying duty by the weight, no allowance is made by the customs for small wrappers of paper, linen, or oil-cloth, in which they are packed, nor for the strings with which they are tied; but as to goods in casks, boxes, or bags, or otherwise embaled, the statement in the Table prefixed will show the tare allowed upon the principal articles of importation, made out upon that in the Ordinance of 1797, with the alterations and additions that have since occurred.

THE SOUND TOLL.

THE Danish sovereigns, having possessed, during the middle ages, the coasts on both sides of the entrance of the Baltic, levied a toll upon all vessels passing through the Sound, as well as through the other passages of this sea. The regal, or feudal, rights assumed over the passage of the Oresound and the Two Belts, were considered as the most ancient, as well as the highest and most unalienable prerogatives belonging to the Danish crown. The assumption and exercise of this right was in accordance with the character of that age, and not peculiar to Denmark, for all the princes and barons of the feudal times levied every toll which they could enforce; and the King of Denmark had, until within the last sixty or seventy years, a sufficiently powerful navy to compel the payment of the Sound dues. The Hanseatic Towns frequently contested the right of Denmark to levy the Sound-toll, and war was generally the consequence of the dispute.

The Hanse Towns, during the war with King *Waldemar Atterdog*, levied the Sound-toll on their own account. In the beginning of the thirteenth century a regular toll was established.*

The herring-fishery on the shores of Scania created an extensive trade through the Sound, and Waldemar the Victorious erected, in the year 1202, a light-house at *Falsterbo*, for the guidance of the shipping sailing to and from *Scania*, where the Hanseatic Towns continued to enjoy great privileges and immunities.

Soon after the Northern Sea and Baltic were infested by pirates, and the ships of the Danish king were, during the open navigation, stationed in the Sound and its entrances, to protect the traders from acts of piratical violence; for which service, according to the established custom of the age, they claimed remuneration. But in the course of time and events, the consideration originally paid for protection or safe conduct, was gradually converted into a fixed toll, imposed by Denmark upon all ships passing through the Sound or Belts of the Baltic.

This toll was at first a tonnage-rate levied upon each ship, forming a greater charge upon vessels laden than upon those only in ballast.

Occasionally greater charges were exacted from the vessels of weak powers, although generally the early charges were moderate.

About the middle of the sixteenth century, the duties were increased. It appears from the earliest tariff of rates extant, dated in 1559, that the vessels of the Hanse Towns continued to enjoy great privileges, and passed duty free, on

* The most ancient charter extant, referring to the toll payable in the Sound and Belts, is that granted by *Eric Manoed* in 1319, to the Town of Harderwieck in Holland, stipulating the rate of duty to be paid by Dutch ships at *Nyborg*, upon the conveyance through the Belts of cloth destined for sale. *Pontoppidam*, in his Annals, vol. ii. 136, also quotes an immunity from duty in the Large Belt, granted by Christopher II. to the convent of *Soiæ* in 1328.

their papers exhibiting sufficient proof that such vessels were the property of Hanseatic citizens, and that no foreigner had any share or interest in them.

By this tariff, *Rhenish wines* paid the thirtieth *aum*, or thirtieth penny of value. A cargo of *salt* paid six barrels in kind, for which, however, an abatement of one gold guilder was made in the amount of duty exacted. The ships of the Netherlands and of the Western Hanse Towns, were charged in all cases only one rose-noble upon a ballast ship under 100 lasts, and two rose-nobles on vessels over that burden. In all other cases, a vessel of thirty lasts paid one rose-noble and one gold guilder; vessels above thirty-one and up to 100 lasts paid two rose-nobles; and those exceeding 100 lasts paid three rose-nobles.

On *salt* and *wine* an extra duty was imposed, upon the principles upon which the same was levied upon the vessels of the Hanse Towns.

Commodities coming from *France*, *England*, *Portugal*, and *Russia*, were subjected to a duty upon specially enumerated articles.

In the beginning of the seventeenth century, numerous duties were added, extending nearly to all merchandize without distinction.

The war between Denmark and Holland was terminated by a treaty signed at Christianople on the 13th of August, 1645, and the war between Sweden and Denmark, by a treaty, signed on the same day at *Bromsebro*. By this treaty Denmark ceded to Sweden the province of *Jempteland*, part of *Heyedalen*, and the islands of *Gothland* and *Osell* in perpetuity. Swedish vessels were exempted from all duties, and from search on their passages through the Sound and Belts.

A treaty of commerce was concluded at Copenhagen on the 15th of November of the same year (1645), between Denmark and France, by which the trade of the latter was placed upon the same footing as that of the Netherlands.

The Dutch having refused to pay for the continuance of the light and beacon money, the lights on the Danish coast were extinguished, and the buoys withdrawn, and the Dutch shipping suffered in consequence great losses, both in the Sound and in the *Cattegat*. An additional Article to the Treaty of Christianople, signed by the Danish and Dutch plenipotentiaries at the Hague on the 12th of February, 1647, stipulated that in future the buoys and beacons should be placed and kept up for the benefit of navigation and trade, for a consideration of four rix-dollars, payable by every laden vessel, and two rix-dollars upon every vessel in ballast passing through the Sound.

Frederick IV. of Denmark, ambitious to reconquer his lost provinces, and to subject the Swedes to the Sound-toll, joined Russia and Poland, in 1709, in the war against Charles XII. of Sweden. Sweden was supported by an English fleet under Admiral Norris, and, after a war of eleven years, peace was concluded between Denmark and Sweden, under the mediation of England and France, at Stockholm, on the 14th of June, 1740. Denmark restored to Sweden all the conquests made during the war, and the Queen of Sweden renounced her former

immunities in the Sound and Belts, and agreed that in future, Swedish vessels and goods should pay the same duties as the Dutch, English, and others, the most favoured nations.

The treaties with Holland form the bases of the regulations affecting most other nations, and the Treaty of 1701 stipulates as follows, viz.—

Section 2. For the succeeding twenty years, to commence from the day upon which the ratifications of the present Treaty are exchanged, the Sound dues are to be paid by the subjects of the Netherlands, according to the *words of the Treaty of Christianople and in conformity with the list or tariff there agreed upon, which tariff is hereby renewed and has been inserted at the end of the present Treaty,* to the effect, that the lasts, measures, and weights of goods or merchandize, which, according to the said tariff are rated per last, weight, or measure, shall be considered and taken in the same manner as is done at the place where the goods have been shipped. And, in order to prevent all disputes in the computation of duty upon wines, a vat of Bordeaux is to be valued in the Sound at $52 a cask, of Nantz at $45; and upon this valuation the duty is to be paid according to the tariff of Christianople, that is to say, the thirtieth penny.

Section 3. With regard to goods and merchandize *not enumerated in the said tariff of* 1645, *the Sound duty is to be paid upon their value, which value is to be computed according to the places whither they proceed, and one per cent is to be paid of such value.*

Section 4. Inasmuch as it has been stipulated by Sections 2 and 3, in what manner the Sound-toll shall be levied and paid during the following twenty years, so in the like manner *no new duty nor any augmentation thereof shall be introduced during that period under any pretence whatsoever*; and if any new rates should happen to be levied notwithstanding, they shall be discontinued. And the officers of the customs or their clerks will not presume to extort more from the shipmaster than he is obliged to pay according to the words of the present Treaty, nor are they to exact greater fees for the writing of clearances and other papers to be granted, either in the kingdom of Denmark and Norway, or in the Sound, than those expressly stipulated in the extracts from the ordinances of His Majesty appended to the present Treaty; under the penalty, that whosoever is found to act contrary to the same shall forfeit his employment and the office he holds, or if he connives at it, or allows any person to commit the said transgression, he shall in the first instance be suspended from his office and his emoluments for three months, the second time for nine months, and the third time he shall have forfeited his employment and office.

Section 5. For the greater convenience and quicker despatch of the shipmasters, certain office hours are fixed for the officers, during which they are regularly to attend at the custom-house.

Section 10. The masters of Dutch merchant vessels laden with commodities

destined for Copenhagen, shall be treated on the same footing with regard to the Sound-toll as His Majesty's own subjects.

Section 11. During the above-mentioned twenty years, *vessels and goods belonging to subjects of the Netherlands and passing through the Sound, are not to be searched,* but on the masters producing their genuine passes of the Admiralty, full credence is to be given to the same; and after having discharged their dues, they may proceed without further molestation, and without being obliged to anchor in the channel abreast of Copenhagen. But if it should hereafter be found that His Danish Majesty, in consequence of this concession, has been defrauded in the perquisition of his dues by concealment, false entries, or other deceit, it is understood that the States General on being informed thereof, will use every means in their power, and as far as it is practicable, issue such orders as may prevent His Majesty the King of Denmark from being deprived of his legal rights; and that they will likewise, in order to prevent fraud, command such of their officers as are entrusted with the searching of vessels, not to make use of cyphers in their certificates, but express the numbers of them by full words.

Section 12. The subjects of the Netherlands shall moreover be allowed to carry through the Sound, without molestation, all kinds of goods and merchandize of what name soever; but if His Majesty should be engaged in a war, they must then not supply his enemies with military stores, and *sic vice versâ.*

Section 13. (This Article is explanatory of what is understood by contraband of war.)

Section 14. Dutch property, shipped on board of ships not sailing under Dutch colours, may pass the Sound without molestation, provided it pays the dues to which Dutch property is subject; yet on condition that it be proved by proper certificates, either from Holland, or from places in the Baltic, that the said goods are the sole property of inhabitants of the Netherlands.

Section 15. Every native of Holland residing at places in the Baltic, and either carrying on business there, or acting as an agent or factor, shall be treated with respect to the goods belonging to him, or to any other inhabitant of the Netherlands, and which are carried through the Sound, in the same manner as the subjects of the United Provinces, provided he prove by proper certificates from the local magistrates that such goods either belong to himself or to other subjects of the Netherlands.

Section 21. The passage of the Sound shall be free and without molestation.

Section 31. In order to prevent as much as possible the frequency of shipwrecks and other accidents at sea, His Danish Majesty promises also, that the buoys, lights, and beacons shall hereafter be kept in good repair, and if any deficiency or neglect should be made apparent, His Majesty engages to take remedial measures accordingly. It is also promised that a new buoy is to be

placed at the *Trindeln*, with a bell upon it; in consideration of which, the light and beacon-money formerly paid is to continue during the term of the present Treaty, in conformity with the stipulation made in the year 1647, viz. four rix-dollars for a laden ship, and two rix-dollars for a ballasted vessel, but if the establishment of new lighthouses should be required hereafter, this is to be effected by a separate agreement.

The Treaty of 1701 has never been renewed, but it has continued to be acted upon by mutual agreement ever since that period. Belgium being annexed to Holland at the general peace in 1814, the government of Denmark and the Netherlands, by a mutual Declaration, signed and exchanged at Copenhagen on the 10th of July, 1817, agreed, that the provisions of the Commercial Treaty of the 15th of June, 1701, were to extend to the whole kingdom of the Netherlands, so as not only to apply to the former United Provinces, but likewise to the southern division of the kingdom called Belgium.

On the separation of *Belgium* from Holland, the citizens of the former were allowed all the commercial privileges they enjoyed during the union with Holland.

Immediately after the conclusion of the Treaties of Christianople and Bromsebro, a Convention was concluded with *France*, dated at Copenhagen, 15th of November, 1645, in which the French, in as far as concerns the Sound-toll, obtained equal rights with the Dutch. In a subsequent Treaty, dated the 24th of February, 1663, Section 7, it was moreover provided, that the rates should be paid according to the tariff of 1645. The Treaty of Commerce concluded at Copenhagen on the 23rd of August, 1742, and confirmed by the Convention of Versailles, dated the 30th of September, 1749, regulates the Sound duties for France. Its provisions are founded upon the Treaty with Holland of 1701, with the exception that by Section 10 the same facility is granted to the subjects of France as enjoyed by those of Great Britain, namely, of paying the dues on the return of their ships from the Baltic, or, at furthest, within three months.

The rate of the Sound duties having been in many cases greatly increased, the amount levied caused great dissatisfaction, and various attempts have been made to obtain a diminution of those duties: especially to reduce the duties to the rates specified in the Treaty of Christianople.

During the year 1841, commissioners were named for that purpose by England and Sweden; and Her Majesty's Consul at Elsinore, Mr. Francis C. Mac Gregor, on the part of England, and M. Von Holten on the part of Denmark, signed in August, 1841, the agreement, and the two tables of reduced duties, which succeed the following Table of Duties still levied upon other principle articles on their passage through the Sound.

TABLES OF SOUND DUTIES.

No. I.

THE Tariff of Christianople, signed on the 13th of August, 1645, was divided into thirteen sections; one per cent *ad valorem*, was calculated as the maximum duty, but values as well as rates have been changed since that period. The duties of that tariff and those now exacted, in *specie* rix-dollars and stivers, and in English money, are as follow, upon the principle articles, not enumerated in Tables II. and III., exported from, or imported through the Sound to England.

ARTICLES.	Duties by Tariff of Treaty of Christianople.	Duties by the present Tariff.	Do. in English Money.
	r.d. stv.	r.d. stv.	£ s. d.
Ashes, pot, per last	1 0	1 0	0 4 6
Balks, oak, the 25 pieces	1 per cent ad val.	0 36	0 3 4½
—— ash, 40 do.	0 36	0 36	0 3 4½
—— birch, 40 do.	0 36	0 36	0 3 4½
Barley, the last	0 24	0 24	0 2 3
Beef, salted	0 36	0 36	0 3 4½
—— English, the 8 muids (hhd.)	1 per cent ad val.	0 36	0 3 4½
Biscuits, the last	0 18	0 18	0 1 8¼
Brass nails and wire, 6 tons	0 24	0 24	0 2 3
Cordage, sk. lb.	0 6	0 6	0 0 6¾
Calicoes, the 16 pieces	0 30	1 per cent ad val.	1 per cent ad val.
Cambrics and muslins, 8 do.	1 per cent ad val.	0 30	0 2 9¾
Canvas, do.	0 30	0 30	0 2 9¾
Cardamoms, the 100 lb.	1 per cent ad val.	0 36	0 3 4½
Cassia, ditto.	do.	1 per cent ad val.	1 per cent ad val.
Cheese, lb.	0 4	0 4	0 0 4½
Cloth (English), the 8 pieces	0 36	0 36	0 3 4½
Cloves, the 100 lbs.	0 36	0 36	0 3 4½
Coal tar, the last	0 18	0 18	0 1 8¼
Cochineal, the 100 lbs.	0 36	0 36	0 3 4½
Codilla of flax, the ton	1 1	0 18	0 1 8¼
Copper, sk. lb.	0 24	0 24	0 2 3
Cotton wool, the 100 lbs.	0 18	0 18	0 1 8¼
Deals, oak, the 60 deals	1 0	1 0	0 4 6
Elephants' teeth			
Feathers, bed, sk. lb.	0 36	0 36	0 3 4½
Flax, all sorts, the last	1 0	1 0	0 4 6
—— tow.—(*See Codilla.*)			
—— seed, the last	0 9	0 18	0 1 8¼
—— yarns, sk. lb.	0 36	0 36	0 3 4½
Flour, wheat, the last	0 24	1 0	0 4 6
French brandy, the pipe	0 16	0 24	0 2 3
Glass, window, the chest	1 per. cent ad val.	0 33¾	0 0 4
—— beer-bottles, &c., the 4 cases	0 36	0 36	0 3 4½

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Duties by Tariff of Treaty of Christianople.	Duties by the present Tariff.	Do. in English Money.
	r.d. stv.	r.d. stv.	£ s. d.
Gums, the 800 lbs.	0 36	0 36	0 3 4½
Gunpowder, the 100 lbs.	0 6	0 6	0 0 6¾
Hams			
Hats, felt, per case	0 12	0 12	0 1 1½
Hemp, the last	1 0	1 0	0 4 6
Herrings, salted, do.	0 24	0 24	0 2 3
Hides, curried or tanned, viz., Cow (wet), the 10 skins	0 36	0 36	0 3 4½
—— dried, do.	0 6	0 6	0 0 6¾
Indigo, the 100 lbs.	0 36	0 36	0 3 4½
Iron in brass, the sk. lb.	0 4	0 4	0 0 4½
—— wrought, &c., do.	1 per cent ad val.	0 6	0 0 6¾
—— anvils, axletrees, plates, chains, &c., sk. lb.	do.	0 6	0 0 6¾
—— wire, the barrel	0 24	0 24	0 2 3
Japan wood, the 100 lbs.	do.	0 3	0 0 3¼
Lambs' skins, the 1000	0 18	0 18	0 1 8¼
—— wool, do.	0 3	0 18	0 1 8¼
Lard, sk. lb.	0 6	0 6	0 0 6¾
Lead, per *foder* of 6 lb.	0 24	0 24	0 2 3
Leather, tanned, ordinary, 200 lbs.	0 9	0 9	0 0 10¼
—— Morocco, Cordovan, Spanish, &c., the 10 skins	0 6	0 6	0 0 6¾
—— Russian, or Juft hides, the 10 skins	0 9	0 9	0 0 10¼
Linen—Flemish, Silesian, Dutch, English, damask, per various number of pieces	from 1 per cent ad val. to 30 stv.	0 30	0 2 9¾
—— pack-cloth, bagging, &c., the 40 pieces	0 30	0 30	0 2 9¾
—— hemp, raven ducks, Russian sheeting, &c., the 40 pieces	0 30	0 30	0 2 9¾
—— yarn, the 50 lbs.	1 per cent ad val.	0 18	0 1 8¼
Linseed, the last	0 18	0 18	0 1 8¼
——— oil, do.	0 36	0 36	0 3 4½
Logwood, the 1000 lbs.	1 per cent ad val.	0 36	0 3 4½
Mace			
Madder, the 800 lbs.	0 36	0 36	0 3 4½
Masts, allotted in various numbers of pieces	from 24 to 30 stv.	do.	from 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 9¾d.
Molasses, the barrel	0 36	0 36	0 3 4½
Oak balks, the 25 pieces	do.	0 36	0 3 4½
—— boards and planks, 60 do.	1 0	1 0	0 4 6
—— knees and crooked timber, 25 do.	1 per cent ad val.	0 36	0 3 4½
Oats, the last	0 12	0 12	0 1 1½
Oil, olive, Gallipoli, sweet, the pipe	1 per cent ad val.	0 36	0 3 4½
—— fish and train, the last of 8 pipes	0 36	0 36	0 3 4½

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Duties by Tariff of Treaty of Christianople.	Duties by the present Tariff.	Do. in English Money.
	r.d. stv.	r.d. stv.	£ s. d.
Oil, spermaceti, the last of 8 pipes.	0 36	0 36	0 3 4½
Oranges, the chest	1 per cent ad val.	0 2	0 0 2¼
Organzine silk, the 11 lbs.	⅝ per cent ad val.	0 30	0 2 9¾
Otter skins, the 100 skins	1 24	1 24	0 6 9
Paper	1 per cent ad val.	1 per cent. ad val.	1 per cent. ad val.
Peas, the last	0 12	0 12	0 1 1½
Pepper, the 300 lbs.	0 36	0 36	0 2 9¾
Pipe staves, the 1000	0 8	0 8	0 0 9⅛
Pitch, the last	0 18	0 18	0 1 8¼
Pork, do.	0 36	0 36	0 3 4½
Porter, the 8 muids, or hhd.	1 per cent ad val.	0 36	0 3 4½
Rabbit, or coney skins.			
—— black, the 1000	0 18	0 18	0 1 8¼
—— grey, do.	0 9	0 9	0 0 10
Raisins (generally) the 100 lbs.	from 9 to 36 stv.	0 9	0 0 10
Rapeseed oil, the last of 8 muids	0 36	0 36	0 3 4½
Rapeseed, do.	0 36	0 36	0 3 4½
Rice, the 200 lbs.	0 9	0 9	0 0 10
Ropes, or cordage, sk. lb.	0 6	0 6	0 0 6¾
Old junk, 10 sk. lb.		0 36	0 3 4½
Rum, the anker	1 per cent ad val.	0 6	0 0 6¾
Rye, the last	0 24	0 24	0 2 3
Sailcloth, the 8 pieces	1 per cent ad val.	0 30	0 2 9¾
Salt, per last of 18 barrels	do.	0 24	0 2 4
Sheeps' wool, fine, sk. lb.	0 9	0 9	0 0 10
———— coarse, do.	0 5	0 5	0 0 5¾
Silk manufactures on the 12lbs. weight	⅝ per cent ad val.	0 30	0 2 9¾
—— stockings, &c. the 12 pair	0 30	0 30	0 2 9¾
Skins, calf, the 50 skins	0 6	0 6	0 0 7
—— fox and wolf, the 100 do.	0 36	1 per cent ad val.	1 per cent ad val.
Soda, the sk. lb.	1 per cent ad val.	0 6	0 0 6¾
Sole leather, the 100 lbs.	0 9	0 9	0 0 10
Spelter, do.	do.	0 6	0 0 6¾
Spirits of wine, the anker	do.	0 6	0 0 6¾
Spruce beer, the last	0 18	0 18	0 1 8¼
Steel and steel wire, the 100 lbs.	0 4	0 4	0 0 4½
Sugar, refined, loaf, the 100 lbs.	from 9 to 18 stv.	from 9 to 18 stv.	from 10*d* to 1*s*. 8¼*d*.
—— candy, do.	0 18	0 18	0 1 8¼
Tallow, sk. lb.	0 6	0 6	0 0 6¾
Tar, the last	0 18	0 18	0 1 8¼
Tares, do.	1 per cent ad val.	0 12	0 1 1½
Tin and tinfoil, the sk. lb.	0 24	0 24	0 2 3
Tobacco, the 100 lbs.	0 9	0 9	0 0 10
Tree nails, do.	1 per cent ad val.	0 4	0 0 4½
Turpentine, sk. lb.	0 6	0 6	0 0 6¾
Velvets, the 4 pieces	0 36	0 36	0 3 4½
Velveteens, the package	⅝ per cent ad val.	1 per cent. ad val.	1 per cent ad val.
Vinegar, the pipe	0 24	0 24	0 2 3
Vitriol, sk. lb.	0 6	0 6	0 0 6¾

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Duties by Tariff of Treaty of Christianople.	Duties by the present Tariff.	Do. in English Money.
	r.d. stv.	r.d. stv.	£ s. d.
Wainscots, Courland . . .	from 18 stv. to	from 18 stv. to	from 1s. 8¼d. to
——— Prussian . . .	1 r.d.	1 r.d.	4s. 6d.
Wax, sk. lb.	0 36	0 36	0 3 4½
—— candles, do.	0 6	0 6	0 0 6¾
Wheat, the last	1 0	1 0	0 4 6
—— bread (biscuit) do. . . .	0 18	0 18	0 1 8¼
Wines, French, the barrel, at various duties, ranging from .	1 r.d. 24 stv. to 1 r.d. 35 stv.	1 r.d. 24 stv. to 2 r.d.	from 6s. 9d. to 9s. per barrel
—— Portuguese and Italian, do.	3 per cent ad val.	do.	do.
—— Rhenish and Hungarian . .	do.		
——— the barrel	do.	9⅗ to 24 stv.	from 11d. to 2s. 3d.
—— all other sorts (except French) in casks	do.	3 per cent ad val.	3 per cent ad val.
—— do. in bottles	do.	0 24	0 2 3
Woollen stuffs, per various number of pieces	from 36 to 50 stv.	from 36 to 50 stv.	from 3s. 0½d. to 4s. 8½d.
——— the 50 lbs. . .	1 per cent ad val.	0 30	0 2 9¾

The following articles are EXEMPT FROM DUTY, viz:—

Fire-wood or Fuel, Coal, Lime, Cables, &c. of vessels wrecked on the coast, Chalk, Furniture (already used,) Mill-stones, Money and Ingots of Gold or Silver, Flint, Fresh Fish (with the exception of lobsters and oysters,) Potters' Clay (with the exception of pipe clay,) Old Clothes.

DECLARATION.

THE undersigned, Her Britannick Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and His Danish Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James's, having examined the Tariff of Duties on Articles not enumerated in the Tariff of Christianople of the year 1645, which has been drawn up on the part of Great Britain by Mr. Mac Gregor, Her Britannick Majesty's Consul at Elsinore, and on the part of Denmark by MM. C. G. Wessel, and H. H. Olrik, Translator, and Comptroller of the Royal Danish Custom House at the Oresound, have, in the name and on the behalf of their respective Governments, agreed that the rates of duty specified in that Tariff shall be adopted for the space of ten years to come, commencing from the 15th day of the present month, and, further, until the end of twelve months after either of the respective Governments shall have given notice to the other of its intention no longer to abide by this agreement.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present Declaration, and have affixed thereto the Seals of their Arms.

Done at London, the fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON (L.S.) ADOLPH BLOME.

No. II.

TARIFF of Articles, the Rates of which, corresponding with one per cent ad valorem, upon the undermentioned valuations, have this day been agreed upon between Mr. Mac Gregor, Her Britannick Majesty's Consul for the Oresound on the one part, and Messrs. Wessel and Olrik, Officers belonging to His Danish Majesty's Oresound Customs on the other part, subject to the approval of their respective Governments, and with the understanding that the said Rates are to be levied and paid at the Sound in Rix-dollars specie, equal to two Rix-bank-dollars in paper, and during the period of Ten Years, to commence on the 1st of June, 1841.

Remark.—The Coin in which the Sound Duty, Light Money, Fees, and other charges at the Sound are charged and paid, is the Rix-dollar specie, of which 9¼, say nine and a quarter Rix-dollars specie constitute, and shall for the future be held equal to, one Mark fine silver, Cologne weight. The Rix-dollar is divided into 48, say forty-eight parts, denominated Stivers. It is understood that the said Rates of Dufty are also to be levied in the Belts.

ARTICLES.	Rates hitherto levied, Danish.	Unity rated, Danish.	Value of such Unity agreed upon in r.drs. spe. of 48 stvrs.	Rates agd. upon equl. to 1 pr.cnt. ad val.	Rates hitherto levied, English.	Unity rated in English weight.	Value of such unity in English money.	Rates agreed upon, in English money.
	Stivers.	lbs.	r.d.	Stivers.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Annatto or roucou	9	100	20	9	0 0 10	110¾	4 10 0	0 0 10
Argol or tartar	6	300	12½	6	0 0 6¾	330¾	2 16 3	0 0 6¾
Arsenic	12	300	15	8	0 1 1½	330¾	3 7 6	0 0 9
Auripigmentum	9	100	12	6	0 0 10	110¾	2 14 0	0 0 6¾
Barilla	6	300	5	3	0 0 6¾	330¾	1 2 6	0 0 3½
Camel's hair	30	50	23	12	0 2 9¾	55	5 3 6	0 1 1½
Canella alba	36	100	12	6	0 3 4½	110¼	2 14 0	0 0 6¾
Cardamoms	36	100	35	18	0 3 4½	do.	7 17 6	0 1 8½
Cassia fistula	36	100	25	12	0 3 4½	do.	5 12 6	0 1 1½
Cassia lignea	36	100	17	9	0 3 4½	do.	3 16 6	0 0 10
Cement	36	12 barrels	24	12	0 3 4½	12 barrels	5 8 0	0 1 1½
Cocoa	24	100 lbs.	12½	6	0 2 3	110¼ lbs.	2 16 3	0 0 6¾
Coffee	24	100	12½	6	0 2 3	do.	2 16 3	0 0 6¾
Coney wool	30	50	60	30	0 2 9¾	55	13 10 0	0 2 9¾
Cotton—manufactures of, with the exception of white common calicoes and those articles herein specified	various	various		1 per cent. ad val.	various	various		1 per cent. ad val.
——stockings, men's & women's	30	50 pair	12½	6	0 2 9¾	50 pair	2 16 3	0 0 6¾
—— ditto half, or children's	30	100 do.	12½	6	0 2 9¾	100 do.	2 16 3	0 0 6¾
Cubebs	12	100 lbs	15	8	0 1 1½	110¼ lbs.	3 7 6	0 0 9
Isinglas	6	100	12½	6	0 0 6¾	do.	2 16 3	0 0 6¾
Juniper berries	36	800	13	6	0 3 4½	882	2 18 6	0 0 6¾
Lead shot	4	100	4	2	0 0 4½	110½	0 18 0	0 0 2¼
Manna groats	9	100	4	2	0 0 10	do.	0 18 0	0 0 2¼
Ochre	9	200	2	1	0 0 10	220½	0 9 0	0 0 1
Oranges and lemons, fresh	2	1 box	2	1	0 0 2¼	1 box	0 9 0	0 0 1
Pimento	9	100 lbs.	10	4½	0 0 10	110¼ lbs	2 5 0	0 0 4½
Rhapontic root	36	100	75	36	0 3 4½	do.	16 17 6	0 3 4½
Rhubarb	36	100	12½	36	0 3 4½	do.	14 12 6	0 3 4½
Rice in the husk, or paddy	15	400	11	6	0 1 4½	441	2 1 2	0 0 6¾
Sarsaparilla	36	100	35	18	0 3 4½	110¼	7 17 6	0 1 8¼
Spices, not further enumerated or described	36	100		1 per ct. ad val.	0 3 4½	do.		1 per cent. ad val.
Sugar, raw	9	100	10	5	0 0 10	do.	2 5 0	0 0 5½
Turmeric	12	100	8	4	0 1 1½	do.	1 16 0	0 0 4½
Verdigris	9	100	20	9	0 0 10	do.	4 10 0	0 0 10
Wood for dyeing:								
—— Sapan								
—— Sandal	30	1000	15	8	0 2 9¾	1105	3 7 6	0 0 9
—— Province								
—— Cam and Barwood								
—— Caliatour								
—— Campeachy and Honduras	36	1000	do.	8	0 3 4½	do.	3 7 6	0 0 9
—— logwood								
—— Galicia								
—— Nicaragua or peach								
—— Sta. Martha	36	1000			0 3 4½	do.		0 1 1½ per 1105 lbs.
—— Rio de la Hacha			24	12st. pr. 1000 lb.			5 8 0	
—— Stockfish-wood	30	800			0 2 9¾	881		
—— fustic of all sorts	37½	1000	15	8	0 3 6	1105	3 7 6	0 0 9
—— Ficet-wood	36				0 3 4½	do.		
—— not further enumerated or described	30	1000		1 per ct ad val.	0 2 9¾	do.		1 per cent. ad val.
Yarn, viz:								
—— cotton or twist	36	100	32	16	0 3 4½	110¼	7 4 0	0 1 6
—— knitting cotton	18	50			0 1 8¾	55		
—— sewing cotton	30	50	30	15	0 2 9¾	do.	6 15 0	0 1 4
—— Turkey red								
—— embroidery								
—— mohair	30	50	37	18	0 2 9¾	do.	7 19 10	0 1 8¼
Zinc, or spelter:								
—— from the North Sea	8	100	3	2	0 0 9	110¼	6 13 6	0 0 2¼
—— from the Baltic	3	100			0 0 3¼	do.		

Witness our Hands and Seals in London the 13th May, 1841.

(L.S.) FRANCIS C. MAC GREGOR, *Her Britannick Majesty's Consul for Denmark and the Oresound.*

(L.S.) C. G. WESSEL, *Royal Second Translator at Oresound Custom-house,*

(L.S.) H. H. OLRIK, *Royal Comptroller at the Oresound Custom-house*

No. III.

A STATEMENT of such Articles enumerated in the Tariff in use at the Oresound Custom-house, as were this day reduced, in consequence of an Agreement between the undersigned Commissioners, to the respective Rates undermentioned, to be levied at the Sound and the Two Belts, from the 1st of January, 1842, viz.

ARTICLES.	Rates hitherto levied in Danish money.	Unities rated, Danish.	Rates to be levied from Jan. 1, 1842, in Danish money.	Rates hitherto levied, in English value.	Unities rated, English.	Rates to be levied from Jan. 1, 1842, in English value.
	Stivers.		Stivers.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Baize, double	6	1 piece	3	0 0 6¾	1 piece	0 0 3½
—— swan	6	do.	3	0 0 6¾	do.	0 0 3½
Blankets for beds and horses, fine	90	2 dozen	15	0 8 5	2 dozen	0 1 4
Brandy, viz.						
—— arrack	36	30 velts	24		51 imp. gals.	0 2 3
—— Charente	36	do.	24	0 3 4½	do.	0 2 3
—— Cognac	36	do.	24		do.	0 2 3
—— potato and corn	6	1 barrel	4	0 0 6¾	1 barrel	0 0 4½
Buckram, fine	3⅜	4 pieces	3	0 0 4	4 pieces	0 0 3½
Bullocks	36	per head	18	0 3 4½	per head	0 1 8½
Calves	24	do.	8	0 2 3	do.	0 0 9
Cattle bones	1 per ct. ad val.	1 shippound	1	1 per ct. ad val.	1 shippound	0 0 1½
Cinnabar, fine	36	100 lbs.	24	0 3 4½	110¼ lbs.	0 2 3
—— ordinary	24			0 2 3		
Cows	36	per head	18	0 3 4½	per head	0 1 8½
Coriander seed	9	200 lbs.	3	0 0 10	220½ lbs.	0 0 3½
Deals of fir and pine:						
—— from Prussia, of 21 feet and upwards	48	60 pieces		0 4 6	60 pieces	
—— under 21 ft.	36	do.	36	0 3 4½	do.	0 3 4½
—— from other places, of 21 feet and upwards	48	do.		0 4 6	do.	
—— from 18 to under 20 feet	24	do.	24	0 2 3	do.	0 2 3
—— from 15 to under 18 feet	24	do.	36 pr thousand	0 2 3	do.	0 3 4½
—— under 15 feet	36	1000 pieces	36	0 3 4½	1000 piece	0 3 4½
Dozens, double	18	4 do.	9	0 1 8½	4 do.	0 0 10½
Fish, viz.—						
—— red or smoked herrings	12	1 last, or 12 barrels	3	0 1 1½	12 barrels	0 0 3½
—— river lampreys	8	1 barrel	5	0 0 9	1 barrel	0 0 5½
Galipot, a kind of rosin	9	100 lbs.	2	0 0 10	100 pots	0 0 2½
Goatshair, common	9	1 shippound	5	0 0 10	1 shippound	0 0 5½
Grease	6	do.	4½	0 0 6¾	do.	0 0 4½
Groats, viz.—						
—— peeled, shelled, and hulled barley	36	1 last, or 12 barrels	30	0 3 4½	12 barrels	0 2 8
—— barley groats						
—— French and Scotch						
—— Eyer groats	9	100 lbs.	2	0 0 10	110¼ lbs.	0 0 2½
—— pearl barley	9	200 lbs.	2½	0 0 10	220½ lbs.	0 0 2½
—— not further specified	18	400 lbs.	5	0 1 8½	441 lbs.	0 0 5½
Gutters of wood	4. 8-25	3 pieces	2	0 0 4½	3 pieces	0 0 2½
Heifers	36	per head	18	0 3 4½	each	0 1 8½
Hides, salted	60	10 dickers	36	0 5 7½	10 dickers	0 3 4½
Iron pans	12	1 shippound	6	0 1 1½	1 shippound	0 0 6¾
Juniper berries	2½	1 barrel	¾	0 0 2⅝	1 barrel	0 0 0¾
Kelp	6	1 shippound	4	0 0 6¾	1 shippound	0 0 4½
Laths:						
—— from Fredericksham	16	1000 pieces		0 1 6	1000 pieces	
—— Memel	3	150 do.	to be charged	0 0 3¾	150 do.	to be charged
—— Narva	16	1000 do.	duty according	0 1 6	1000 do.	duty according
—— Pernau	48	100 do.	to their length	0 4 6	100 do.	to their length
—— St. Petersburg	16	1000 do.	as other laths.	0 1 6	1000 do.	as other laths.
—— Wyburg	16	do.		0 1 6	do.	
—— Sweden & Norway	20	do.	8	0 1 10½	do.	0 0 9
Minium, or red lead	9	100 lbs.	2	0 0 10	110¼ lbs.	0 0 2½
Oxen	36	per head	18	0 3 4½	per head	0 1 8½
Pears	2	2 barrels	1	0 0 2½	2 barrels	0 0 1
Potatoes	1 per ct. ad val.	100 barrels	18	1 per ct. ad val.	100 barrels	0 1 8½
Prunes, St. Catharine's	9	100 lbs.	4½	0 0 10	110¼ lbs.	0 0 5
—— of Brignoles	9	do.	4½	0 0 10	do.	0 0 5

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Rates hitherto levied in Danish Money.	Unities rated, Danish.	Rates to be levied from Jan. 1, 1842, in Danish money.	Rates hitherto levied, in English value.	Unities rated, English.	Rates to be levied from Jan. 1, 1842, in English value.
	Stivers.		Stivers.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Prunes of Hungary	18	400 lbs.	9	0 1 8½	441 lbs.	0 0 10
"Ribs," a kind of spars	according to their dimensions, as masts and rafters, from 5 to 6 inches to be charged 4 stivers for 10 pieces; of other dimensions, as Swedish or Norway spars.			according to their dimensions, as masts and rafters, from 5 to 6 inches to be charged 2½ for 10 pieces; of other dimensions, as Swedish or Norway spars.		
—— from Russia and Prussia		60 pieces	48		60 pieces	0 4 6
—— „ Sweden and Norway						
"Rickers," a kind of spars..	12	60 pieces	to be charged as fir spars, according to their length and thickness.	0 1 1½	60 pieces.	to be charged as fir spars, according to their length and thickness.
Rockmoss, Swedish	9	1 shippound	3	0 0 10	1 shippound	0 0 3½
Silk, floret, or ferret.....	18¾	10 lbs.	3	0 0 9	10 lbs.	0 0 3¾
Spars, from Memel..... ...	3	150 pieces	see "rickers"	0 0 3½	150 pieces	see "rickers"
Staves, from Sweden	6	8 shock	1	0 0 6¾	8 shock	0 0 1
—— headings for	3	2 shock	are reduced to staves, and charged accordingly.	0 0 3½	2 shock	are reduced to staves, and charged accordingly.
Toys, Nuremberg.....	30	1 cask	1 per ct. ad val.	0 2 9¾	1 cask	1 per ct. ad val.
Trees, excavated stems of...	37½	25 pieces.	36	0 3 6	25 pieces	0 3 4½
Wine, Spanish, viz. —— Pedro Ximenes, Iviça, Canary, and Palma sack, Teneriffe, Vidonia, and all other wines, the produce of the Canaries....	48	1 hogshead.	36	0 4 6	1 hogshead	0 3 4½
Wood.....	4½	100 lbs.	2	0 0 5	110½ lbs.	0 0 2½
Wood, Azyn.....	30	800 lbs.	1 per ct. ad val.	0 2 9¾	884 lbs.	1 per ct. ad val.
—— used for building	37½	25 pieces	36	0 3 6	25 pieces	0 3 4½
—— "half-wood.".....	do.	do.	36	0 3 6	do.	0 3 4½
—— "long-wood".....	do.	do.	36	0 3 6	do.	0 3 4½
—— coopers' wood	4	4 shock	3	0 0 4½	4 shock	0 0 3½
	3	do.		0 0 3½	do.	
Wool, noile, and waste.	9	1 shippound	5	0 0 10	1 shippound	0 0 5½
—— Spanish sheep	18	100 lbs.	3	0 1 8½	110½ lbs.	0 0 3½
Yarn, Elberfeld	60	do.	36 st. per shippound	0 5 7½	do.	0 3 4½ per shippound
—— linen						

With regard to the terms and abbreviations used in the preceding schedule, it is understood, that the "shippound," when relating to commodities from Russia and Sweden, is 400 pounds, and from all other countries 300 pounds weight; a "dicker" is ten pieces, and a "shock" sixty pieces. "Pces" means pieces, and "pds" means pounds weight. In witness whereof, they, the said Commissioners, have signed their names hereunto at Elsinore, the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(Signed) (L.S.) HOLTEN.

(L.S.) FRANCIS C. MAC GREGOR.

(Translation.)

ARTICLES of an Agreement, regulating various Matters relative to the Sound Toll, and the mode of its Collection, concluded between the British and Danish Commissioners at Elsinore, the 13th of August, 1841.

The Undersigned, namely, on the part of *Great Britain and Ireland*: Francis Coleman Mac Gregor, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in the kingdom of Denmark and for the Oresound; and on the part of *Denmark*, the Chevalier Nicholas Holten, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Danebrog, His Danish Majesty's Councillor of Conference, and Director of the Oresound Customs; by their respective Governments duly appointed and authorized to act as Commissioners for the purpose of adjusting various matters relative to the Sound-toll and the mode of its collection, have on the present day agreed upon the following points, subject to approval, however, in a higher quarter.

Section 1. In conformity with the principles established during the negotiations on the Sound-toll, lately carried on in London, the tariff of Christianople of the year 1645 is to remain in full force, and therefore no alterations are to be made in the several rates of duty therein specified.

Section 2. All articles which are included in the foregoing Schedule, marked No. II., drawn up in London, continue to pay those rates of duty which have been agreed upon for each, in accordance with the declaration of the respective governments, dated London, June the 4th, 1841.

Section 3. In consequence of the revision of the tariff in use at the Oresound custom-house, made pursuant to instructions from their respective governments by the undersigned Commissioners with constant regard to the above principles, the several articles enumerated in the foregoing Schedule marked No. III., are henceforward to be subject to those rates of duty that have this day been agreed upon between the said Commissioners, and which are noted therein against each particular article.

Section 4. All other commodities included in the tariff in use at the Oresound custom-house are to remain liable to the same rates of duty as heretofore.

Section 5. A general tariff is forthwith to be prepared by the Oresound customs, including all the articles belonging to the different heads before mentioned, specifying the several rates of duty agreed upon to be levied in future upon each article, and which, independently of a revised table of fees, is to contain a review of the custom-house regulations.

Section 6. All goods and wares not enumerated in the revised tariff thus to be drawn up by the Oresound customs, and laden in British vessels, are to pay duty in conformity with the stipulations in Section 3 of the convention of the

15th June, 1701, namely, one per cent *ad valorem*, according to their value at the respective places whence they are exported.

Section 7. It is further agreed, that non-enumerated articles, laden in a British vessel, when shipped at a port *not* British, and bound to a port *not* privileged at the Sound, are henceforth to pay one per cent *ad valorem* only, in lieu of 1¼ per cent hitherto charged.

Section 8. In like manner Spanish and Portuguese wines, shipped in British vessels, under the same circumstances as mentioned in the preceding Section, are henceforth to pay thirty-six stivers per hogshead only, in lieu of one specie-dollar hitherto levied.

Section 9. Wines, the produce of the Canary Islands, are in future to be considered at the Sound as Spanish wines, and shall be reduced accordingly from one specie-dollar to thirty-six stivers per hogshead when laden in British vessels.

Section 10. It has been further agreed, that the impost called "rosenoble duty" of four specie-dollars and three quarters, hitherto levied upon the cargoes of British ships proceeding from a port *not* British, and bound to certain places in the Baltic, is to be entirely abolished.

Section 11. The following objects, viz. wood, for fuel; paving-stones; fresh fish, with the exception of lobsters and oysters; bullion and coin of gold and silver; used household furniture and wearing apparel; quicksilver and lime-stone; chalk and gypsum in lumps; small stores for fishing-nets; coals and cinders; small grindstones; cordage and other ship's materials proceeding from a wreck, and various species of clay, with the exception of pipe-clay, continue exempt from duty at the Sound and Belts by ancient usage. The vessels laden with such objects are, however, subject to the light-dues, stipulated in Sections 28 and 29.

Section 12. In conformity with Section 2 of the convention of the 15th of June, 1701, the weights and measures specified in the general tariff are to be considered and taken upon the same footing as is done at the places where the goods liable to duty have been shipped. It is stipulated, however, that the tables indicating the calculatory proportions adopted by the customs for reducing foreign weights and measures different from, to the units rated in the tariff, shall be carefully revised by the Commissioners, and any mistake that may have crept in shall be rectified accordingly.

Section 13. Each British merchant vessel calling at Elsinore, is bound to hoist her colours, that is to say, when coming from the *northward*, previously to passing the Castle of Cronborg; and when coming from the *southward*, previously to passing the Danish guardship stationed in the Roads.

Section 14. In the like manner every British merchant vessel is liable to the payment of duty, when on her voyage she passes the custom-house line, by

which is understood to be, *in the Sound*, an imaginary line drawn between the Flag Battery of Cronborg Castle, and the northern point of Helsingborg on the opposite shore: in the *Large Belt*, a line between Halskow in Zealand and Knudshoved in Funen; and in the *Little Belt*, a line between Strib in Funen and the old Ferry-bridge at Frederica in Jutland.

Section 15. The general rule established by the preceding article, however, is subject to the following modifications:—

1st.—Vessels which, by stress of weather, seek the roads for shelter, or come in to wait for convoy, but return again, are entirely exempt from all clearance and charges.

2nd.—Vessels which call for orders and return again without loading or unloading, are not subject to the payment of any dues, except light-money and customs fees inwards.

3rd.—Vessels carrying a pendant and reporting to have merchandize on board, although liable to duty upon the rated articles of their cargo as heretofore, are exempt from light-money and all customs fees.

Section 16. For the preservation of public order, it has been agreed, that British shipmasters, or other British subjects, who come on shore at Elsinore for the purpose of clearing the Sound-toll, are to proceed directly from the landing place to the Oresound custom-house, there to deliver their papers and to make the required declarations, in order that no unnecessary delay may occur in the despatch of their vessels.

Section 17. As to the mode of computing the duties in certain cases, the following stipulations have been made:—

The duty of 1 per cent *ad valorem* alluded to in Section 6, is to be calculated upon the value or prices stated in the ship's papers, but where they do not afford the information required, or where the statements made prove to be incorrect, the customs officers are to make the valuation, if practicable, according to prices current, quoting the actual ruling prices at the respective places of shipment; where these, however, are not obtainable, it must be left to the officers to act according to the best of their judgment, and upon principles of equity.

Section 18. Where the value of the goods actually shipped is not stated on the reverse of the paper called "Cocket," and where no regular invoice accompanies the same, the value in front of such cocket shall be adopted by the customs, in the first instance, for calculating the duty payable. But if any overcharge is proved to have resulted in consequence of that proceeding, the case shall be disposed of in the manner pointed out in the following paragraph.

Section 19. Where, from the deficient state of the ship's papers, or from some other cause, the duty on any parcel of merchandize belonging to British subjects has been overcharged by the Sound customs, the difference is to be

refunded to the claimants on their affording sufficient proofs to that effect within the term of a year, to commence from the time that such dues were paid.

Section 20. In the event of any disagreement arising hereafter about the amount of Sound duty lawfully due and actually paid upon any parcel of merchandize belonging to British subjects, it shall be incumbent upon the Oresound customs to deliver to the parties applying for the same, and gratuitously, a detailed statement made out in due form of the duty so charged and paid, which document is to be attested, *gratis*, by the British consul, when required.

Section 21. With regard to the fees of the customs officers at the Sound, it has been covenanted and agreed, that the charge of the *inspector* or *searcher* of one specie-dollar and six stivers upon British vessels *with a cargo*, shall continue to be paid upon the same footing as heretofore. But as respects *vessels in ballast*, the said fee is henceforth to be levied upon such British ships only as do not bring with them any clearances whatever from their port of departure. Where, however, either the national character of the ship, or the circumstance of her sailing in ballast is omitted in the clearances and "victualling bills" produced, these documents are in future to be admitted by the customs notwithstanding, on being amended by the master's declaration on oath to that effect before the British consul, without further prejudice to the said master in the despatch of his vessel at the Sound.

Section 22. The *interpreter* of the Oresound customs, for reporting the cargoes of entry and for rendering a detailed account of the Sound dues, showing the proportion to be paid by each of the shippers or consignees, is to continue to levy the fee hitherto allowed him for that service, of *thirty-two stivers* for a number of from one to four bills of lading; where such bills of lading, however, exceed four in number, the rate hitherto paid upon such excess, of *eight* stivers, is to be reduced for the future to *four* stivers for each bill of lading. Where no bills of lading are on board, the interpreter is allowed to charge for any number not exceeding six cockets, *thirty-two stivers*, and for each cocket over and above that number, four stivers. The fee of *twelve stivers* for ships in ballast, or laden with coals, remains unaltered.

British vessels proceeding from the following countries are exempt from the interpreter's charge, and pay only eight stivers for a copy of their pass, where they require to have the same returned, namely, from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Prussia, Finland (with the exception of Wyburg and Fredericksham), from the Baltic provinces of Russia (with the exception of St. Petersburg and Narva), and from Mecklenburg, with the exception of Rostock.

Section 23. On the other hand, all fees which have hitherto been levied upon British trade in the Sound, according to the Danish table of fees, are herewith recognized, with the exception of the modifications made by Sections 21 and 22.

Section 24. In consideration of the necessity, however, which exists for increasing the establishment of the officers of the customs, in order that British ships arriving at the Sound may experience no delay in their clearance; the fee payable to the keeper of the seals, cashier, &c., to be mentioned in the following section, is to be raised from one specie-dollar to one specie-dollar and ten stivers per ship.

Section 25. The amount of all fees to be levied by the customs officers upon each British merchant vessel, on clearing at the Sound and Belts (with the exception of the casual fees mentioned in Sections 21 and 22) has therefore been established as follows:—

	Specie	Stivers
1st. To the Director	0	24
2nd. To the four Cameriers	1	0
3rd. To the Keeper of the Seal and the Cashier, including pass-money	1	10
4th. To two extra messengers	0	8
5th. To the guard-ship	0	6
Total amount of Fees in specie-dollars	3	0

Say three specie-dollars, which are to be charged henceforth in one sum, under the denomination of customs-fees, and for which, as well as for any of the casual fees, an acquittance in due form is to be given on the Sound-pass.

British vessels *under* forty tons register, however, are for the future to be charged two specie-dollars only on account of fees.

Section 26. In order to give every possible facility to trade, and to secure prompt despatch to vessels clearing at the Sound, it has been deemed necessary to extend the number of office hours of the custom officers, making it incumbent upon them as a duty to grant clearances to vessels at all hours of the day, without intermission. They are, in consequence, instructed to be in daily attendance at the custom-house at the following periods, that is to say, from the 1st of April to the 31st of October, from 6 o'clock, A. M., to 9 o'clock, P. M. During the month of March, from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 9 o'clock, P. M. During the winter months, November, December, January, and February, from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 6 o'clock, P. M.

Moreover, four officers have been appointed for the express purpose of being present at the custom-house out of the clearance hours above mentioned, in order there to receive the papers and declarations of ship-masters, preparatory to subsequent despatch, namely,—from the 1st of April to the 30th of September from 4 o'clock, A. M., to 10 o'clock, P. M.; and during the rest of the year, from 6 o'clock, A. M., to 8 o'clock, P. M.

In consequence of these arrangements, it has been agreed, that the charge denominated "Extra Poor-money" of one specie-dollar per ship as regards the

specific hours, in which it has hitherto been levied on the working-days, is to be discontinued. Where the clearance of a vessel, however, is demanded and granted out of the office hours above specified, the extra poor-money is to be paid as heretofore, and all British vessels are moreover to remain liable to the same, who shall demand their clearance, and are despatched on Sundays, and on the holidays lawfully appointed.

Section 27. For the further promotion of despatch at the Sound, it has also been stipulated, that as soon as any British shipmaster shall have delivered at the custom-house the papers referring to his cargo and have made the declarations required of him, he shall, at his request, and on giving good security to the customs, through his agents, for the payment of the dues, be furnished with a blank pass, in order that he may be enabled to prosecute his voyage, if the wind be favourable, without being obliged to wait for a regular custom-house clearance.

Section 28. As regards the *light*-money payable at the Sound and Belts, it has been agreed, that the stipulation, according to which Swedish vessels under forty tons pay the same on a lower scale, is henceforth to be extended also to British shipping. Accordingly, British vessels proving to be under 40 tons register, *when in ballast*, will be liable in future to one specie-dollar and a half only, and when *laden* to two specie-dollars only for light-money each time they clear.

Section 29. When a British vessel is laden with bricks or tiles, or with a quantity of goods under six lasts or twelve tons, she is to be considered in ballast, and shall pay light money accordingly. As to liquids, one last is held to be equal to eight hogsheads; of dry goods by the weight, one last is reckoned at 12 shippounds of 300 lbs. net, and by barrel measure, at so many barrels as constitute a last of each of the respective articles according to the tariff. A ship with eight horses or black cattle is considered, however, as having a full cargo.

Section 30. The pleasure yachts belonging to the members of the Royal Yacht Squadrons in England, are entirely exempt from light-money and clearing charges at the Sound and in the two Belts, on the necessary proofs being afforded by them to the satisfaction of the customs.

Section 31. It has been further appointed, that if the Danish government, in compliance with the petitions of British shipmasters, consents to establish and maintain the following lights, namely:—

1.—A lighthouse of suitable elevation on the N.W. point of Jutland, at a place called the Holmen.

2.—A floating light on the Reef, extending in an eastern direction from the island of Anholt, and denominated the "Knoben;" and if the Danish government, moreover, comes to an understanding with that of Sweden to the effect, that—

3.—The present coal light on Falsterbo be either changed into an efficient lamp light, or that a floating light be stationed outside the Reef, at a place conveniently situated, the present rate of light-dues of two specie-dollars

upon a vessel in ballast, and four specie-dollars upon a vessel with cargo, (stipulated by the Treaty of the 12th of February, 1647,) is to be augmented, in order to cover the additional expense thus to be incurred, which is to be effected in such proportion that all British merchant vessels of the burden of forty tons register and upwards, when in ballast, are henceforth to contribute *two specie-dollars and a quarter*, and when laden with a cargo, *four specie-dollars and a half* each time they are passing the Sound or the two Belts.

The payment of these rates is to commence from the 1st of January, 1842, on it appearing that the light establishments stipulated for are in a state of preparation.

Section 32. The duties, light-money, fees, and other duties at the Sound, and in the two Belts, are henceforth to be levied and paid in specie rix dollars of 48 stivers, of which $9\frac{1}{4}$, say nine and one quarter specie rix dollars, constitute one mark of fine silver, Cologne weight; it is however understood, that the notes issued by the Danish National Bank are to be received in payment at the current exchange.

Section 33. Due care will be taken on the part of the British government, that the several papers referring to ships and cargo granted by the customs of the United Kingdom to vessels clearing out for the Baltic, are made out in due form, and that in particular, the cockets on board be numbered as heretofore, filed upon a string, and sealed with a customs seal to a label, upon which the number of such cockets is expressed in letters, as stipulated by former treaties.

Section 34. Towards indemnifying shipmasters for the expenses necessarily attendant upon their coming on shore to clear the Sound dues, the customary allowance of four per cent on the amount of duty payable upon their cargoes, will be granted by the Oresound customs as heretofore to every British shipmaster who shall have made a true report and manifest of his cargo.

In the like manner British masters and seamen, who, having suffered shipwreck, shall arrive at Elsinore in distress, and apply to the Oresound custom-house, either in person, or through the medium of the British consul, are to receive, as heretofore, the customary donation out of the extra poor-money mentioned in Section 26, the amount of which donation is to be increased according to the circumstances, in case the state of that fund shall hereafter allow it.

Section 35. On the other hand, the following penalties established by former enactments for an infraction of, or deviation from, the established regulations of the customs, are herewith confirmed, namely:—

1.—For making a false entry of the quantity or quality of the cargo and for running the ships past the custom-house (except in cases of distress) with a manifest intention of defrauding the revenue of the Sound, a penalty is to be imposed adequate to the degree of culpability of the party, that is to say,

over and above the lawful duty, a sum in the worst case not exceeding double the amount of which the revenue was intended to be so defrauded.

2.—When shipmasters are bound to Copenhagen, and sail thither without having previously cleared the Sound duty, although they send their papers down to Elsinore for clearance, they are liable to a penalty of two specie-dollars and a half.

3.—A fine of one specie-dollar is payable where the ship's papers are forwarded to Elsinore for despatch, previously to the vessel's arrival from the southward, or when the papers are brought on shore by any other person than the master, mate, or supercargo.

Section 36. With reference to the penalties of the first class mentioned in the preceding Section, it is agreed that henceforth such penalties are not to be inflicted on British subjects without the British consul being made acquainted by the director of the Oresound customs, with the grounds and particulars thereof. In return the consul, when required, is to co-operate to the best of his ability with the director in superintending the execution of the treaties on the Sound-toll, with equal justice to both the parties interested, to the effect that inasmuch as no new duties and taxes are to be levied upon British subjects, other than those stipulated for by the present agreement, so in the like manner the revenue of his Danish Majesty at the Sound is not to suffer loss or detriment from any incorrect report at the custom-house of the cargoes liable to duty, or from any other irregular practices, if it can in any way be prevented.

Section 37. The revised tariff, together with the table of fees, and the regulations of the Oresound customs alluded to in Section 5, after having been sanctioned by the respective governments, are to take effect at the Sound and Belts on the 1st of January, 1842, and official copies of the same are to be transmitted to the British Government without delay.

Section 38. The Danish Government, on proposals to that effect being made, also consents to cause such improvements to be introduced into the existing quarantine establishment at Elsinore, as may appear calculated in future to prevent all unnecessary delay in the transactions of the British shipmasters with the quarantine officers.

Section 39. The present agreement (which shall not in any way prejudice the Treaty between the respective governments of the 11th of July, 1670, nor the Treaties on the Sound-toll of Christianople of the 13th of August, 1645, and of Copenhagen of the 15th of June, 1701), has been concluded for the space of ten years to commence from the 15th of June of the present year, being the day in which the tariff No. II. of non-enumerated articles made out in London, took effect at the Sound; and it is to remain in force for twelve months longer after either of the respective governments shall have given notice of its intention no longer to abide by this agreement.

In witness whereof the undersigned Commissioners have hereunto set their hands and seals at Elsinore, the thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(Signed) (Signed)
(L. S.) FRANCIS C. MAC GREGOR. (L. S.) HOLTEN.

The Undersigned do hereby certify and attest that the foregoing is a true and faithful translation from the German of the Convention concerning various matters relative to the Sound Toll, and the mode of its collection, concluded between the said Commissioners on the 13th of August of the present year. The originals of which have been transmitted by them to their respective governments.

In testimony whereof the said Commissioners have hereunto set their hands and seals, at Elsinore, the 22nd of September, 1841.

(Signed) (Signed)
(L. S.) FRANCIS C. MAC GREGOR. (L. S.) HOLTEN.

The foregoing Schedules of Duties and Agreements were duly submitted to, and formally approved by, his Danish Majesty.

By Section 7, the duty on all non-enumerated articles in British ships, is reduced from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 per cent, *ad valorem*; and, by Sections 8 and 9, the duties upon Spanish and Portuguese wines, in British vessels, are assimilated and reduced from 58 stivers = 4*s.* 6*d.* to 36 stivers, or 3*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per hogshead. The charge of a rosenoble, $4\frac{3}{4}$ specie-dollars = 21*s.* $5\frac{1}{2}$*d.* upon British ships from ports not British, is abolished.

The articles of *coals, grindstones, chalk*, &c., are to pass *duty free*, not by sufferance, but by agreement.

The new stipulations as to office-hours, fees, &c., will greatly diminish the delay and expense of passing the Sound.

The Sound expenses, not specified in the foregoing agreement, are chiefly for boat hire, from 9 to 21 rix-bank-dollars, according to the weather and season of the year, and a few other incidental charges.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

The position of Elsinore has rendered it the point of quarantine examination for all the ports within it and of the Baltic, and a "Sound Pass" may be considered equal to a clean bill of health. The station for vessels which are subjected to quarantine, is Kensoë, near Gottenburg. The short quarantine of four days' observation is, however, allowed to be performed in the roadstead of Elsinore.

The quarantine charges are:—

	R.b.d.	Skg.
For first visit	5	0
„ Sanatory guard	5	0
„ the quarantine boat	13	0
„ per centage of $\frac{1}{1\frac{1}{2}}$th to administration	1	8
„ purification charge	2	72
„ quarantine flag	3	0
„ *free pratique* charge	2	0
Total	R.b.d. 31	80=£3 11*s.* 7½*d.*

Bill of Health, 1 rix-bank-dollar (2*s.* 3*d.*) for each man of the crew.

No vessels destined for Danish ports are subjected to quarantine at Elsinore.

Vessels from the north of Europe, including all the Baltic ports,—from England,—and from the west coast of France, are also exempt from quarantine at Elsinore.

Vessels from all other countries are liable.

PILOTAGE.

THERE is a board of sworn pilots established at Elsinore on one side, and at Dragoe on the other side of the Sound, who are responsible for all accidents when employed. They are paid according to the draft of water of the vessel, in Danish feet and in rix-bank-dollars, silver money. The following Table gives the rates for the two seasons. The silver money is reducible to paper, according to the current rate of exchange, published by the government every three months.

I.—*From the 1st of April to the 30th of September.*

DRAFT.	For Dragoe.		Copenhagen.		Kullen.	
	R.b.d.	Skg.	R.b.d.	Skg.	R.	Skg.
Under 8 feet.	11	78	9	10	5	72
Between 8 and 9 „	13	16	10	6	6	63
„ 9 „ 10 „	14	50	11	2	7	53
„ 10 „ 11 „	15	84	11	94	8	44
„ 11 „ 12 „	17	22	12	91	9	35
„ 12 „ 13 „	18	56	13	87	10	25
„ 13 „ 14 „	19	90	14	83	11	16
„ 14 „ 15 „	21	28	15	78	12	7
„ 15 „ 16 „	22	62	16	75	12	93
„ 16 „ 17 „	24	65	17	56	13	88
„ 17 „ 18 „	26	68	18	37	15	44
„ 18 „ 19 „	28	71	20	19	17	3
„ 19 „ 20 „	30	74	22	0	18	59
„ 20 „ 21 „	32	77	24	77	20	19
„ 21 „ 22 „	34	80	27	59	21	74
„ 22 „ 23 „	36	83	29	40	23	34

II.—*From the 1st of October to the 30th of March.*

DRAFT.	For Dragoe.		Copenhagen.		Kullen.	
	R.b.d.	Skg.	R.b.d.	Skg.	R.b.d.	Skg.
Under . . 8 feet . . .	14	92	11	35	7	53
Between 8 and 9 „ . . .	16	75	12	61	8	73
„ 9 „ 10 „ . . .	18	56	13	88	9	92
„ 10 „ 11 „ . . .	20	37	15	19	11	16
„ 11 „ 12 „ . . .	22	19	16	47	12	36
„ 12 „ 13 „ . . .	24	0	17	73	13	55
„ 13 „ 14 „ . . .	25	77	19	4	14	75
„ 14 „ 15 „ . . .	27	59	20	29	15	95
„ 15 „ 16 „ . . .	29	40	21	57	17	17
„ 16 „ 17 „ . . .	32	12	24	0	18	37
„ 17 „ 18 „ . . .	34	80	26	39	20	48
„ 18 „ 19 „ . . .	37	52	28	79	22	57
„ 19 „ 20 „ . . .	40	24	31	21	24	68
„ 20 „ 21 „ . . .	42	92	33	60	26	79
„ 21 „ 22 „ . . .	45	64	36	4	28	88
„ 22 „ 23 „ . . .	48	36	38	43	31	3

The pilot receives 64 skillings silver for each 24 hours that he remains on board after the first 24 hours have expired.

COPENHAGEN.

THE port charges at this port, and pilotage, including Sound-dues, are high; and those charges are increased about one-third upon ships which arrive from countries south of Cape Finisterre. The charges upon a ship of 250 tons, arriving from ports north of Cape Finisterre, are calculated at about 55*l.* sterling, and from ports south of that Cape at nearly 80*l.* sterling.

Heavy as the port and other charges are, Copenhagen has convenient and not expensive advantages for repairing ships, and for procuring biscuit, salted beef and pork, butter, and other articles for ships' stores, at moderate prices. Marine insurances are effected at about the same rates as at Hamburg.

Goods are sold at three months' and sometimes at six months' credit. The commission charged on sales is 3 per cent,—on purchases, 2 per cent.

The different trades and crafts are engrossed by guilds or corporations; and a foreigner must become a citizen at the expense of about 100*l.* sterling, before he is allowed to trade as a merchant. It rarely happens that a foreigner can become a manufacturer or handicraftsman; nor is it of much consequence to him that he should, as the restrictions of the guilds would be ruinous to a foreign artisan or tradesman.

ALTONA.

For the port-charges and regulations of this town, see *Hanse Towns.*

A REVIEW of the Navigation inwards and outwards through the Sound during the Ten Years from 1827 to 1836, shewing the average Number of Ships and the share of each Nation in the Baltic trade.

NATIONS.	Aggregate No. of Ships in ten years.	Average No. of one year.	Share per cent of each Nation.
1. British	38,323	3,832	31,44
2. Prussian	20,611	2,062	16,91
3. Norwegian	12,943	1,294	10,62
4. Swedish	11,346	1,135	9,31
5. Dutch	9,033	903	7,41
6. Danish	8,183	818	6,71
7. Mecklenburg	6,094	609	5,
8. Russian	4,853	485	3,98
9. Hanoverian	4,761	476	3,90
10. Hamburg Lubeck, and Bremen	1,887	188	1,54
11. American	1,696	170	1,40
12. French	1,408	141	1,16
13. Oldenburg	488	49	40
14. Spanish	89	9	22
15. Portuguese	25	3	
16. Italian States	124	12	
17. Belgian	38	4	
Totals	121,902	12,190	100

In 1837 the number of ships which passed inwards and outwards, were 13,100
1838 ditto ditto 13,960
1839 ditto ditto 16,175
1840 ditto ditto 15,662

STATEMENT of Ships which passed through the Sound in 1840.

COUNTRIES.	From the Ocean,			From the Baltic,		
	Loaded	Ballast.	Total.	Loaded	Ballast.	Total.
British	1,058	1,000	2,058	2,010	3	2,013
Swedish	572	115	687	632	49	681
Norwegian	767	251	1,018	904	84	988
Prussian	644	861	1,505	1,517	4	1,521
Dutch	168	256	424	529	1	530
Mecklenburg	197	294	491	473	2	475
Russian	252	136	388	411	7	418
Hanoverian	137	229	366	409	...	409
French	83	37	120	118	1	119
Hanseatic Lubeck	44	5	49	45	2	47
Hanseatic Bremen	20	5	25	35	...	35
Hanseatic Hamburg	6	1	7	15	1	16
American	66	4	70	64	4	68
Oldenburg	24	11	35	34	...	34
Neapolitan	23	1	24	18	4	22
Belgian	3	7	10	10	...	10
Spanish	4	6	10	9	...	9
Portuguese	...	1	1	4	...	4
Tuscan	2	...	2	3	...	3
Sardinian	1	...	1	...	...	...
Danish	444	64	508	440	21	461
Totals	4,515	3,284	7,799	7,680	183	7,863

STATEMENT, the particulars of which (although not derived from Official Sources, may, on the whole, be relied on in point of Correctness) show the Revenue of the Sound Toll during the 17 years from 1821 to 1837 inclusive, together with the Proportion paid by British Ships.

Years.	Total No. of vessels which passed the Sound.	Total Amount of Sound duty paid.	No. of British Ships which passed the Sound.	Amount of Sound duty paid by British Ships.	Proportion to the total amount of Sound duty paid.
		£		£	
1821	9,177	166,918	2819	66,980	40 per cent
1822	9,494	141,953	3099	51,687	37 „
1823	9,214	148,139	3016	49,000	37 „
1824	10,547	143,070	3502	53,684	33 „
1825	13,143	137,632	5156	57,248	41 „
1826	11,065	116,783	3730	41,959	36 „
1827	13,037	146,056	5103		
1828	13,258	138,373	4431		
1829	13,486	155,611	4805		
1830	13,312	161,445	4274		
1831	12,946	141,889	4772		
1832	12,202	137,777	3330	702,202	37 „
1833	10,985	136,667	3192		
1834	10,605	137,222	2756		
1835	10,255	177,324	2472		
1836	11,916	211,094	3181		
1837	13,102	213,997	3417		
In 17 years	197,641	£2,611,950	63,055	£1,022,660	631
Average of 1 year.	11,626	£153,644	3709	£60,156	37 per cent

RECAPITULATION.

	£	s.	d.
I. Annual Charge upon the trade to the United Kingdom . .	45,766	11	3
II. „ „ upon British shipping	11,168	10	4
Total Annual Charge . .	£56,935	1	7

It must be remarked, that all the expenses upon the shipping being charged by custom at the rate of 5*s.* sterling to the specie dollar (instead of 4*s.* 6*d.*), the amount actually paid on that head is about 13,500*l.* per annum.

The sums stated (No. I. and II.) do not include the duty upon the British trade to the Baltic, which may be estimated at 60,000*l.* more, so that the whole burden imposed upon British shipping and trade in the Sound will amount to near 120,000*l.* a-year.

STATEMENT shewing the number of British Vessels from British Ports which passed inwards through the Sound with cargoes and in ballast, during the year 1838.

	Vessels.	Tons.
1. Laden with Coals	435	86,897
2. Ditto with Salt	80	14,332
3. Ditto with Herrings	39	4,421
4. Ditto with Lead, Bricks, &c.	35	4,620
6. Ditto with general cargoes	193	45,264
	782	155,534
7. In ballast	1,129	207,270
Total inwards from British Ports	1,911	362,804

The only increase of cargoes over preceding years is in coals, salt, and herrings.

The number of British ships lost in the year 1838 in the Baltic, were 13 ships of 3043 tons, or $\frac{2}{3}$ths per cent of the whole number.

British ships which passed the Sound inwards and outwards in 1839 were 4498 ships 840,471 tons, or one third the whole tonnage.

In 1840, British ships inwards and outwards 4071, shewing a decrease of 427 ships below the number which passed in 1839.

STATEMENT of the Number of Vessels, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, that passed through the Sleswick-Holstein Canal and through the Large Belt, and of Vessels which arrived at Copenhagen in the Year 1838.

COUNTRIES.	Sleswick Canal. Number of Vessels.	Large Belt. Number of Vessels.	Arrived at Copenhagen. Number of Vessels.
British	11 of 1,062 tons	7 of 1,095 tons	108 of 21,112 tons
Hanoverian	353	8	2
Danish	1,318	2,068	4,068
Swedish	103	117	421
Norwegian	1	41	94
Prussian	16	2	477
Russian	24	...	108
Dutch	483	5	5
Bremen	10	1	4
Hamburg	15	1	...
Oldenburg	104	...	...
Mecklenburg	4	...	...
American	...	...	4
Total	2,442	2,250	5,291

STATEMENT of the Number, Tonnage, and Crews of British Vessels, which Arrived at and Departed from the Principal Ports of Denmark (Holstein excepted), in the Year 1838.

PORTS.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crew.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crew.
Copenhagen	108	21,112	995	108	21,112	995
Elsinore	4	1,051	45	4	1,051	45
Wedbeck	4	763	37	4	763	37
Kiöge	2	377	18	2	377	18
Stevens Head	1	137	7	1	137	7
Nestved	1	130	7	1	130	7
Callundborg	1	200	10	1	200	10
Corsoer	2	334	16	2	334	16
Assens	1	87	5	1	87	5
Sonderborg	1	212	10	1	212	10
Flensborg	1	72	5	1	72	5
Hadersley	1	243	10	1	243	10
Total	127	24,718	1,165	127	24,718	1,165

The trade of Holstein, especially its exports, being chiefly through Hamburg and Altona, with the exception of some direct exportations of grain, butter, cheese, and tallow, the commerce of that duchy will be noticed under the section hereafter for the Hanse Towns.

STATEMENT of the Number of Vessels which Arrived at Copenhagen from Foreign Ports, distinguishing the Trade with each Country, in the Year 1838.

Countries from which arrived.	Number of Vessels.	Countries from which arrived.	Number of Vessels.
Great Britain and Ireland	186	Spain	6
Norway	152	Mediterranean	13
Sweden	507	United States	7
Russia	149	South America	5
Prussia	585	West Indies	27
Mecklenburg	7	East	1
Lubeck	55	Iceland	47
Hamburg	13	Faroe Islands	11
Bremen	13	Greenland	7
Holland	20	Spitzbergen	4
Belgium	6		
France	28	Total	1,867
Portugal	18		

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of British Vessels, with the nature of their Cargoes, which arrived at and departed from the Port of Copenhagen, distinguishing the Trade with each Port in the year 1838.

PORTS.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Nature of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tons.	Nature of Cargoes.
England	....	....	.....	1	260	Provisions.
London	7	1,272	2 with Sundries; 5 in ballast...	6	1,129	Tallow, Flour, Hemp, Rum and Sundries.
Liverpool	8	1,207	Salt	2	419	Wheat and Flour.
Newcastle	52	11,837	47, Coals; 5, Coals and Sundries			
Sunderland	5	1,079	Coals			
Hull	....	....	.....	1	342	Deals.
Stockton	3	394	Coals.			
Bristol	1	108	Salt			
Gloucester	1	172	Ditto			
St. David's	1	126	Coals			
Guernsey and Jersey	4	502	1, Sugar; 1, Coffee; 2, in ballast.	1	57	Provisions.
Leith	3	393	2, Coals; 1, Coals and Iron			
Greenock	6	1,166	In Ballast			
Alloa	4	537	Coals			
Irvine	1	274	Ditto			
Newfoundland	....	....	.....	27	4,221	Ditto.
St. Petersburg	1	342	Deals	6	990	In Ballast.
Cronstadt	1	318	Tallow and Hemp.			
Riga	....	....	.....	5	981	Ditto.
Wyburg	....	....	.....	5	1,266	Ditto.
Fredericsund	1	123	In Ballast.			
Memel	....	....	.....	15	3,205	Ditto.
Dantzig	....	....	.....	2	403	Ditto.
Stettin	1	110	Wheat, &c.			
Baltic	....	....	.....	36	7,639	Ditto.
Oporto	1	106	Salt.			
Figueira	1	102	Ditto.			
Trieste	1	205	Sundries.			
Havanna	2	259	1, Sugar; 1, Sugar and Coffee..	1	209	Ditto.
Rio de Janeiro	2	335	Coffee.			
Bahia	1	205	Sugar.			
Total	108	21,112		108	21,112	

AN APPROXIMATE STATEMENT of the Quantities of the Principal Articles of Merchandize Imported into Copenhagen during each Year, from 1836 to 1838, inclusive.

DESCRIPTION.		1836	1837	1838
Sugar, St. Croix	lbs.	5,050,000	4,800,000	5,845,000
Ditto, Foreign Plantation	„	5,470,000	6,500,000	4,510,000
Coffee	„	2,300,000	2,600,000	2,000,000
Cotton	Bales	600	419	100
Rice, Carolina	Casks	2,070	200	610
Ditto, East India	Bags	500	...	1,124
Ditto in the husk, or paddy	Bushels	62,700	63,400	31,208
Tobacco	Casks	450	529	Not stated.
	Bales	1,721	1,655	do,
Potash	Casks	3,400	2,400	2,750
Train oil and blubber	Barrels	16,200	17,420	20,100
Iron, Swedish and Norwegian	Cwts.	40,000	48,000	45,000
Salt	Quarters	21,000	14,000	29,000
Wool, Iceland	Cwts.	7,800	6,300	5,700
Fish, dried and salted	„	22,000	26,600	18,000
Tar	Barrels	42,000	32,000	21,000
Oranges and lemons	Boxes	11,000	11,000	7,000
Herrings	Barrels	15,500	19,200	17,250
Rum	Casks	2,290	2,600	3,070

The importations from England into Copenhagen, as well as into the lesser ports of Denmark, are confined chiefly to coals, salt, and iron.

Extract from a despatch from Consul MacGregor, dated Elsinore, May, 1839.

"With regard to the trade of Copenhagen, the vice-consul reports that a good deal of activity prevailed there in the corn trade, particularly towards the fall of the year 1838, consequent upon the demand for wheat in England, combined with the supplies of rye and barley required by Sweden and Norway.

"About 60,000 quarters of corn, of which one-fourth is wheat, appear to have been exported from Copenhagen; but a far greater quantity was shipped from the outports. The trade with the British possessions in America, which continues to be on the increase, was carried on last year in twenty-eight British vessels, of 4481 tons, and the quantities of provisions exported for the supply of those colonies, amounted to nearly 9000 cwt. of wheat flour, 3000 cwt. of biscuits, and 6000 cwt. of salted beef and pork. On the other hand, the importation of colonial produce has fallen short of what it used to be in former times, especially as respects the two important articles of sugar and coffee, of which direct consignments become less frequent every year,—the latter article especially. The common sorts, therefore, continue to be imported from Hamburg *viâ* Kiel, to avoid the Sound duty, which presses heavily upon this, as upon many other commodities forming objects of our trade.

"Although the importation of British coals (about 8000 chaldrons) is improving with the greater extent given to the application of steam in Denmark, yet no change for the better is apparent in the legal trade of British manufactures; nor is this to be expected, unless the duties are considerably reduced, and the restrictions entirely removed.

"The vice-consul at *Aalborg* states that not a single British vessel entered that port last year, the whole of the trade with England having been carried on under the Danish flag. The importation seems to have been confined to a few cargoes of *salt* and *iron*, and to twenty-two cargoes of coals, for which returns were made in rape-seed, oil-cakes, hides, and bones, as wheat is not grown in that part of the country in sufficient quantities to become an article of exportation."

STATEMENT of the Quantities of Corn and Flour exported from Denmark and from the Duchies of Holstein and Sleswick, during the year 1839.

	Tonde.
Wheat, to England	161,724
Do. „ the Hanse Towns	54,753
Do. *Flour*, to England	28,773
Do. „ the Hanse Towns	4,748
Carried forward	249,998

	Tönde.
Brought forward	249,998
Rye, to Sweden and Norway	196,934
Do. „ the Hanse Towns and Altona	36,400
Do. *Flour*, to the Danish Antilles	2,879
Barley, to England	502,771
Do. „ Sweden and Norway	477,453
Do. „ the Hanse Towns	32,666
Do. *Meal and Pearled Barley*, to Sweden and Norway	17,710
Oats to England	67,832
Do. „ the Hanse Towns and Altona	75,721
Do. *Meal*, to Do.	2,100
Peas, Beans, &c. to England	46,660
Do. „ Sweden and Norway	46,084
Do. „ the Hanse Towns	33,572
Rape and other Seeds, to England	153,600
Do. „ the Hanse Towns	20,330
	1,942,710
Total of grain, flour, and seeds to all other countries	243,847

Total of corn, &c. exported	2,186,557	tönde, or barrels.
Equal in hectolitres to	3,006,514	
Or equivalent to *nearly*	1,093,278	English imperial quarters

RECAPITULATION of quantities of Corn, Grain, &c. exported to England, during the year 1839.

	Tönde.
Wheat	164,724
Ditto flour	28,773
Rye, *nil.*	
Barley	502,771
Ditto meal, *nil.*	
Oats	67,832
Peas, Beans, &c.	46,660
Rape and other Seeds	153,600
	961,360 tönde or barrels.
Equivalent to nearly	240,340 imperial quarters.

The other Exports were chiefly—11,674 horses, 27,904 oxen, 7,459 cows, 10,737 calves, 14,425 pigs, 16,264 sheep and lambs, 1,388,248 pots of distilled spirits, chiefly to Iceland, Greenland, the Hanse Towns, and Dutch West Indies.

11,272,900 lbs. Danish, of fresh, salted, and smoked beef and pork; of which quantity there were exported to England for re-exportation, 1,546,800 lbs.

Cheese 1,070,500 lbs. chiefly to Sweden, Mecklenburg, and the Hanse Towns; 73,732 barrels of butter, chiefly to the Hanse Towns; 76,300 tons of tallow.

315,400 lbs. of tallow candles; 1,601,100 lbs. calf, of sheep, and lambs' skins; 1,819,000 lbs. of ox, cow, and horse hides; 1,737,100 lbs. of wool; 9,929,600 lbs. of bones.

Denmark re-exports also the following Articles, the produce of the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, and the fisheries, viz.—

Feathers and eider down, swan and goose quills, pickled and dry fish, train oil, skins, Iceland wool, &c.

The restrictive system in regard to importation, and the heavy port charges, have long, however, limited the trade and navigation for which the natural position of Denmark affords such great advantages and facilities.

An ACCOUNT of the Revenue and Expenditure of Denmark in the yeur 1837, abstracted by the British Consul from the Report laid before the King by the Privy Council of State at the commencement of 1839.

A. INCOME.

I. *Ordinary Revenues and Receipts.*

From what sources derived.	Amount for Denmark Proper.	Amount for Sleswick-Holstein.	Total of Income.
	£	£	£
1. Land tax	256,402	139,488	395,890
2. House tax	38,941	15,405	54,346
3. Customs and Excise	329,975	86,379	416,354
4. Tax upon rank and salaries	6,173	46,370	52,543
5. Stamps	29,169	14,611	43,780
6. Tax upon property inherited, &c.	15,356	12,155	27,511
7. Fees levied in public offices	14,622	3,126	17,748
8. Woods and forests and other Crown property	19,239	162,592	181,831
9. Lotteries	32,770	18,919	51,689
10. Miscellaneous	4,030	823	4,853
Totals	746,677	499,868	1,246,545

II. *Various Receipts.*

	£
1. Surplus derived from the Duchy of Lauenburg	30,578
2. Income derived from crown property	46,946
3. Sums received on account of crown property disposed of	42,625
4. Revenues of the West-India Islands	11,079
5. Proceeds of the Sound toll	213,997
	£1,591,770
Loss in the exchange of paper-money and small coin	7,637
Total of revenue in 1837	£1,584,133

Remark.—The original account is made out in rix-bank-dollars, which have been converted at the rate of 9 r.b.drs. per pound sterling, nearly answering to 4*s.* 6*d.* the dollar-specie of two rix-bank-dollars.

B. EXPENDITURE.

	£	£
I. *The Royal Establishment.*		
Allowances to the royal family and the princes of the blood	46,580	
His Majesty's privy purse	21,162	
The court establishment and the King's stables	42,811	123,068
Miscellaneous expenses connected with the royal household	10,451	
Expense of the royal studs	2,064	
II. *Civil Departments.*		
The privy council of state	1,400	
Department of justice	38,104	
Ditto of finance	62,083	
Ditto of foreign affairs	25,796	161,856
Miscellaneous expenses of the foreign office, including the Barbary consulates	19,886	
Requisites and contingencies in the public offices	14,587	
III. *The Military Establishment.*		
Cost of the army, including repairs of fortifications		303,369
IV. *The Naval Establishment.*		
Cost of the navy	132,553	133,814
Registration of seamen	1,261	
V. *The Colonies.*		
Establishment in the West India Islands	4,968	11,718
Ditto in the East Indies and on the coast of Guinea	6,750	
VI. *Pensions and Allowances.*		
Pensions and allowances to civil and military officers, entered upon the pension list of the finance department	40,946	
Allowances and rewards to civil and military officers, men of science and artists	26,486	
Contribution to the general fund for the payment of pensions to civil officers	11,111	93,021
Contribution to the Sleswick-Holstein widow's fund	3,333	
Allowances to widows and children of public officers	11,145	
VII. *Public Works.*		
Expense of repairs of palaces, public buildings, &c.	30,250	
Ditto attending the cleansing of harbours	5,000	
Further sums required for the construction of the Palace of Christiansborg	5,393	62,956
Maintenance of canals and light-houses	9,675	
Towards the construction of two new roads in Holstein	12,638	
VIII. *Industry and Trade.*		
Sums expended for the encouragement of manufactures	388	
Expenses connected with trade and the consular service	1,266	3,332
Sums paid in aid of private institutions of public utility	1,678	
IX. *Arts and Sciences.*		
Maintenance of the University of Kiel, including miscellaneous expenses for the encouragement of arts	20,255	
Travelling expenses to young artists	1,105	26,893
Sums granted towards the support of the theatre at Copenhagen	5,533	
X. *Charitable Institutions.*		
For the support of the poor at Copenhagen, of hospitals and other charitable institutions		10,918
Carried forward		£930,945

	£	£
Brought forward		930,945
XI. *Miscellaneous Expenses.*		
Corrective and sanatory police	5,900	
To the post office for parcels forwarded on the King's service	3,214	
Expenses connected with the provincial states	975	12,028
Missionary establishment in Greenland, and bounties to the Iceland fisheries	1,939	
XII. *Public Debt.*		
Interest upon the same	521,065	618,947
Payments to the sinking fund	97,882	
Total of Expenditure in 1837		£1,561,920

RECAPITULATION.

A. Revenue in 1837	1,584,133
B. Expenditure	1,561,920
Excess of Income over Expenditure	£22,213

A COMPREHENSIVE VIEW of the state of the Public Debt of Denmark at the commencement of the Year 1838.

	£
Amount of the debt on the 1st Jan. 1837	14,123,213
Paid off in the course of the year	154,178
Amount of the debt on the 1st Jan. 1838	£13,969,035

The debt is constituted as follows:

I. *The Home Debt, consisting of*		
(*a*) Interminable annuities	£6,983,819	
(*b*) Terminable annuities	598,415	
(*c*) Life annuities	160,654	
		£7,742,888
Remark. About £300,000 bear interest at the rate of from 4½ to 6½ per cent, £7,000,000 4 per cent, £300,000 from 3 to 3¾ per cent, and the rest consist of life annuities.		
II. *The Foreign Debt consisting of*		
(*a*) The old Dutch, Belgian and Frankfort loans, at 4 per cent	1,284,944	
(*b*) The London (Wilson's loan) at 3 per cent	4,940,326	
Not bearing interest	877	
		6,226,147
Total amount of Debt on the 1st January, 1838		£13,969,035

Extracted at Elsinore, the 21st April, 1839.

FRANCIS C. MAC GREGOR, *Consul.*

No. I.

A TABLE, showing the Superficies of each of the Provinces of Denmark Proper, its Amount in Danish Acres or *Tons* of Land, and their average Proportion of one Ton of Hardcorn.

PROVINCES.	Superficies in geographic square miles.	Amount in Danish tons of land, geometrical measure.	Amount of hardcorn subject to taxation.	Average proportion of tons of land to each ton of hardcorn.
Zealand	129,2899	1,267,749	137,435	11,2
Moen Island	4,3361	43,400	4,101	12,9
Bornholm Island	10,3142	103,197	8,298	12,4
Funen	56,3105	562,859	62,005	10,8
Langeland	4,9078	48,976	5,267	10,9
Lalland	21,6423	214,320	25,377	9,9
Falster	8,4161	84,148	9,447	10,1
North Jutland	448,4203	4,453,328	204,915	26,9
Totals	683,6372	6,777,977	456,845	13

Estimated Production of Grain in Denmark and Holstein, computed from Works on National Economy, in Danish Barrels, of which 100 are equal to 48 Imperial Quarters.

	Annual home consumption.	Seed.	Average exports from Customs returns for five years.	Total.
Wheat	400,000	100,000	279,389	779,389
Rye	3,300,000	600,000	194,659	4,094,659
Barley	3,300,000	700,000	708,831	4,708,831
Oats	5,000,000	800,000	209,845	6,009,845
Beans, peas, and rapeseed	600,000	100,000	328,566	1,028,566
Total of divers sorts	12,600,000	2,300,000	1,721,290	16,621,290
Do. in imperial quarters	6,048,000	1,104,000	814,219	7,978,219

It is not considered in Denmark that the production of grain will be much increased above the quantities stated in the foregoing table; which does not give quite eight bushels to the bushel sown, but which, however, is about double the returns for the quantity sown in Russia. Tobacco of inferior quality is cultivated in Jutland, and other places. Each peasant cultivates hemp and flax for domestic use, but not for sale or exportation. There is no beet-root for making sugar grown in Denmark.

No. II.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Barrels of Hardcorn at which the different descriptions of Land are rated in each of the Provinces of Denmark Proper, stating the Amount at which they were valued for their Contribution towards the Stock of the National Bank, as well as the respective Sums for which the Buildings are insured in the Country Fire-office.

PROVINCES.	PRIVILEGED HARDCORN.					UNPRIVILEGED HARDCORN.					HARDCORN SUBJECT TO TITHES.			Valuation made for the sake of contribution to Bank Stock.			Amount for which the buildings are insured in the Country Fire-office.
	Plough and Pasture-lands.	Woodlands.	Lands belonging to Mills.	Matriculated Hardcorn of King's Tithes.	Matriculated Hardcorn of Church Tithes.	Plough and Pasture-lands.	Wood-lands.	Lands belonging to Mills.	Matriculated Hardcorn of King's Tithes.	Matriculated Hardcorn of Church Tithes.	King's Tithes.	Church Tithes.	Clergy's tithes.	Lands.	Tithes.	Buildings.	
														Sterling.	Sterling.	Sterling.	Sterling.
Zealand	16,647	947	239	1361	627	94,469	964	1116	9780	11,285	97,604	97,373	98,080	6,379,262	1,197,403	5,928,746	11,081,862
Moen Island ...	413	34	.....	.....	.....	2900	23	.....	362	369	2839	2829	2893	211,656	35,507	22,536	161,422
Bornholm Island	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	8102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7676	7849	407,160	19,859	8,634	126,251
Funen	7861	435	143	442	466	43,581	428	630	3865	4154	44,775	45,103	45,092	4,098,714	559,283	245,053	2,173,648
Langeland	440	14	2	.....	.....	4013	43	22	365	368	3914	3917	3917	372,451	48,825	25,324	199,034
Lalland	3409	96	20	.....	68	17,990	106	74	1825	1789	18,505	18,419	18,520	1,398,633	229,829	78,320	663,721
Falster.....	938	31	.....	.....	.....	7316	62	42	529	529	7030	7065	7367	483,705	88,972	28,785	237,032
North Jutland...	18,265	410	609	125	620	146,115	1015	2256	17,766	17,734	140,222	140,190	142,268	10,985,804	1,754,144	756,470	6,091,366
Totals...	48,169	1967	1013	1928	1781	324,486	2641	4140	34,492	36,228	314,889	324,072	325,986	24,337,385	3,933,822	7,093,868	20,734,336

No. III.

A TABLE shewing the Distribution of Landed Property in each of the Provinces of Denmark Proper, stating the Number of Estates and Farms, as well as the Amount of Hardcorn at which they are respectively rated for the payment of Taxes.

PROVINCES.	MANORS.		Estates with Manorial Rights.		Estates without Manorial Rights.		FREEHOLDS.							FARMS ON LONG LEASE.					FARMS.					Town Lands.
							Of 8 tons of Hardcorn & upwards.		Under 8 to 2 tons of Hardcorn.		From 2 to 1 ton of Hardcorn.		Houses without Land.	Of 8 tons of Hardcorn & upwards.		Under 8 tons of Hardcorn.		Houses without Land.	Of 8 tons of Hardcorn & upwards.		Under 8 tons of Hardcorn.		Houses without Land.	
	Number.	Hardcorn.	Number.	Hardcorn.	Number.	Hardcorn.	Number.	Hardcorn.	Number.	Hardcorn.	Number.	Hardcorn.	Number.	Number.	Hardcorn.	Number.	Hardcorn.	Number.	Number.	Hardcorn.	Number.	Hardcorn.	Number.	Hardcorn.
Zealand	125	10,868	33	1197	21	812	602	6850	1431	6838	1659	1134	1092	980	9903	5452	14,204	2527	2229	20,846	20,019	38,197	5942	2178
Moen Island . . .	3	250	. .	. .	2	45	8	77	300	1388	420	182	202	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	15	126	712	1214	157	88
Bornholm Island	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	49	506	26	149	21	12	. . .	527	5499	1205	1826	603	. .	. . .	690	110	. . .	195
Funen	67	4031	38	1245	14	433	420	4335	2489	11,052	5597	3379	1036	4	44	125	420	1	661	5983	8250	20,663	1808	720
Langeland	5	307	. .	. .	10	315	12	158	59	250	264	155	72	3	38	64	85	12	19	367	1284	2768	345	66
Lalland	36	2285	8	371	6	255	131	1690	451	2236	572	399	371	79	801	317	1014	55	249	2246	3711	9750	593	555
Falster	7	475	5	191	1	14	62	622	361	2020	441	293	290	4	35	94	205	3	73	675	1178	3715	615	103
North Jutland . .	101	4997	154	4228	157	2944	1163	12,032	19,796	78,953	27,355	17,860	7483	60	708	1014	2552	204	392	3580	16,872	35,649	3146	2300
Totals . .	344	23,213	233	7232	211	4818	2447	26,270	24,913	102,886	36,329	23,414	10,546	1657	17,028	8271	20,306	3405	3638	33,823	52,716	112,066	12,606	6205

OBSERVATIONS referring to the foregoing three Statistical Tables, presenting a View of the Superficies of each of the several Provinces of Denmark Proper; of the number of Standard Acres (denominated Tons of Hardcorn), as well as of the Distribution of Landed Property, extracted from the details supplied by the Statistical Commission at Copenhagen.

TABLE I.

RUBRICS I., II., III.—The superficies of Denmark in geographic square miles has been derived from the calculations of *Bruun and Morville*, upon the chart published at Copenhagen by the Society of Arts. The computation in Danish tons or acres (in which the lakes and other waters are not included), is that furnished by the Statistical Commission at Copenhagen.

TABLE II.

RUBRICS I., II.—The "*ton of hardcorn*" is the standard according to which the different taxes upon landed property are computed and levied in Denmark. The Danish acre or ton of land forms an area of 14,000 square ells of two feet, geometrical measure, and from 10 to 25 of such acres are reckoned to each ton of hardcorn, in proportion to the quality of the soil, whether privileged or not, and whether it consist of plough, pasture, or wood lands. Besides these, the taxes payable by the owners of mills, and of certain matriculated tithes, are also converted into hardcorn, at a computation varying with the degree of their productiveness. The taxes upon landed property constitute about one-third of the ordinary revenue of Denmark.

RUBRIC IV.—This Rubric contains the valuation of lands, tithes, and buildings, made in 1813, for the purpose of creating the fund required for the establishment of a national bank at Copenhagen; it having been made obligatory upon the holders of such property to advance six per cent on that valuation, or in default thereof to give security for, and to pay interest at the rate of six and a half per cent upon the sum thus imposed.

RUBRIC V.—All buildings in Denmark, according to law, must be insured in the general fire-office or "*brandkasse*," of which one exists for the towns, and one for the rural districts.

TABLE III.

RUBRICS I., II., III., IV., V., VI.—The three first classes of estates are principally owned by the nobility and gentry, but the proprietors of the fourth class, called "*selveiere*," or freeholders, are mostly persons rather belonging to the middle ranks of society. The fifth class embraces only those farms on long lease (*arvefæstegods*), whose occupants are authorised by law to dispose of, or mortgage, the property. Farms, although on long lease, but *not* alienable, have been placed in the sixth class.

FRANCIS C. MAC GREGOR, *Consul.*

Elsinore, June 30th, 1838.

DANISH WEST INDIA COLONIES.

BEFORE the promulgation of the following Ordinance, the trade between foreign countries and St. Croix was not sanctioned by any act of the Danish government. The inhabitants were at first allowed by the local authorities a limited quantity of sugar or molasses for provisions. Afterwards they were permitted to purchase one-half of the necessary supplies of food;—finally, they were allowed to purchase all the provisions from foreigners. In all other respects the trade of the island of St. Croix was confined to the direct importation and exportation to and from Denmark.

St. Thomas was, at the same time, opened as a free port for the trade of all countries; and, in consequence, it became the centre of an extensive trade. The duties upon imports and exports are moderate, not exceeding 1 per cent *ad valorem*, and all port charges do not amount to more than one shilling per ton.

The island of St. John has no port of entry. Its supplies are carried from St. Thomas, to which the produce of St. John is sent for exportation elsewhere.

ORDINANCE of the King of Denmark, for regulating the Trade and Navigation of the Island of St. Croix; dated Copenhagen, the 6th of June, 1833.

Section 1. All vessels, without exception, Danish or foreign, coming from Danish or foreign ports, will be admitted at St. Croix, and may discharge and re-load in the harbour of Christiansted, or in the roads of Fredericksted.

Section 2. The port-charges hitherto exacted under the heads of anchorage-fees, stamps, &c., are abolished; but the anchorage-dues will be levied on the full burden of the vessel, viz.:—

(*a*) Inwards:—

When the goods discharged amount to one-half of the tonnage of the vessel, or there-above, per commercial last, 48 skillings (2*s.* 3*d.*)

When the goods discharged amount to one-quarter, or less than one-half of the tonnage, per commercial last, 32 skillings.

When the goods discharged amount to less than one-quarter of the tonnage, 16 skillings.

(*b*) Outwards:—

In the same proportions, according to the quantity of goods loaded.

Vessels not breaking bulk are exempted from paying anchorage-dues, as also vessels belonging to the Danish islands, trading between St. Croix and the other Danish colonies. When the anchorage-dues have been paid at one place in the island, no addition can be exacted, except when the goods landed or

loaded on the same voyage, together with the goods previously landed or loaded, amount to the proportion subjecting the vessel to increased anchorage-dues.

At Christiansted, an addition of 50 per cent is exacted, for maintaining the quays, warping anchors, and sea-marks.

Section 3. All goods of Danish or foreign origin, coming from Danish or foreign ports, may be imported at Christiansted or Fredericksted.

Section 4. When part of the cargo of a vessel is intended to be landed, it will be required, notwithstanding that a specification of the whole cargo be delivered on entering, and a similar specification of the remainder or clearing out.

Section 5. The following exemptions and duties are fixed for the importation of goods.

(*a*) Free of duty:—

Indian corn and meal, rum puncheons, staves and head pieces, hoops for rum and sugar casks, nails for sugar casks, hooks, bills, utensils for sugar boiling, for distilling of rum, and for sugar mills, fire-proof bricks, mules, and asses.

All productions of this country, on having paid duty there, in vessels belonging to Denmark or the duchies, when loaded at a port where duties are paid, and accompanied by a certificate from the custom-office, proving the payment of the duty or the inland origin.

Provisions and fresh fruits, as yams, cassave, bananas, oranges, &c. the produce of the foreign West India Islands.

West India colonial produce, with the exception of coffee and tobacco, which are subjected to duty.

Furniture, when imported as the property of a person intending to settle at St. Croix.

(*b*) Subjected to a duty of five per cent:—

Other articles required for the use of the sugar plantations, such as what is else required for the food and clothing of the negroes, carts, saddlery and building materials.

Materials for repairing vessels.

Tradesmen's utensils.

Cattle and living animals, except mules and asses, which are free, and foreign horses which pay an increased duty.

Coffee and tobacco.

(*c*) Subjected to a duty of 12½ per cent.

All other articles not named under letters *a* and *b*, and foreign horses.

(*d*) To be imported on payment of half duties:—

All foreign goods in vessels belonging to Denmark or the duchies, from ports where duties are paid, accompanied by a certificate from the custom-house offi-

cers, and not having paid duty there. From the amount of the half duty, is to be deducted the transit duty paid on the exportation.

(*e*) A deduction on the import duty will be granted.

On all foreign goods having paid duty at St. Thomas, when accompanied by a certificate from the custom-office, showing the amount paid, which will be deducted from the import duty at St. Croix, when the clearance is not older than 14 days. The trade and navigation to St. Croix, from free ports in Denmark and the duchies, will not enjoy the advantages granted to the ports where duties are paid.

C.—*Concerning the Exportation of Goods.*

Section 6. Goods of all descriptions may be exported from Christiansted or Fredericksted at St. Croix, in Danish or foreign vessels, on the following conditions, and subject to the following duties:—

I.—Sugars produced at St. Croix or there imported.

(*a*) In vessels belonging to Denmark or the duchies.

To a port in Denmark or duchies, where duties are levied, at 5 per cent.

To a Danish free port, or to foreign ports, at 12½ per cent.

(*b*) In foreign vessels, in all cases, 12½ per cent.

(*c*) When sugars imported at St. Croix from St. Thomas or St. John, are re-exported, the duties there paid will be deducted.

II.—Rum or molasses produced at St. Croix, or there imported.

(*a*) In vessels belonging to Denmark or to the duchies.

To a port in Denmark or the duchies, where duties are levied, at 2½ per cent.

To a Danish free port, or to a foreign port, 5 per cent.

(*b*) In foreign vessels, in all cases, at 5 per cent.

(*c*) When rum or molasses, imported from St. Croix from St. Thomas or St. John, are re-exported, the duties there paid will be deducted.

III.—Goods of other descriptions in vessels of all nations.

(*a*) On coffee and tobacco exported to a Danish free port, or to a foreign port, four-fifths of the inward duty will be returned, and when exported to other ports in Denmark or the duchies, the full amount of inward duty will be returned against security to produce certificate from the port of discharge within six months.

(*b*) On all other West Indian colonial produce, imported free of duty, 1 per cent will be paid when exported to a Danish free port, or to foreign ports; and no duty will be paid when exported to other ports in Denmark or the duchies, on security being given to produce certificates from the port of discharge within six months.

(*c*) Goods of all other descriptions pay no export duty, whether they have been imported on or without paying duty.

D.—*General Regulations on the Importation or Exportation of Goods.*

Section 7. All goods sold by weight, whether free or subjected to duties, must be weighed on importation or exportation, and a certificate of the weight will immediately be granted. The weigh-money will be paid with two skillings per 100 lbs.

Section 8. The duties *ad valorem*, stipulated by the 5th and 6th Sections, will be levied according to the taxation approved by the West Indian government.

Section 9. In addition to the duties, one-tenth part of their amount will be levied as fees to the custom officers.

Section 10. The stamps hitherto required for certificates of all kinds, are abolished; and the duties on importation or exportation will accordingly not exceed what is stipulated by the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 9th Sections.

Section 11. Every owner or agent, whether a native or foreigner, may make his own declaration and clearance. Verbal declarations can be made out at the custom-house, and the within declarations be made out in the custom-house, for the signature of the parties, without expense to them.

Section 12. The custom offices will be open from 7 till 3 o'clock; but goods may be landed and loaded from 6 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening. Special declarations must be made previously, and be attested by the inspectors.

Section 13. When goods are landed or loaded without attestation from the inspector, or at other hours than stipulated, they are liable to confiscation.

Section 14. The present Ordinance will commence its effect on the 1st of October, in combination with the existing regulations, as far as they are not done away or altered by the present.

Foreign vessels are not permitted to trade with the Danish settlements in Greenland, Iceland, Faroe Islands, or with her factories at Tronquebar and Serampore. The small factories of Christiansborg and Frederiksborg, and a few ports on the coast of Guinea, belong to Denmark.

The importations from the Danish colonies into Denmark, are chiefly sugar and rum. Of the whole amount of sugar intended for consumption in Denmark, viz. from 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 lbs., about two-thirds consist of importations from Danish colonies; but as foreign sugars are admitted into the Danish West Indies, it is presumed that those sugars are chiefly of Cuba and Porto Rico growth. St. Thomas being a free port, it forms an entrepôt for sugar and rum; it exports about 15,000,000 lbs. of sugar to North America, and about 10,000,000 lbs. to Denmark. The Danish colonies export about 200,000 tierces of rum to Denmark, and about 400,000 tierces to North America.

COMMERCIAL TARIFFS

REGULATIONS

THE SEVERAL STATES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA,

TOGETHER WITH

THE COMMERCIAL TREATIES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

PART THE FOURTH.

FRANCE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of Her Majesty, April, 1842.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY CHARLES WHITING, BEAUFORT HOUSE, STRAND.

108272

TO THE

LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.

My Lords,

In obedience to Your Lordships' commands, I have continued the arrangement of the Customs Tariffs and Regulations, and the Monies, Weights, and Measures of Foreign Countries, together with the Commercial Treaties of Great Britain with those States; and the FOURTH of this Series I have now the honour to present to Your Lordships. It contains the several Treaties of Commerce and Navigation between England and France;—the French Customs Tariff of Import, Export, and Transit Duties;—the Customs, Port, and Quarantine Regulations, and the Monies, Weights, and Measures of that Kingdom, as well as various Statements relative to Trade, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Navigation.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords,

Your Lordships' most Obedient

Humble Servant,

JOHN MACGREGOR

Board of Trade, April 7th, 1842.

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N.B. Part 1, Austria; Part 2, Belgium; Part 3, Denmark, have been presented to both Houses of Parliament; and Part 5, which will comprise the Germanic Union of Customs, the Hanse Towns, Mecklenburg, Hanover, and Oldenburg, is in the Press.

IV. FRANCE.

COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION AND TARIFFS OF FRANCE.

RESOURCES OF FRANCE.

No country possesses within its boundaries greater natural advantages than France.

Although this highly-favoured kingdom has not equal maritime advantages, nor minerals so conveniently disposed, as those of England, yet her internal natural riches are greater; and in minerals and harbours she has pre-eminence over the other great powers of the continent.

In geographical position, France is happily situated; the sea and the Pyrenees bounding her on the west; the waters of the Mediterranean on the south; the Alps and the *Rhine* on the east; and Belgium forming her northern, and it is true, most accessible, and less marked, frontier.

The surface of France is, in general, a *level*, very moderately undulated. The borders near Spain, Switzerland, and the Rhine; the central mountains, or hills, of Auverne; and the ridge of Cevennes form the *exception*.

The Seine, Loire, Garonne, Rhine, Saône, and smaller rivers, open an extensive inland navigation, susceptible of very easy and great improvement: particularly requiring the general use of steamboats.

The Rhone has already been connected by a canal with the Rhine; and the Great Northern Canal opens a navigation from the Seine and Oise to the Scheldt. The rivers and seaports of France have now their navigation unlocked, and opened with each other, and with the rivers of Germany and Belgium, by means of eighty-six canals.

France has done but little in the formation of railroads. A very bad one extends from St. Etienne to Lyons; one from Paris to St. Germain, and two from Paris to Versailles, comprehend, with the exception of a few miles of branch-rails, the whole railroad communication of this extensive kingdom.

Arthur Young divides France into four irregular regions:—"In the first, the vine is not; in the second, the maize is not; in the third, the olive is not; in the fourth, or the southern, there are the olive, the mulberry, and the vine, with most useful grains and agricultural productions; in the third, are all but the olive; in the second, all but the olive and maize, or Indian corn; in the first, all but the olive, maize, and vine."

According to MM. Chaptal and Mentelle, the soil of France may be classified under seven heads, by including the departments in which each quality predominates. As far as my own observations enable me to judge, I consider the arrangement correct.

In the following statement, the prevailing lands are accordingly arranged.

Rich Arable and Pasture Lands.—Pas-de-Calais, Nord, Somme, Aisne, Seine-et-Marne, Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Eure, Eure-et-Loir, Seine-Inférieure, Vendée, Deux-Sèvres, Loiret, Oise, Bas-Rhin, Aude, Tarn, Lot, Garonne, and Hérault.

Heaths, Mossy and Barren Lands—Loire-Inférieure, Morbihan, Finistère, Côtes-du-Nord, Ille-et-Vilaine, Maine-et-Loire, Orne, Calvados, Manche, Lot-et-Garonne, Dordogne, Gironde, Arriège, Gers, Aveyron, Gard, Hautes et Basses Pyrénées, and Landes.

Chalky Lands.—Marne, Haute-Marne, Ardennes, Aube, Loir-et-Cher, Indre-et-Loir, Charente, Charente-Inférieure, and Vienne.

Gravelly Lands.—Nièvre and Allier.

Stony Lands.—Moselle, Vosges, Meurthe, Meuse, Haut-Rhin, Côte-d'or, Yonne, Haute-Saône, Doubs, Saône-et-Loire, Jura, Ain, Rhône, and Loire.

Mountainous and Hilly Lands.—Hautes et Basses-Alpes, Var, Bouches-du-Rhône, Vaucluse, Drôme, Isère, Corrèze, Lozère, Cantal, Puy-de-Dôme, Haute-Loire, and Ardèche.

Sandy.—Cher, Indre, Creuse, Haute-Vienne, Sarthe, and Mayenne.

Of the eighty-six departments of France, coal is found in forty-one; and iron is equally abundant. For steam navigation the former is, however, not conveniently disposed. Gold is found, but not in sufficient quantities to pay the labour of working. France has also mines of silver, copper, tin, manganese, cobalt, arsenic, nickel, bismuth, &c.; and great plenty of mineral salt.

Porphyry, marble, granite, slate, millstones, grindstones, freestone for building, fine porcelaine, clay, &c., are abundant.

Although the original forests of France have been nearly all levelled, yet the kingdom has a much greater proportion of good, and generally larger, timber than England; and were it not for the great quantity required annually for fuel, the growth of timber trees in France would be quite sufficient for all domestic purposes, unless it be fancy woods for furniture and cabinet work.

A great variety of fish frequent the western and Mediterranean coasts, and most fresh water fishes abound in the rivers.

The colonies of France, with the exception of the small islands of St. Pierre

and Miquelon, which are, however, of great value, and part of Algiers, are all important in regard to their tropical productions.

The natural resources of France enable her to be more independent of exterior productions than any other country; and not only to assume and maintain a more formidable military position, but also to recover sooner from the disasters of long wars than any other European power. In these respects Prussia and Austria most resemble France.

SEAPORTS OF FRANCE.

FIRST CLASS, 5, VIZ.

Hâvre, or the port of Paris; St. Mâlo; Nantes; Bordeaux, and Marseilles.

SECOND CLASS, 6, VIZ.

Cherbourg, Dunkirk, Granville, Lorient, Rochefort, and Toulon.

THIRD CLASS, 14, VIZ.

Dieppe, Rouen, St. Brieux, Adge, Brest, St. Servan, Calais, St. Valery, Vannes, Boulogne, Caen, Bayonne, Port-Vendre, and Cette.

FOURTH CLASS, 52, VIZ.

Gravelines, Abbeville, Fecamp, Honfleur, Dournanez, Harfleur, La Hogue, Aurigny, Conquet, Morlaix, Quimper, Pontrieux, Concarneau, Port Louis, Redon, Auray, Le Croisic, Paimpol, Bourgneuf, Rochefort, Sables d'Olonne, La Rochelle, Brouage, Lannion, Marennes, Royan, Paimbœuf, Pauillac, Blaye, and Libourne.

STATISTICS OF FRANCE.

SUPERFICIES AND POPULATION OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

KINGDOM AND COLONIES.	Kilom. Carrés.	English square miles.	Population.	Inhabitants to square mile
France, proper*	520,195	211,730	32,365,527	
Corsica, dependent* . . .	9,805	3,180	195,407	
Total	530,000	214,910	32,560,934	154½
COLONIES, &c.				
Regency of Algiers (Europeans) † .	—	—	4,021	
Martinique (Europeans) . .	7,538	2,874	13,000	
Guadaloupe, &c. (whites) . .	4,900	1,913	17,000	
Guyana	72,000	30,000	1,290	
Senegambia, &c. in Africa (whites)	—	—	1,000	
Isle of Bourbon (free) . .	2,531	1,126	30,000	
Pondichery, &c.	—	—	700	
Total European population .			32,627,945	

* Official returns of May, 1832. † Annuaire du Commerce Maritime de 1834.

POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

Years.	AUTHORITIES.	Population.	Years.	AUTHORITIES.	Population.
1754	According to Father Mirabeau	18,000,107	1799	According to M. de Depère	28,810,694
1772	——— Buffon	21,671,777	1815	After the Treaty of Peace	29,236,000
1772	——— Abbé d'Expilly.....	22,014,357	1820	Ditto	30,451,187
1785	——— Necker	24,676,000	1827	By Official Census.....	31,851,545
1787	By Official Census.....	24,800,000	1832	Ditto	32,560,934
1791	Under the Constituent Assembly...	26,363,074	1834	By Estimate.....	34,160,934
1798	According to M. de Prony	26,048,254			

The area of France in hectares	52,760,296
Ditto in English acres	130,401,127
Houses inhabited in 1832	6,642,416
Average number of inhabitants in each house for all France	5
Ditto ditto ditto for department of the Seine .	23
Marriages, per annum	270,215
Births, „	968,249
Deaths, „	809,768
Average increase per annum	160,000
Population on the 1st of January, 1842, calculating increase at this ratio	34,160,934

RECAPITULATION of the Official Returns of the Physical and Agricultural Surface of France. 1835.

Lands paying direct Taxes :—

	Hectares.	Square leagues.
Arable lands	25,559,151	12,939
Meadows	4,834,621	2,447
Vineyards	2,134,822	1,080
Forests	7,422,314	3,757
Orchards, nurseries and gardens	643,698	325
Osieries, willow and reed plots	64,489	32
Ponds, cattle and horse ponds, fens, & canals of irrigation	209,431	106
Wild pastures, barrens, heaths, &c.	7,799,672	3,948
Navigable canals	1,631	0
Grounds under divers cultivation	951,934	481
Grounds under buildings	241,842	122
Total paying direct taxes . .	49,863,609	25,243

Lands not paying direct Taxes :—

	Hectares.	Square leagues.
Post-roads, bye-roads, public places, streets, &c. . .	1,215,115	615
Rivers, lakes, and rivulets	454,365	230
Forests and domains, not productive	1,209,432	612
Cemeteries, churches, presbyteries, and public buildings	17,774	8
Total not paying direct taxes . .	2,896,688	1,466
Total superficies of France . . .	52,760,298	26,710

Buildings paying direct Taxes:—

	Square leagues.
Houses and other buildings, inhabited	6,642,416
Wind and water mills	82,575
Forges	4,412
Manufacturing establishments and workshops	38,030
Total	6,767,433

Total number of whole properties, or proprietors	10,896,682
Ditto of sub-divisions	123,360,338
Proprietors holding leases for ever	213,168
Ditto ditto life interests	38,305
Pensioners of state	154,875
Public employés, requiring security for fidelity	104,325
Ditto, exclusive of the army and navy, receiving salaries	627,830
Number of indigent persons	1,928,103
Operatives, or mere labourers, and not artisans, tradesmen, nor agriculturists	6,400,000

Population of Chief Towns by Census of 1827:—

Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
Paris	890,431	Rennes	29,377
Lyons	145,675	Nancy	29,122
Marseilles	115,943	Clermont-Ferrand	30,010
Bourdeaux	93,549	Versailles	29,794
Rouen	90,000	Troyes	25,585
Nantes	71,739	Montauban	25,466
Lille	69,860	Limoges	25,612
Toulouse	53,310	Avignon	31,180
Strasbourg	49,708	Arras	22,173
Metz	45,276	Poictiers	21,562
Amiens	42,032	Grenoble	22,149
Orleans	40,340	Besançon	28,795
Caen	39,161	Dijon	23,845
Hâvre	37,000	Tours	20,920
St. Etienne	40,000	Beauvais	12,865
Boulogne-sur-mer	24,000	Le Mans	19,477
La Rochelle	11,073	Moulins	14,525
Nismes	39,068	Chalons-sur-Marne	12,500
Montpellier	35,842	Chalons-sur-Saone	12,200
Angers	29,978	Carcassonne	17,250
Rochefort	13,248	Bourges	19,500
Granville	7,000	Calais	10,450
Bayonne	14,773	Dunkirk	25,000
Perpignan	16,733	Abbeville	19,162
Narbonne	10,792	Dieppe	17,500
Cette	10,200	St. Malo	40,000
Toulon	28,419	Brest	29,860
Antibes	5,565	Cherbourg	18,450
Port Vendre	2,000	Lorient	18,322

GOVERNMENTAL DIVISIONS.

FRANCE, before the revolution of 1789, was divided into *thirty-two provincial governments.* The kingdom was afterwards subdivided into *eighty-six departments,* and the whole formed into *military, administrative, financial, judicial, academical* and *ecclesiastical divisions.*

The administrative divisions, &c. of France, as centralised in the bureau of the Minister of Justice and Public Works are, *eighty-six departments,* containing (according to the returns of 1832):—

Hectares of land	52,760,298
Inhabitants	31,561,463
Persons enrolled as national guards	5,722,462
As contingent militia	80,005
Qualified as jurors	129,000
Enrolled to vote for the election of deputies	100,638
Members to represent the departments in the Chamber of Deputies	460

These departments have been subdivided into:—

363 arrondissemens,
2,835 cantons, and
37,021 communes.

Each department is under the administration of a *préfet;*
The arrondissemens are each under that of a *sous-préfet;*
The cantons, severally, under that of a superior *juge de paix;* and
The communes, under the administration of a *mayor and his assistants.*

MINISTER OF FINANCE.

THE department of this minister combines nearly the same attributions as those of the English Treasury, and of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. All matters relative to the receipt and expenditure of the revenue are within this minister's administration; and he brings forward the budget in the Chamber of Deputies as the Chancellor of the Exchequer does in the British House of Commons. The divisions of France with the provincial head-quarters, for the purpose of collecting the revenue, under the Minister of Finance, are, including also those of the administration of public works, classed as follows:—

CUSTOMS (DOUANES) AND PUBLIC WORKS.

FOUR DIVISIONS, ETC. VIZ :—

CUSTOM HOUSES. General Inspections and Directorships.	FORESTS. Conservations and Principal Towns.		BRIDGES AND MAIL ROADS, CHAUSSEES (1) Inspections and principal Towns.	MINES. (2) Inspections & principal Towns.
1st LILLE. Cherbourg, Rouen, Abbeville, Boulogne, Dunkirk, Valenciennes, Charleville.	1st. CLASS.	19th. Châlons.	1st. Paris.	1st. Paris.
2nd COLMAR. Thionville, Besançon, Strasbourg, Grenoble, Belley, Digne.	1st. Paris.	20th. Auxerre.	2nd. Lille.	1st, 2nd, 3rd, arrondissemens.
3rd MONTPELLIER. Toulon, Montpellier, Marseille, Perpignan, Saint-Gaudens.	2d. Rouen.	21st. Chaumont.	3rd. Châlons.	2nd. ABBEVILLE.
4th LA ROCHELLE. Bayonne, Bordeaux, La Rochelle, Nantes, Lorient, Brest, Saint-Malo.	3d. Dijon.	22nd. Vesoul.	4th. Strasbourg.	4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, arrondissemens.
	4th. Nancy.	23rd. Besançon.	5th. Besançon.	3rd. DIJON.
	5th. Strasbourg.	24th. Lons-le-Saul.	6th. Nevers.	8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, arrondissemens.
	6th. Colmar.	25th. Rennes.	7th. Lyon.	4th. ST.-ETIENNE.
	2nd CLASS.	26th. Nantes.	8th. Aix.	12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, arrondissemens.
	7th. Douai.	27th. Angoulême.	9th Carcassonne.	5th. MONTPELLIER.
	8th. Alençon.	28th. Poitiers.	10th. Bordeaux.	16th, 17th, 18th, arrondissemens.
	9th. Orléans.	29th. Bourges.	11th. Aurillac.	
	10th. Troyes.	30th. Clermont.	12th. La Rochelle.	
	11th. Epinal.	31st. Aurillac.	13th. Chartres.	
	12th. Mâcon.	32nd. Alby.	14th. Rennes.	
	13th. Moulins.	33rd. Bordeaux.	15th. Caen.	
	14th. Tolouse.	34th. Privas.		
	3rd. CLASS.	35th. Grenoble.		
	15th. Metz.	36th. Aix.		
	16th. Bar-le-Duc.	37th. Montpellier.		
	17th. Mezières.	38th. Carcassonne.		
	18th Lyon.	39th. Pau.		
		40th. Bastia.		
			(1) Fifteen divisionary inspectors; each principal town of the department is the residence of a chief ingénieur.	(2) The service of the mines are divided into five inspections and eighteen arrondissemens.

Each department has a royal treasurer, (Payeur du Trésor.)

The Department of the Minister of Finance is divided into the following Sections :—

1.—THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE FINANCE AND PUBLIC TREASURY.

		Francs.
	Minister's salary	80,000
6	Directors (each 20,000 fr.)	120,000
1	Central cashier	20,000
1	Ditto paymaster	15,000
4	Under directors (each 12,000 fr.)	48,000
105	Chiefs and under chiefs of bureau (4000 to 5000 fr.)	621,500
626	Clerks of all classes (1000 to 3600 fr.)	1,526,100
	Add to which indemnity for losses and responsibility to cashier and paymaster	24,000
	Total	2,454,600

2.—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OF REGISTRY AND DOMAINS.

1	Director general, salary	20,000
4	Under directors (12,000 to 15,000 fr)	54,000
47	Chiefs and under chiefs of bureau (4000 to 5000 fr.)	307,000
68	Clerks of all classes	157,300
	Total	2,454,600

3.—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OF FORESTS.

		Francs.
1	Director, salary	20,000
3	Sub-directors	36,000
7	Chiefs and under chiefs of bureau	44,000
35	Clerks	73,100
	Total	173,100

4.—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OF DOUANES OR CUSTOMS.

1	Director, salary	20,000
4	Sub-directors	48,000
25	Chiefs and under chiefs of bureau	145,500
73	Clerks	147,800
	Total	361,300

5.—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OF INDIRECT CONTRIBUTIONS.

1	Director, salary	20,000
3	Sub-directors	36,000
28	Chiefs and under chiefs of bureau	156,000
129	Clerks of all classes	298,600
	Total	510,600

6.—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE TOBACCO MANUFACTURES AND DUTIES.

	Francs.
1 Director	20,000
1 Sub-director	12,000
1 Chief book-keeper (*comptabilité*)	10,000
9 Chiefs and under chiefs of bureau	40,000
25 Clerks	66,000
Total	148,000

7. CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE POST OFFICE AND POSTS.

1 Director, salary	20,000
2 Sub-directors	24,000
24 Chiefs and under chiefs of bureau	135,000
110 Clerks	239,500
Total	418,500

8. CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OR THE LOTTERY.

1 Director, salary	20,000
1 Sub-director	12,000
10 Chiefs and under chiefs of bureau	54,500
91 Clerks	209,700
Total	296,200

9. COMMISSION OF COINS AND MEDALS.

1 President	18,000
1 Commissary general	10,000

LABORATORY OF ASSAY.

1 Director of assay	10,000
1 Inspector	7,000
2 Assayers	10,000
1 Aid assayer	2,500

BUREAU.

1 Chief	5,000
5 Commissioners	12,000
Total	74,500

13 Inspectors general of finance	144,000
12 Inspectors, 1st class	84,000
12 Do. 2nd class	60,000
12 Do. 3rd class	48,000
Total	336,000

300 Huissiers, messengers, office boys, servants, &c., employed in the minister's hotel, and in the nine central departments of finance—gross salaries	325,400
Indemnity for responsibility, &c...	60,000
Do. for night service (*postes*)	20,000
Total	80,000

RECAPITULATION—(*Central*).

1812 Employed, total salaries	5,716,500
Or sterling	£228,660

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MATERIEL ET DEPENSES).

	Francs.
These expenses include stationery, printing, furniture and repairs, fuel, lights, liveries for servants, allowances to orphans of clerks, servants, &c., all amounting to	812,600

To the central department may be added

THE COUR DES COMPTES,* OR AUDIT OFFICE.

This court has some affinity to the English Exchequer, as well as to the auditory of accounts. Its functionaries are:—1 President, 3 vice-presidents (15,000fr.), 1 procureur-général (25,000fr.), 18 master counsellors (12,000fr.), 1 greffier in chief (12,000fr.) 18 referendary counsellors, 1st class (5500fr.), and 62, 2nd class (2400fr.) The last 80 have also 148,000fr. among them for *preciput*, and recompense for special services. There are about 30 others employed as huissiers, messengers, and servants. Total salaries of 133 employés	965,800
Total contingent expenses of the Cour des comptes	158,200
Total	1,124,000

Administration of the Minister of Finance in the 85 departments, exclusive of the Seine, or central.

SERVICE DES MONNAIES, OR COINAGE;

This division belongs partially to the central administration, but the *départemental* expenses are thus separated by the Minister of Finance. The functionaries are:—13 commissaries (*du roi*), (4000 fr. each), 13 comptrollers of exchange 3000fr.), 13 comptrollers of coinage (2500fr.), and 125 other officers—gross salaries	194,600
Contingent expenses — charcoal, machinery, &c.	88,000
(Expenses, 1833, recoining ancient monies was 800,000fr. This must be considered transit).	
Total	282,600

* The *Cour des comptes* is divided for ordinary affairs, into three chambers; in each of which a vice-president sits. When the three are united into one court, the president holds the sittings. All public officers are bound to furnish this court with every information in their possession; and, in case of neglect or refusal, are proceeded against by the procureur-général. All matters of litigation relative to public accounts are decided in the *Cour des comptes*.

	Francs.
The annual cadestral official expenses in the departments, without stating the number of agents, amounts to	5,500,000

SERVICE DE LA TRESORERIE DEPARTEMENTALE.
TREASURY EXPENSES IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

Expenses of realising the funds in Paris and in the departments, and carriage, commissions, &c., &c.	2,786,000
Salaries of 86 receivers-general, fixed at 2000fr. each	1,176,000
Taxations or allowances to the receivers on direct and indirect taxes (*remises*); remissions or abolishments on divers revenues, and cutting of woods, *bonifications*, &c.	3,995,000
Salaries to 86 paymasters, at 740fr. each; and amount of expenses, indemnities for risk, &c., allowed them	980,000
Total treasury	8,937,000

DEPENSES DES EXERCISES CLOS.

This expenditure is somewhat in obscurity. The amount is	1,250,000

CONTRIBUTIONS DIRECTES.*

Salaries of 86 directors		424,500
Do. 85 inspectors		285,500
Do. 772 comptrollers		1,304,800
Total... 943		2,014,800
Contingent official expenses		1,930,200
Total		3,945,000
Remissions† to préceptors, receivers of taxes, &c. (The number of tax receivers, &c,. not named, said to be about 2000)		11,274,000
Total		15,219,000

ENREGISTREMENT, TIMBRE, ET DOMAINES.
REGISTRY (OR ENROLLING) STAMPS, AND STATE DOMAINS.

Salaries of 86 directors (10,500fr. each)		903,000
Do. 150 inspectors (5760fr. each)		865,000
Do. 300 verificators (3560fr. each)		1,067,500
Do. 86 register clerks		154,500
Total		2,990,000
2576 receivers—salaries, taxations, or remittances, &c.		5,400,000
Contingent expenses—fees, repairing state buildings, printing, engraving, stationery, prosecutions, &c.		886,800
Add Total		9,276,800

* This department receives taxes on land, windows, doors, patents, licences, &c.

† Chiefly allowances or indemnities.

	Francs.
Brought forward	9,276,800
Salaries of 110 persons employed in the general manufacturing of stamps in Paris	449,950
Of 86 stamp magazine keepers in the departments	165,600
75 employed as timbreurs and *tourne-feuilles*	64,200
Contingent expenses	391,200
Total	10,047,750

FORESTS.
Service administrative et de surveillance dans les départemens.

Salaries of 32 conservateurs (keepers), at 7000 fr. each; verificator general of surveys, 7000 fr.; 75 inspectors, 4000 fr. each; and 3662 sub-inspectors, guards, &c. (salaries 2,575,500 fr.); 9 professors of the forest school at Nancy (salaries 20,000 fr.) Gross salaries, including 100,000 fr. gratification *aux à pied*, &c. &c.	2,695,500
Contingent expenses	923,000
Total	3,618,500

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CUSTOMS (DOUANES).
Service administrative et de perception dans les départemens—personnel.

26 directors	247,000
84 resident inspectors of divisions	416,500
86 Do. sub do. do.	275,000
2,516 clerks, receivers, comptrollers of salt-works and duties, &c. &c.	3,815,650
Total	4,754,150

Active Service.

260 comptrollers and captains of brigade	538,400
41 lieutenants of horse brigades	54,900
133 chief lieutenants	168,800
339 lieutenants (*d'ordre*)	342,000
192 Preposés à cheval	227,200
2 commandants of brigades	2,500
2,434 lieutenants, sub-lieutenants, and preposés of brigades (*mobiles et ambulantes*)	1,683,450
4,890 lieutenants and sub-lieutenants of foot brigades	3,390,950
64 commandants and lieutenants (*d'embarcations*)	62,350
16,706 guards, magazine keepers, and other employés	10,285,648
Indemnities and gratifications to the employés of the administrative and active services	350,000
Total	21,860,348
Bounties for rents, indemnities, to wounded employés; fuel, light, uncondemned seizures, &c.	1,297,300
Total of Customs or Douanes	23,157,648

	Francs.
CONTRIBUTIONS INDIRECTES.	
(Taxes chiefly on articles of consumption—wine, spirits, tobacco, salt, powder, canals, duty on gold and silver, stamps, &c.)	
Salary of 85 directors of departments	741,300
Ditto 208 do. of arrondissements	934,000
Ditto 7443 comptrollers, inspectors, receivers, clerks, and auxiliaries (indemnities and allowances, &c. included)	15,833,900
	17,509,200
Contingent expenses for hire of buildings, carriage, stationery, fuel, offices expenses, sums paid to advocates, &c.....	4,576,800
Total	22,086,000
EXPLOITATION DES TABACS.	
DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE TOBACCO CROPS AND MANUFACTURES.	
(This, properly speaking, is similar to the powder manufactories: belongs to the indirect taxes, but from its extensive administration, is classed by the minister of finance under a distinct head.)	
Salaries of 338 inspectors, storekeepers, comptrollers, clerks, &c...	953,220
Indemnities to supernumeraries employed.....	6,780
Total salaries	960,000
Contingent expenses, including 14,500,000 fr. paid for the purchase of tobacco	19,953,000
Total	20,913,000
ADMINISTRATION OF THE POST-OFFICE, POST-HORSES, &c.	
Postes.	
Salaries of 43 heads of offices for the departments (at Paris)	185,500
Ditto 9 inspectors verificators ..	29,200
Ditto 12 directors	42,500
Ditto 85 inspectors in departments	231,000
Ditto 36 sub-inspectors..... ...	72,000
185	560,200
Ditto of 12,059 clerks, factors, &c. employed.....	7,103,750
Total.....	7,663,950
Expenses of transporting despatches, wages to postmasters, according to post horses, 500,000 fr.; to couriers, 852,535 fr.; postillions and aids, 146,200 fr.; packet-boat agents at Calais and Dover, 43,400 fr.; indemnity to postmasters for loss of horses and local difficulties, 130,000 fr.; packets from France to Mexico, 90,000 fr. &c.....	9,216,995
Contingent expenses of offices, stationary, &c.....	1,526,100
Total.....	18,407,045
ADMINISTRATION OF THE LOTTERY.	
Salaries of five chief inspectors, 25,000 fr.; 18 inspectors, 64,000 fr.; and 21 sub-inspectors, 45,000 fr.; total amount.....	134,000
Perceptions or allowances to receivers in all the offices.....	1,500,000
Total.....	1,634,000
Contingencies.....	167,675
Total.....	1,801,675
ADMINISTRATION OF THE SALT WORKS AND SALT MINES (OF THE EAST.)	
Salary of a commissary general, 12,000 fr.; and of two commissaries (particulier) 6,000 fr. each.	24,000
Contingent expenses.....	144,000
Total	168,000
There are under the heads of restitutions and *non valeurs*, on the direct taxes	29,041,820
Reimbursements on the indirect taxes	2,258,000
Restitutions of the product of confiscation, &c.....	2,812,000
Premiums on the exportation of goods	9,500,000
Discounts on salt duties.....	2,200,000
Total.....	45,811,820
The latter sum is put down (to balance his budget, by the minister of finance) to the account of the expenditure in his department, although, strictly speaking, it cannot be considered as such. Deducting which, the expenditure of the finance minister, in the central departmental administrations, will stand as follows:—	
Salaries of 60,607 employés.....	78,597,168
Contingent expenditure, allowances indemnities, exercises, &c.	106,255,970
Total in francs	184,853,138
Sterling	£7,394,125

REVENUE OF FRANCE.

THE general revenue of France (without including the local taxes of "*Octroi*," &c.) taking the annual average of the ten years, 1831 to 1840 inclusive, amounts to something above 1,000,000,000 francs, or £40,000,000 sterling.

The annual receipts for the last five years average nearly as follows:

1. *Direct Taxes*, viz.			
Land tax	Frs.250,000,000	=	£10,000,000
Personal and furniture tax	52,000,000	„	2,080,000
Door and window, do.	30,000,000	„	1,200,000
Patents and trade taxes	30,000,000	„	1,200,000
Domaines, registry, and stamps, and produce of woods cut down	225,000,000	„	9,000,000
	Frs.587,000,000	or	£23,480,000
2. *Indirect Taxes*, viz.			
Customs	Frs.120,000,000	=	£4,800,000
Salt monopoly	55,000,000	„	2,200,000
Spirits, wine, beer, tobacco, and gunpowder	180,000,000	„	7,200,000
3. *Divers Revenues*, viz.			
Post, lottery, &c.	78,000,000	„	3,120,000
Total	Frs.1,020,000,000	or	£40,800,000

EXPENDITURE.

THE average Expenditure for the last Five Years has rather exceeded the Income, ending 1839.

The average heads of expenditure were as follows.

1. Interest of public debt	Frs.220,000,000		
Ditto floating do.	10,000,000		
Annuities	5,250,000		
Interest of capital and securities	9,000,000		
	244,250,000	=	£9,770,000
2. Sinking fund.	45,000,000	„	1,800,000
Pensions	55,000,000	„	2,200,000
Civil List	13,000,000	„	520,000
Chambers of Peers and Deputies	1,400,000	„	56,000
Legion of Honour	2,675,000	„	107,000
	Frs.361,325,000	or	£14,453,000
Ministerial Budgets of Expenditure, viz.			
Minister of Justice and Public Worship	Frs.55,000,000	=	£2,200,000
„ of Foreign Affairs	7,500,000	„	300,000
„ of Public Instruction	12,500,000	„	500,000
„ of Interior and Public Works	125,000,000	„	5,000,000
„ of War	250,000,000	„	10,000,000
„ of Marine	75,000,000	„	3,000,000
„ of Finances	25,000,000	„	1,000,000
„ of Expenses of managing and collecting the Revenue	150,000,000	„	6,000,000
	Frs.1,061,325,000	or	£42,453,000

MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE.

THIS department was established under the restoration. Its attributions previously belonged chiefly to the departments of Finance and the Interior. It may be considered in France nearly what the Board of Trade is in England, but their respective attributions are in most respects dissimilar. By the Ordinance of the 6th of April, 1834, Art. II. states the attributions of the minister to be:—The framing and presenting of bills relating to the customs; the collecting and publishing of all statistical documents relating to commerce, agriculture, and industry; the investigation of claims and demands, in application of the laws on the customs for the protection of the commerce of France with foreign countries; the administration and organisation of the Chambers of Commerce and the Chambers of Arts and Manufactures; the formation and application of the regulations relating to the several *professions industrielles;* the granting of patents for inventions; the authorisation and statutes of anonymous societies, insurance companies, and savings-banks; the establishment of fairs and markets; the police of provisions; the lists of merchants and notables; the nomination of stock and commercial brokers, with the exception of the stock-brokers of Paris, who are to remain under the direction of the Minister of Finance; the composition and organisation of the councils of the *prudhommes;* the administration of weights and measures; the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers; the Ecole des Arts et Métiers; the *Bergeries* and Veterinary schools; the royal studs; the distribution of premiums in commerce, agriculture, and industry; the distribution of the premiums to the whale-fishers; the granting relief to colonists; the granting relief to sufferers from tempests and fires; the administration of the regulations for preserving the public health; the establishment of warm baths; the organisation and presidency of the Superior and Special Councils of Commerce, Agriculture, and Manufactures, and the Superior Board of Health.

TRIBUNALS OF COMMERCE.

THESE courts have been established to decide matters chiefly relative to trade and debts, in order to avoid expense and the delays of litigation; and the presidents and judges are chosen to serve as honorary, without emolument, and from among the most respectable and intelligent merchants in their respective towns. A president and two judges form a court: they sit every day (excepting on Sunday) throughout the year in Paris and in most of the trading and manufacturing towns. The clerks or *greffiers* alone are paid, and the whole expense of the *Tribunaux de Commerce,* does not, according to the finance accounts,

amount, for all France, to more than 175,000 francs (7000*l.* sterling). Nearly all commercial disputes are decided in these courts, and the equity of the decisions is generally admitted.

MINISTER OF MARINE AND COLONIES.

THE administration of the dock-yards, navy, and colonies of France, is centralised in the bureau of this minister, at Paris. The appointments, salaries, and contingent expenditure of the central department, are, according to the minister's budget for 1835, as follows:—

			Francs.
	Minister	Salary	80,000
1	Secretary-general	„	10,000
16	Employés (*chefs et commis*), clerks in the secretariats, and office of charts and records (*archives*), 1400 to 6000 francs	„	47,200
	FIRST DIRECTION.		
25	Employés, viz.—a director, member of the admiralty council, chiefs of division and bureaux, clerks, &c., 800 to 16,000 francs	„	100,900
	SECOND DIRECTION. (*Ports et Arsenals.*)		
40	Employés, from 500 to 16,000 francs	„	136,500
	THIRD DIRECTION. (*Colonies.*)		
44	Employés, from 1200 to 16,000 francs	„	142,500
	FOURTH DIVISION. (*Funds.*)		
27	Employés. 1200 to 6000 francs. (Cashier 5500 francs—220*l.*)	„	84,100
	FIFTH DIVISION. (*Subsistances.*)		
19	Employés, from 1000 to 14,000 francs	„	66,800
34	Gens de service, &c. &c.	„	37,200
	Contingent expenses of the offices, &c. in Paris, Versailles, &c.	„	183,000
207	Total in francs		888,200
	Or in sterling		£ 35,528

COMMERCIAL TREATIES BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

EXTRACT from TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP, between Great Britain and France. Signed at Utrecht, on the 31st of March and the 11th of April, 1713.

XIII*. The island called Newfoundland, with the adjacent islands, shall, from this time forward, belong of right wholly to Britain; and to that end the town

* See Article V. of the Treaty of Paris, 1763.

and fortress of Placentia, and whatever other places in the said island are in the possession of the French, shall be yielded and given up, within seven months from the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, or sooner if possible, by the Most Christian King, to those who have a commission from the Queen of Great Britain for that purpose. Nor shall the Most Christian King, his heirs and successors, at any time hereafter lay claim to any right to the said island and islands, or to any part of it or them. Moreover it shall not be lawful for the subjects of France to fortify any place in the said Island of Newfoundland, or to erect any buildings there, besides stages made of boards, and huts necessary and usual for drying of fish; or to resort to the said island, beyond the time necessary for fishing and drying of fish. But it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish, and to dry them on land, in that part only, and in no other besides that, of the said Island of Newfoundland, which stretches from the place called Cape Bonavista, to the northern point of the said island, and from thence running down by the western side, reaches as far as the place called Point Riche. But the island called Cape Breton, as also all others, both in the mouth of the river of St. Lawrence, and in the Gulph of the same name, shall hereafter belong of right to the French; and the Most Christian King shall have all manner of liberty to fortify any place or places there.

Done at Utrecht, 31st of March and 11th of April, 1713.

(Signed)	(Signed)
JOHN BRISTOL, C. P. S. (L.S.)	HUXELLES, (L.S.)
STRAFFORD, (L.S.)	MESNAGER, (L.S.)

EXTRACT from DEFINITIVE TREATY between Great Britain and France (and Spain). Signed at Paris, the 10th of February, 1763.

V.* The subjects of France shall have the liberty of fishing and drying on a part of the coasts of the Island of Newfoundland, such as it is specified in Article XIII. of the Treaty of Utrecht; which Article is renewed and confirmed by the present Treaty (except what relates to the Island of Cape Breton, as well as to the other islands and coasts in the mouth and in the Gulph of St. Lawrence). And His Britannic Majesty consents to leave to the subjects of the Most Christian King the liberty of fishing in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, on condition that the subjects of France do not exercise the said fishery but at the distance of three leagues from all the coasts belonging to Great Britain, as well those of the continent, as those of the island situated in the said Gulph of St. Lawrence. And as to what relates to the fishery on the coasts of the Island of

* See Article VI. of the Treaty of Versailles, 1783.

Cape Breton out of the said Gulph, the subjects of the Most Christian King shall not be permitted to exercise the said fishery, but at the distance of fifteen leagues from the coasts of the Island of Cape Breton; and the fishery on the coasts of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, and everywhere else out of the said Gulph, shall remain on the foot of former treaties.

VI. The King of Great Britain cedes the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in full right, to His Most Christian Majesty, to serve as a shelter to the French fishermen: and His said Most Christian Majesty engages not to fortify the said islands; to erect no buildings upon them, but merely for the convenience of the fishery; and to keep upon them a guard of fifty men only for the police.

Done at Paris the 10th of February, 1763.

(Signed) BEDFORD, C.P.S. (L.S.)

(Signed) CHOISEUL, DUC DE PRASLIN, (L.S.)
EL MARQ. DE GRIMALDI, (L.S.)

EXTRACT from DEFINITIVE TREATY between Great Britain and France. Signed at Versailles, the 3rd of September, 1783.*

(*Translation as laid before Parliament.*)

IV. His Majesty the King of Great Britain is maintained in his right to the Island of Newfoundland, and to the adjacent islands, as the whole were assured to him by the Thirteenth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht; excepting the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which are ceded in full right, by the present Treaty, to His Most Christian Majesty.

V. His Majesty the Most Christian King, in order to prevent the quarrels which have hitherto arisen between the two nations of England and France, consents to renounce the right of fishing, which belongs to him in virtue of the aforesaid Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, from Cape Bonavista to Cape St. John, situated on the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in fifty degrees North latitude; and His Majesty the King of Great Britain consents on his part, that the fishery assigned to the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty, beginning at the said Cape St. John, passing to the north, and descending by the western coast of the Island of Newfoundland, shall extend to the place called Cape Raye, situated in forty-seven degrees, fifty minutes north latitude. The French fishermen shall enjoy the fishery which is assigned to them by the present Article, as they had the right to enjoy that which was assigned to them by the Treaty of Utrecht.

* Renewed by Article XIII. of the Definitive Treaty of Paris, 1814.

VI. With regard to the fishery in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, the French shall continue to exercise it conformably to the Fifth Article of the Treaty of Paris.

Done at Versailles, the 3rd of September, 1783.

(Signed) MANCHESTER, (L.S.) (Signed) GRAVIER DE VERGENNES, (L.S.)

EXTRACT from the BRITISH DECLARATION. Signed at Versailles on the 3rd of September, 1783.

The King having entirely agreed with His Most Christian Majesty upon the Articles of the Definitive Treaty, will seek every means which shall not only ensure the execution thereof, with his accustomed good faith and punctuality, but will besides give, on his part, all possible efficacy to the principles which shall prevent even the least foundation of dispute for the future.

To this end, and in order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give cause for daily quarrels, His Britannic Majesty will take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting, in any manner, by their competition, the fishery of the French, during the temporary exercise of it which is granted to them, upon the coasts of the Island of Newfoundland; and he will, for this purpose, cause the fixed settlements which shall be formed there to be removed. His Britannic Majesty will give orders that the French fishermen be not incommoded in cutting the wood necessary for the repair of their scaffolds, huts, and fishing-vessels.

The Thirteenth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying on the fishery which has at all times been acknowledged, shall be the plan upon which the fishery shall be carried on there; it shall not be deviated from by either party; the French fishermen building only their scaffolds, confining themselves to the repair of their fishing-vessels, and not wintering there; the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, on their part, not molesting, in any manner, the French fishermen during their fishing, nor injuring their scaffolds during their absence.

The King of Great Britain, in ceding the Islands of St Pierre and Miquelon to France, regards them as ceded for the purpose of serving as a real shelter to the French fishermen, and in full confidence that these possessions will not become an object of jealousy between the two nations: and that the fishery between the said islands and that of Newfoundland, shall be limited to the middle of the channel.

Given at Versailles, the 3rd of September, 1783.

(Signed) MANCHESTER, (L.S.)

EXTRACT from the FRENCH COUNTER-DECLARATION. Signed at Versailles on the 3rd of September, 1783.

The principles which have guided the King in the whole course of the negotiations which preceded the re-establishment of peace, must have convinced the King of Great Britain that His Majesty has had no other design than to render it solid and lasting, by preventing as much as possible, in the four quarters of the world, every subject of discussion and quarrel. The King of Great Britain undoubtedly places too much confidence in the uprightness of His Majesty's intentions, not to rely upon his constant attention to prevent the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon from becoming an object of jealousy between the two nations.

As to the fishery on the coasts of Newfoundland, which has been the object of the new arrangements settled by the two Sovereigns upon this matter, it is sufficiently ascertained by the Fifth Article of the Treaty of Peace signed this day, and by the Declaration likewise delivered to-day, by His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: and His Majesty declares that he is fully satisfied on this head.

In regard to the fishery between the Island of Newfoundland, and those of St. Pierre and Miquelon, it is not to be carried on, by either party, but to the middle of the channel, and His Majesty will give the most positive orders that the French fishermen shall not go beyond this line. His Majesty is firmly persuaded that the King of Great Britain will give like orders to the English fishermen.

Given at Versailles, the 3rd of September, 1783.

(Signed) GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

EXTRACT from the CONVENTION between Great Britain and France. Signed at Paris on the 23rd of April, 1814.

I. All hostilities by land and sea are, and shall remain, suspended between the Allied Powers and France, that is to say:—for the land forces, as soon as the commanding officers of the French armies and fortified places shall have signified to the Allied troops opposed to them, that they have recognised the authority of the Lieutenant-general of the Kingdom of France; and in like manner upon the sea, and as far as regards maritime places and stations, as soon as the shipping and ports of the Kingdom of France, or those occupied by French forces, shall have manifested the same submission.

V. The fleets and ships of France shall remain in their respective situations; vessels only, charged with particular missions, shall be allowed to sail; but the

immediate effect of the present Act in respect to the French ports, shall be the raising of all blockade by land or sea, the liberty of fishing, that of the coasting trade, particularly of that which is necessary for supplying Paris with provisions, and the re-establishment of the relations of commerce conformably to the internal regulations of each country; and the immediate effect in respect to the interior, shall be the free provisioning of the cities, and the free passage of all means of military or commercial transport.

Done at Paris, the 23rd of April, in the year of our Lord, 1814.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.)

(Signed) LE PRINCE DE BENEVENT, (L.S.)

EXTRACT from the DEFINITIVE TREATY, between Great Britain and France. Signed at Paris on the 30th of May, 1814.*

V. The navigation of the Rhine, from the point where it becomes navigable unto the sea, and *vice versâ*, shall be free, so that it can be interdicted to no one:—and at the future Congress, attention shall be paid to the establishment of the principles according to which the duties to be raised by the states bordering on the Rhine may be regulated, in the mode the most impartial and the most favourable to the commerce of all nations.

VII. The Island of Malta and its dependencies shall belong in full right and sovereignty to His Britannic Majesty.

VIII. His Britannic Majesty, stipulating for himself and his Allies, engages to restore to His Most Christian Majesty, within the term which shall be hereafter fixed, the colonies, fisheries, factories, and establishments of every kind, which were possessed by France on the 1st of January, 1792, in the seas and on the continents of America, Africa, and Asia; with the exception, however, of the Islands of Tobago and St. Lucia, and of the Isle of France and its dependencies, especially Rodrigues and the Séchelles, which several colonies and possessions His Most Christian Majesty cedes in full right and sovereignty to His Britannic Majesty, and also the portion of St. Domingo ceded to France by the Treaty of Basle, and which His Most Christian Majesty restores in full right and sovereignty to His Catholic Majesty.

IX. His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, in virtue of the arrangements stipulated with the Allies, and in execution of the preceding Article, consents that the Island of Guadaloupe be restored to His Most Christian Majesty, and gives up all the rights he may have acquired over that island.

X. Her Most Faithful Majesty, in virtue of the arrangements stipulated with

* Confirmed by Article XI. of the Definitive Treaty of the 20th of November, 1815.

her Allies, and in execution of the 8th Article, engages to restore French Guyana, as it existed on the 1st of January, 1792, to His Most Christian Majesty, within the term hereafter fixed.

The renewal of the dispute which existed at that period on the subject of the frontier, being the effect of this stipulation, it is agreed that that dispute shall be terminated by a friendly arrangement between the two courts, under the mediation of His Britannic Majesty.

XI. The places and forts in those colonies and settlements, which, by virtue of the 8th, 9th, and 10th Articles, are to be restored to His Most Christian Majesty, shall be given up in the state in which they may be at the moment of the signature of the present Treaty.

XII. His Britannic Majesty guarantees to the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty, the same facilities, privileges, and protection, with respect to commerce and the security of their persons and property within the limits of the British Sovereignty on the continent of India, as are now or shall be granted to the most favoured nations.

His Most Christian Majesty, on his part, having nothing more at heart than the perpetual duration of peace between the two Crowns of England and of France, and wishing to do his utmost to avoid anything which might affect their mutual good understanding, engages not to erect any fortifications in the establishments which are to be restored to him within the limits of the British Sovereignty upon the continent of India, and only to place in those establishments the number of troops necessary for the maintenance of the police.

XIII. The French right of fishery upon the great bank of Newfoundland, upon the coasts of the island of that name, and of the adjacent islands in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, shall be replaced upon the footing in which it stood in 1792.

XIV. Those colonies, factories, and establishments, which are to be restored to His Most Christian Majesty by His Britannic Majesty or his Allies in the Northern Seas, or in the seas and on the continents of America and Africa, shall be given up within the three months, and those which are beyond the Cape of Good Hope, within the six months which follow the ratification of the present Treaty.

XV. Antwerp shall for the future be solely a commercial port.

XVI. The High Contracting Parties, desirous to bury in entire oblivion the dissentions which have agitated Europe, declare and promise that no individual, of whatever rank or condition he may be, in the countries restored and ceded by the present Treaty, shall be prosecuted, disturbed, or molested, in his person or property, under any pretext whatsoever, either on account of his conduct or political opinions, his attachment either to any of the Contracting Parties, or to any Government which has ceased to exist, or for any other reason, except for

debts contracted towards individuals, or acts posterior to the date of the present Treaty.

XVII. The native inhabitants and aliens, of whatever nation or condition they may be, in those countries which are to change Sovereigns, as well in virtue of the present Treaty as of the subsequent arrangements to which it may give rise, shall be allowed a period of six years, reckoning from the exchange of the ratifications, for the purpose of disposing of their property, if they think fit, whether it be acquired before or during the present war, and retiring to whatever country they may choose.

XVIII. The Allied Powers, desiring to offer His Most Christian Majesty a new proof of their anxiety to arrest, as far as in them lies, the bad consequences of the disastrous epoch fortunately terminated by the present peace, renounce all the sums which their governments claim from France, whether on account of contracts, supplies, or any other advances whatsoever to the French Government, during the different wars which have taken place since 1792.

His Most Christian Majesty, on his part, renounces every claim which he might bring forward against the Allied Powers on the same grounds. In execution of this Article, the High Contracting Parties engage reciprocally to deliver up all titles, obligations, and documents, which relate to the debts they may have mutually cancelled.

XIX. The French Government engages to liquidate and pay all debts it may be found to owe in countries beyond its own territory on account of contracts, or other formal engagements between individuals or private establishments and the French Authorities, as well for supplies as in satisfaction of legal engagements.

XXI. The debts, which in their origin were specially mortgaged upon the countries no longer belonging to France, or were contracted for the support of their internal administration, shall remain at the charge of the said countries. Such of those debts as have been converted into inscriptions in the great book of the public debt of France, shall accordingly be accounted for with the French Government after the 22nd of December, 1813.

The deeds of all those debts which have ben prepared for inscription, and have not yet been entered, shall be delivered to the Governments of the respective countries. The statement of all these debts shall be drawn up and settled by a joint commission.

XXII. The French Government shall remain charged with the reimbursement of all sums paid by the subjects of the said countries into the French coffers, whether under the denomination of surety, deposit, or consignment.

In like manner, all French subjects employed in the service of the said countries, who have paid sums under the denomination of surety, deposit, or consignment, into their respective territories, shall be faithfully reimbursed.

XXIII. The functionaries holding situations requiring securities, who are not charged with the expenditure of public money, shall be reimbursed at Paris, with the interests, by fifths and by the year, dating from the signature of the present Treaty. With respect to those who are accountable, this reimbursement shall commence, at the latest, six months after the presentation of their accounts, except only in cases of malversation. A copy of the last account shall be transmitted to the Government of their countries, to serve for their information and guidance.

XXIV. The judicial deposits and consignments upon the "*caisse d'amortissement*" in the execution of the law of 28 Nivose, year 13, (18th January, 1805), and which belong to the inhabitants of countries France ceases to possess, shall, within the space of one year from the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, be placed in the hands of the Authorities of the said countries, with the exception of those deposits and consignments interesting French subjects, which last will remain in the "*caisse d'amortissement,*" and will only be given up on the production of the vouchers, resulting from the decisions of competent authorities.

XXV. The funds deposited by the corporations and public establishments in the "*caisse de service,*" and in the "*caisse d'amortissement,*" or other "*caisse*" of the French Government, shall be reimbursed by fifths, payable from year to year, to commence from the date of the present Treaty; deducting the advances which have taken place, and subject to such regular charges as may have been brought forward against these funds by the creditors of the said corporations, and the said public establishments.

XXVI. From the first day of January, 1814, the French Government shall cease to be charged with the payment of pensions, civil, military, and ecclesiastical pensions for retirement, and allowances for reduction, to any individual who shall cease to be a French subject.

XXVII. National domains acquired for valuable considerations by French subjects in the late departments of Belgium, and of the left bank of the Rhine, and the Alps beyond the ancient limits of France, and which now cease to belong to her, shall be guaranteed to the purchasers.

XXVIII. The abolition of the "*droits d'Aubaine,*" "*de Détraction,*" and other duties of the same nature, in the countries which have been formerly incorporated, or which have reciprocally made that stipulation with France, shall be expressly maintained.

XXIX. The French Government engages to restore all bonds, and other deeds which may have been seized in the provinces occupied by the French armies or administrations; and in cases where such restitution cannot be effected, these bonds and deeds become and continue void.

XXXI. All archives, maps, plans, and documents whatever, belonging to the

ceded countries, or respecting their administration, shall be faithfully given up at the same time with the said countries; or if that should be impossible, within a period not exceeding six months after the cession of the countries themselves.

Done at Paris, the 30th of May, in the year of our Lord, 1814.

(Signed) (Signed)

CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.) LE PRINCE DE BENEVENT. (L.S.)
ABERDEEN, (L.S.)
CATHCART, (L.S.)
CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-Gen. (L.S.)

Additional Article.—His Most Christian Majesty concurring without reserve in the sentiments of His Britannic Majesty, with respect to a description of traffic repugnant to the principles of natural justice and of the enlightened age in which we live, engages to unite all his efforts to those of His Britannic Majesty, at the approaching Congress, to induce all the powers of Christendom to decree the abolition of the Slave Trade, so that the said trade shall cease universally, as it shall cease definitively, under any circumstances, on the part of the French Government, in the course of five years; and that, during the said period, no slave merchant shall import or sell slaves, except in the colonies of the State of which he is a subject.

Convention between Great Britain and France. Signed at London, the 7th of March, 1815.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

The trade in salt and opium throughout the British Sovereignty in India, having been subjected to certain regulations and restrictions, which, unless due provision be made, might occasion differences between the subjects and agents of His Britannic Majesty and those of His Most Christian Majesty; Their said Majesties have thought proper to conclude a Special Convention for the purpose of preventing such differences, and removing every cause of dispute between their respective subjects in that part of the world, and in this view have named their respective plenipotentiaries; who, after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles.

I. His Most Christian Majesty engages to let at farm to the British Government in India, the exclusive right to purchase at a fair and equitable price, to be regulated by that which the said Government shall have paid for salt in the dis-

tricts in the vicinity of the French possessions on the coast of Coromandel and Orissa respectively, the salt that may be manufactured in the said possessions, subject to a reservation of the quantity that the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty shall deem requisite for the domestic use and consumption of the inhabitants thereof; and upon the condition that the British Government shall deliver in Bengal, to the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, the quantity of salt that may be judged necessary for the consumption of the inhabitants of Chandernagore, reference being had to the population of the said settlement, such delivery to be made at the price which the British Government shall have paid for the said article.

II. In order to ascertain the prices as aforesaid, the official accounts of the charges incurred by the British Government, for the salt manufactured in the districts in the vicinity of the French settlements on the coasts of Coromandel and Orissa respectively, shall be open to the inspection of a Commissioner to be appointed for that purpose by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty in India; and the price to be paid by the British Government shall be settled according to an average to be taken every three years, of the charges as aforesaid, ascertained by the said official accounts, commencing with the three years preceding the date of the present Convention.

The price of salt at Chandernagore to be determined, in the same manner, by the charges incurred by the British Government for the salt manufactured in the districts nearest to the said settlement.

III. It is understood that the salt works in the possessions belonging to His Most Christian Majesty shall be and remain under the direction and administration of the Agents of His said Majesty.

IV. With a view to the effectual attainment of the objects in the contemplation of the High Contracting Parties, His Most Christian Majesty engages to establish in his possessions on the coasts of Coromandel and Orissa, and at Chandernagore in Bengal, nearly the same price for salt, as that at which it shall be sold by the British Government in the vicinity of each of the said possessions.

V. In consideration of the stipulations expressed in the preceding Articles, His Britannic Majesty engages that the sum of four lacs of sicca rupees shall be paid annually to the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, duly authorized, by equal quarterly instalments; such instalments to be paid at Calcutta or at Madras, ten days after the bills that may be drawn for the same by the said Agents shall have been presented to the Government of either of those Presidencies; it being agreed that the rent above stipulated shall commence from the 1st of October, 1814.

VI. With regard to the trade in opium, it is agreed between the High Contracting Parties, that at each of the periodical sales of that article, there shall be

reserved for the French Government, and delivered upon requisition duly made by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, or by the persons duly appointed by them, the number of chests so applied for; provided that such supply shall not exceed 300 chests in each year; and the price to be paid for the same shall be determined by the average rate at which opium shall have been sold at every such periodical sale: it being understood that if the quantity of opium applied for at any one time shall not be taken on account of the French Government by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, within the usual period of delivery, the quantity so applied for shall nevertheless be considered as so much in deduction of the 300 chests hereinbefore mentioned.

The requisitions of opium as aforesaid are to be addressed to the Governor General, at Calcutta, within thirty days after notice of the intended sale shall have been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

VII. In the event of any restriction being imposed upon the exportation of saltpetre, the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty shall nevertheless be allowed to export that article to the extent of 18,000 maunds.

VIII. His Most Christian Majesty, with the view of preserving the harmony subsisting between the two nations, having engaged by the twelfth Article of the Treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th of May, 1814, not to erect any fortifications in the establishments to be restored to him by the said Treaty, and to maintain no greater number of troops than may be necessary for the purposes of police; His Britannic Majesty on his part, in order to give every security to the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty residing in India, engages, if at any time there should arise between the High Contracting Parties any misunderstanding or rupture (which God forbid), not to consider or treat as prisoners of war those persons who belong to the civil establishments of His Most Christian Majesty in India, nor the officers, non-commissioned officers, or soldiers, who, according to the terms of the said Treaty, shall be necessary for the maintenance of the police in the said establishments, and to allow them to remain three months to settle their personal affairs, and also to grant them the necessary facilities and means of conveyance to France with their families and private property.

His Britannic Majesty further engages to permit the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty in India, to continue their residence and commerce so long as they shall conduct themselves peaceably, and shall do nothing contrary to the laws and regulations of the Government.

But in case their conduct should render them suspected, and the British Government should judge it necessary to order them to quit India, they shall be allowed the period of six months to retire with their effects and property to France, or to any other country they may choose.

At the same time it is to be understood, that this favour is not to be

extended to those who may act contrary to the laws and regulations of the British Government.

IX. All Europeans and others whosoever, against whom judicial proceedings shall be instituted within the limits of the said settlements or factories belonging to His Most Christian Majesty, for offences committed, or for debts contracted within the said limits, and who shall take refuge out of the same, shall be delivered up to the chiefs of the said settlements and factories; and all Europeans and others whosoever, against whom judicial proceedings as aforesaid shall be instituted, without the said limits, and who shall take refuge within the same, shall be delivered up by the chiefs of the said settlements and factories, upon demand being made of them by the British Government.

X. For the purpose of rendering this agreement permanent, the High Contracting Parties hereby engage, that no alteration shall be made in the conditions and stipulations in the foregoing Articles, without the mutual consent of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of His Most Christian Majesty.

Done at London, this 7th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1815.

(Signed) BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, (L.S.)

(Signed) LE COMTE DE LA CHATRE, (L.S.)

EXTRACT from DEFINITIVE TREATY between Great Britain and France. Signed at Paris, 20th November, 1815.

VII. In all countries which shall change Sovereigns, as well in virtue of the present Treaty, as of the arrangements which are to be made in consequence thereof, a period of six years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications shall be allowed to the inhabitants, natives, or foreigners, of whatever condition and nation they may be, to dispose of their property, if they should think fit so to do, and to retire to whatever country they may choose.

VIII. All the dispositions of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, relative to the countries ceded by that Treaty, shall equally apply to the several territories and districts ceded by the present Treaty.

XI. The Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, and the final Act of the Congress at Vienna, of the 9th of June, 1815, are confirmed, and shall be maintained in all such of their enactments which shall not have been modified by the Articles of the present Treaty.

Done at Paris, this 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1815.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.)
WELLINGTON, (L.S.)

(Signed) RICHELIEU, (L.S.)

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.—The High Contracting Powers, sincerely desiring to give effect to the measures on which they deliberated at the Congress of Vienna, relative to the complete and universal abolition of the Slave Trade, and having each, in their respective dominions, prohibited, without restriction, their colonies and subjects from taking any part whatever in this traffic, engage to renew conjointly their efforts, with the view of securing final success to those principles which they proclaimed in the Declaration of the 4th and 8th of February, 1815, and of concerting without loss of time, through their ministers at the Courts of London and of Paris, the most effectual measures for the entire and definitive abolition of a commerce so odious and so strongly condemned by the laws of religion and of nature.

Done at Paris, this 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1815.

(Signed)

CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.) RICHELIEU, (L.S.)

WELLINGTON, (L.S.)

CONVENTION (No. 7) between Great Britain and France. Signed at Paris, November 20th, 1815.

I. The subjects of His Britannic Majesty having claims upon the French Government, who, in contravention of the 2nd Article of the Treaty of Commerce of 1786,* and since the 1st of January, 1793, have suffered on that account, by the confiscations or sequestrations decreed in France, shall, in conformity to the Fourth Additional Article of the Treaty of Paris of the year 1814, themselves, their heirs or assigns, subjects of His Britannic Majesty, be indemnified and paid, when their claims shall have been admitted as legitimate, and

* *Extract from the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between Great Britain and France. Signed at Versailles, 26th of September,* 1786.

II. For the future security of commerce and friendship between the subjects of their said Majesties, and to the end that this good correspondence may be preserved from all interruption and disturbance, it is concluded and agreed, that if at any time there should arise any misunderstanding, breach of friendship or rupture between the crowns of their Majesties, which God forbid! (which rupture shall not be deemed to exist until the recalling or sending home of the respective ambassadors and ministers) the subjects of each of the two parties residing in the dominions of the other, shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their trade therein, without any manner of disturbance, so long as they behave peaceably, and commit no offence against the laws and ordinances: and in case their conduct should render them suspected, and the respective governments should be obliged to order them to remove, the term of twelve months shall be allowed them for that purpose, in order that they may remove, with their effects and property, whether entrusted to individuals or to the state. At the same time it is to be understood that this favour is not to be extended to those who shall act contrary to the established laws.

when the amount of them shall have been ascertained, according to the forms and under the conditions hereafter stipulated.

SLAVE TRADE.

ORDINANCE OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

We have decreed and do decree as follows:—

I. When the Commission established by our Ordinance of the 22nd of December, 1819, shall determine that there are grounds for proceeding before the Tribunals for a crime committed in respect of the Slave Trade, and that a captain of a ship of long voyage is implicated in the prosecution, our Minister of Marine shall immediately prohibit the said captain from embarking for any destination beyond sea, and shall continue the prohibition until judgment shall have been pronounced.

The prohibitions against embarking, which have been already pronounced by our Minister, Secretary of State of the Marine and Colonies, in the cases mentioned in the preceding paragraph, are hereby confirmed.

II. When the decisions shall have been finally pronounced, they shall be carried into effect by our Minister, Secretary of State of the Marine and Colonies, in conformity with the contents of the judgments and decrees, whether it be to remove the prohibition, or definitively to interdict the captain.

III. Our Minister, Secretary of State of the Marine and Colonies, is charged with the execution of the present Ordinance, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

Given in our Palace of the Tuileries, the 13th of August, 1823, and of our reign the 29th.

By the King, LOUIS.

The Peer of France, Minister, Secretary of State of the Marine and Colonies,

MARQUIS DE CLERMONT-TONNERRE.

CONVENTION of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and France. Signed at London, January the 26th, 1826.

In the Name of the Most Holy Trinity.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, on the other part, being equally animated by the desire of facilitating the commercial inter-

course between their respective subjects; and being persuaded that nothing can more contribute to the fulfilment of their mutual wishes in this respect, than to simplify and equalize the regulations which are now in force relative to the navigation of both kingdoms, by the reciprocal abrogation of all discriminating duties levied upon the vessels of either of the two nations in the ports of the other, whether under the head of duties of tonnage, harbour, light-house, pilotage, and others of the same description, or in the shape of increased duties upon goods on account of their being imported or exported in other than national vessels:—have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Convention for this purpose, that is to say:—

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable George Canning, a Member of His said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, and His said Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Right Honourable William Huskisson, a Member of his said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, President of the Committee of Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations, and Treasurer of His said Majesty's Navy:—

And His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, the Prince Jules, Count de Polignac, a Peer of France, Maréchal-de-Camp of His Most Christian Majesty's Forces, and his Ambassador at the Court of His Britannic Majesty, &c.—

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

I. From and after the 5th of April of the present year, French vessels coming from or departing for the ports of France, or, if in ballast, coming from or departing for any place, shall not be subject, in the ports of the United Kingdom, either on entering into, or departing from the same, to any higher duties of tonnage, harbour, light-house, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, than those to which British vessels, in respect of the same voyages, are or may be subject, on entering into or departing from such ports; and reciprocally, from and after the same period, British vessels coming from or departing for the ports of the United Kingdom, or, if in ballast, coming from or departing for any place, shall not be subject, in the ports of France, either on entering into or departing from the same, to any higher duties of tonnage, harbour, light-house, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, than those to which French vessels, in respect of the same voyages, are or may be subject, on entering into or departing from such ports; whether such duties are collected separately, or are consolidated in one

and the same duty;—His Most Christian Majesty reserving to himself to regulate the amount of such duty or duties in France, according to the rate at which they are or may be established in the United Kingdom: at the same time, with the view of diminishing the burthens imposed upon the navigation of the two Countries, His Most Christian Majesty will always be disposed to reduce the amount of the said burthens in France, in proportion to any reduction which may hereafter be made of those now levied in the ports of the United Kingdom.

II. Goods, wares, and merchandize, which can or may be legally imported into the ports of the United Kingdom from the ports of France, if so imported in French vessels, shall be subject to no higher duties than if imported in British vessels, and reciprocally, goods, wares, and merchandize, which can or may be legally imported into the ports of France, from the ports of the United Kingdom, if so imported in British vessels, shall be subject to no higher duties than if imported in French vessels. The produce of Asia, Africa, and America, not being allowed to be imported from the said countries, nor from any other, in French vessels, nor from France in French, British, or any other vessels, into the ports of the United Kingdom for home consumption, but only for warehousing and re-exportation, His Most Christian Majesty reserves to himself to direct that, in like manner, the produce of Asia, Africa, and America, shall not be imported from the said countries, nor from any other, in British vessels, nor from the United Kingdom, in British, French, or any other vessels, into the ports of France, for the consumption of that Kingdom, but only for warehousing and re-exportation.

With regard to the productions of the countries of Europe, it is understood between the High Contracting Parties, that such productions shall not be imported in British ships into France, for the consumption of that Kingdom, unless such ships shall have been laden therewith in some port of the United Kingdom; and that his Britannic Majesty may adopt, if he shall think fit, some corresponding restrictive measure with regard to the productions of the countries of Europe imported into the ports of the United Kingdom in French vessels: the High Contracting Parties reserving, however, to themselves the power of making, by mutual consent, such relaxations in the strict execution of the present Article, as they may think useful to the respective interests of the two countries, upon the principle of mutual concessions, affording each to the other reciprocal or equivalent advantages.

III. All goods, wares, and merchandize, which can or may be legally exported from the ports of either of the two countries, shall, on their export, pay the same duties of exportation, whether the exportation of such goods, wares, and merchandize, be made in British or in French vessels, provided the said vessels proceed, respectively, direct from the ports of the one country, to those

of the other. And all the said goods, wares, and merchandize, so exported in British or French vessels, shall be reciprocally entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and other allowances of the same nature, which are granted by the regulations of each country respectively.

IV. It is mutually agreed between the High Contracting Parties, that in the intercourse of navigation between their two countries, the vessels of any third power shall in no case obtain more favourable conditions than those stipulated in the present Convention, in favour of British and French vessels.

V. The fishing-boats of either of the two countries, which may be forced by stress of weather to seek shelter in the ports, or on the coast of the other country, shall not be subject to any duties or port charges, of any description whatsoever; provided the said boats, when so driven in by stress of weather, shall not discharge or receive on board any cargo, or portion of cargo, in the ports or on the parts of the coast where they shall have sought shelter.

VI. It is agreed, that the provisions of the present Convention between the High Contracting Parties, shall be reciprocally extended and in force, in all the possessions subject to their respective dominion in Europe.

VII. The present Convention shall be in force for the term of ten years from the 5th of April of the present year; and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate its operation; each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years: and it is agreed between them, that, at the end of the twelve months' extension agreed to on both sides, this Convention, and all the stipulations thereof, shall altogether cease and determine.

VIII. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London, within the space of one month, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1826.

(Signed)

(L.S.) GEORGE CANNING. (L.S.) LE PRINCE DE POLIGNAC.

(L.S.) WILLIAM HUSKISSON.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.—I. From and after the 1st of October of the present year, French vessels shall be allowed to sail from any port whatever of the countries under the dominion of His Most Christian Majesty, to all the colonies of the United Kingdom, (except those possessed by the East India Company), and to import into the said colonies all kinds of merchandize, (being

productions the growth or manufacture of France, or of any country under the dominion of France) with the exception of such as are prohibited to be imported into the said colonies, or are permitted to be imported only from countries under the British dominion: and the said French vessels, as well as the merchandize imported in the same, shall not be subject, in the colonies of the United Kingdom, to other or higher duties than those to which British vessels may be subject, on importing the same merchandize from any foreign country, or which are imposed upon the merchandize itself.

The same facilities shall be granted reciprocally in the colonies of France, with regard to the importation in British vessels of all kinds of merchandize, being productions the growth and manufacture of the United Kingdom, (or of any country under the British dominion) with the exception of such as are prohibited to be imported into the said colonies, or are permitted to be imported only from countries under the dominion of France. And whereas all goods, the produce of any foreign country may now be imported into the colonies of the United Kingdom, in the ships of that country, with the exception of a limited list of specified articles, which can only be imported into the said colonies in British ships, His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom reserves to himself the power of adding to the said list of excepted articles any other the produce of the French dominions, the addition whereof may appear to His Majesty to be necessary for placing the commerce and navigation to be permitted to the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties with the colonies of the other, upon a footing of fair reciprocity.

II. From and after the same period, French vessels shall be allowed to export from all the colonies of the United Kingdom, (except those possessed by the East India Company) all kinds of merchandize, which are not prohibited to be exported from such colonies in vessels other than those of Great Britain; and the said vessels, as well as the merchandize exported in the same, shall not be subject to other or higher duties than those to which British vessels may be subject, on exporting the said merchandize, or which are imposed upon the merchandize itself; and they shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and other allowances of the same nature, to which British vessels would be entitled on such exportation.

The same facilities and privileges shall be granted reciprocally in all the colonies of France, for the exportation in British vessels of all kinds of merchandize which are not prohibited to be exported from such colonies in vessels other than those of France.

These two Additional Articles shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted word for word, in the Convention signed this day. They shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1826.

(Signed.)

(L.S.) GEORGE CANNING. (L.S.) LE PRINCE DE POLIGNAC.

(L.S.) WILLIAM HUSKISSON.

ORDINANCE OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

CHARLES, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre;

Having seen the Convention concluded and signed between us and His Britannic Majesty, the 26th of January, of the present year;

Being desirous of assuring, in all that does not already result from the French regulations respecting navigation in general, the fulfilment of the conditions of reciprocity stipulated in the said Convention in respect of British navigation;

On the report of the President of our Council of Ministers, the Minister and Secretary of State of the Finances;

Our Superior Council of Commerce and Colonies having been heard:

We have decreed, and do decree, as follows:—

I. From the 5th of April next, British vessels arriving in the Ports of France, with or without a cargo, from the ports of the United Kingdom of England and Ireland, and from the possessions of the said Kingdom in Europe, and French vessels returning from the Ports of the United Kingdom or of its possessions in Europe, shall pay the same tonnage duty, which, until it be ordered otherwise, shall not exceed the duty at present levied upon all foreign vessels entering the ports of France.

British vessels coming from the ports of the United Kingdom, or its possessions in Europe, shall not pay any duties of pilotage, harbour, quarantine, or other analogous duties, beyond those charged upon French vessels.

II. From the same date, all merchandize and articles of commerce, which can or may be legally imported from the ports of the United Kingdom and of its possessions in Europe, for consumption in our Kingdom, shall not pay, on their importation in British vessels, more than the same duties which are or may be levied upon the same merchandize and articles of commerce on their importation in French vessels.

III. The products of Asia, Africa, and America, imported from any country whatever in British vessels, or shipped on board French or other vessels in a port of the British dominions in Europe, shall not, from the 5th of April next, be ad-

mitted in France for consumption in our Kingdom, but only for deposit and re-exportation.

The same regulation is applicable to the products of other countries in Europe, as well as to those of the United Kingdom and its possessions, when they shall be imported in British vessels, coming from a port not belonging to the United Kingdom or its possessions in Europe.

IV. Fishing-boats belonging to the United Kingdom or its possessions in Europe, shall be exempted from all navigation duties, when forced by stress of weather to seek refuge in the ports or on the coasts of France, provided that they have not effected any landing or shipment of goods.

V. The President of our Council of Ministers, the Minister Secretary of State of the Department of Finance, is charged with the execution of the present Ordinance, which shall be inserted in the Bulletin of the Laws.

Given in our Palace of the Tuilleries, the 8th of February, in the year of our Lord 1826, and of the 2nd of our reign.

By the King, CHARLES.

The President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister, Secretary of State of the Finances. JH. DE VILLELE.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, repealing certain Tonnage Duties on French Vessels. At the Court at Carlton House, the 3rd of May, 1826. Present, The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas His Majesty was pleased, by his Order in Council, bearing date the 10th of March, 1824, to order, that from and after the date of the said Order, there should be charged on all French vessels which should enter any of the ports of the United Kingdom a duty of 3*s.* 6*d.* per ton, such duty to be levied collected, recovered, and applied in such and the like manner as any duties of customs are now by law levied, recovered, and applied: and whereas a Convention of Commerce between His Majesty and the Most Christian King was signed at London, on the 26th of January last, in which Convention it is stipulated, that from and after the 5th day of April last, British vessels entering into or departing from the ports of France, shall not be subject to any higher tonnage or other duties than are levied on French vessels; His Majesty is thereupon pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the 5th day of April last, the said Order of the 10th of March, 1824, be and the same is hereby revoked accordingly:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

JAS. BULLER.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, granting to French Vessels certain Privileges of Trading with the British Possessions in the West Indies and America, at the Court at Carlton House, the 1st of June, 1826. Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by a certain Act of Parliament passed in the sixth year of the reign of His present Majesty (Cap. 114), intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," after reciting that "By the law of navigation, foreign ships are permitted to import into any of the British possessions abroad, from the countries to which they belong, goods, the produce of those countries, and to export goods from such possessions, to be carried to any foreign country whatever; and that it is expedient that such permission should be subject to certain conditions;" it is enacted, "That the privileges thereby granted to foreign ships shall be limited to the ships of those countries which, having colonial possessions, shall grant the like privileges of trading with those possessions to British ships; unless His Majesty, by his Order in Council, shall in any case deem it expedient to grant the whole, or any, of such privileges to the ships of any foreign country, although the conditions aforesaid shall not, in all respects, be fulfilled by such foreign country." And whereas the conditions mentioned and referred to in and by the said Act of Parliament, have not in all respects been fulfilled by the Government of France; but nevertheless His Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, doth deem it expedient to grant certain of the privileges aforesaid to the ships of France; His Majesty doth therefore, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authority in him vested by the said Act of Parliament, declare and grant, that it shall and may be lawful for French ships to import into any of the British possessions in the West Indies and America, from the dominions of His Most Christian Majesty, such goods being the produce of those dominions as are mentioned and enumerated in the Table subjoined to this present Order, and to export goods from such British possessions, to be carried to any foreign country whatever:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

JAS. BULLER.

Table referred to in the preceding Order:—

Wheat, flour, biscuit, bread, meal, peas, beans, rye, callavances, oats, barley, Indian corn, rice, shingles, red oak staves or headings, white oak staves or headings, wood, lumber, wood-hoops, live stock, hay and straw, coin and bullion, diamonds, salt, fruit and vegetables fresh, cotton wool.

All articles subject, on importation, to a duty *ad valorem*, and on which articles the amount of such duty shall not, at the time of importation, exceed £7 10*s*. for every £100 of the value of the same.

TREATY between Great Britain and France, relative to the Communication by Post between the two Kingdoms. London, the 14th of June, 1833.

The Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the General Administration of Posts in France, being desirous to improve the communication between the two countries, and to maintain the good understanding which exists between the governments and the people of the two States.

We, Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, Earl of March, Duke of Lennox in Scotland, and Aubigny in France, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Postmaster-General of the Posts of His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, furnished with powers by His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, dated Brighthelmstone, the 12th of November, 1832, on the one part;

And We, Joseph Xavier Antoine Conte, Director of the Administration and President of the Council of Posts, Knight of the Order of the Legion of Honour, furnished with powers by His Majesty the King of the French, dated Paris, the 6th of September, 1832, on the other part;

Having communicated our respective powers, have agreed as follows:

I. There shall be a regular and efficient communication by post between Dover and Calais six days in every week, at the least, for the conveyance of the mails. Each office shall transport its own mails and despatches to the frontier of the corresponding office.

II. The Postmaster-General shall despatch an English packet boat from Dover every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, (weather permitting,) with the mails and despatches from the United Kingdom for France, and for countries beyond France, which shall be delivered to the Director of the Posts at Calais.

The Administration of Posts in France shall expedite a French packet from Calais (weather permitting) every Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, with the mails and despatches from France, and countries beyond France, for the United Kingdom, its colonies and dependencies, which shall be delivered to the agent of the Postmaster-General at Dover.

III. If either of the two offices should think proper to send a packet with or without a mail, on the seventh day of the week, it shall be at liberty so to do.

IV. The Postmaster-General engages to deliver the mails to the Director of

Posts at Calais, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in ordinary weather, or as soon as possible after that hour.

The Administration of the French Posts engages to deliver its letters to the agent of the Postmaster-General at Dover, at ten o'clock in the evening, in ordinary weather, or as soon after that hour as possible. After the arrival of the packets at Dover and Calais, the correspondence shall be forwarded to its destination by the first and most expeditious means of conveyance at the disposition of the two offices respectively.

V. The packet-boats to be employed by the two offices for the conveyance of the correspondence, shall be steamboats of sufficient dimensions and power of machinery for the service; they shall be national vessels, *bonâ fide* the property of the State. They shall be considered and treated in the ports of the two countries as vessels of war, and entitled to all the consideration and privileges which the interest and general importance of their functions demand, and shall not be detached from their specific duty of the conveyance of mails and despatches by any authority whatever, or be subject to order of seizure, embargo, or *arrêt de prince*.

VI. The packet-boats of the two offices shall be at liberty to take on board, as well at Dover as at Calais, all passengers, of whatsoever nation they may be, to convey them with their personal baggage and effects from Dover to Calais, and from Calais to Dover, on condition that the captains observe the regulations of the respective Governments relative to the arrival and departure of travellers; but they shall be prohibited from conveying goods or merchandize on freight.

VII. The captains of the packets of the respective offices, or the persons in charge of the mails, shall, on their arrival, deliver to the corresponding office a bill, which shall specify the delivery to them of the bag or bags, closed and sealed, and shall bring back an acknowledgment of their safe transmission, from the office by which they have been received.

VIII. The captains shall, in all practicable cases, proceed direct to their respective destinations, and if compelled by unavoidable circumstances to make any other port than Dover or Calais, it will be upon their own responsibility, and subject to such investigation as either of the offices may deem it advisable to institute to obtain a justification of the proceeding. If they should make any other than their destined port, the office of the country in which the mail shall be so landed shall engage to forward them, without delay, to their destination.

IX. The captains of the two offices are prohibited from taking charge of any letter not included in their mail bag, excepting always the despatches of their respective Governments. They shall be careful that no letters are fraudulently conveyed by their crews or by passengers, and they shall make known to the proper party any such breach which may be committed.

X. The British packet-boats shall pay on their entry and departure from the port of Calais, or any other port of the Kingdom of France, all navigation dues

and port charges, such as they now are, or shall hereafter be established by the laws or regulations of the kingdom; and, reciprocally, the French packet-boats shall pay on their entry and departure from Dover, or any other port of Great Britain, all the navigation dues and port charges now existing, or hereafter to be established, by the laws or regulations of the United Kingdom.

As tonnage dues are established in Great Britain only to counterbalance the duties to which English vessels are subject in the Pas de Calais; in order to equalise the disbursements and establish a balance in this respect between the two offices, the French office will pay to the English office, as compensation, a sum for every passage, equal to that which an English packet-boat of the same tonnage as the French packets would be liable to pay at Calais.

The dues will be paid at Calais by the Director of Posts of that town for the English office, and in any port of the kingdom by the English captains, who shall be reimbursed by the Director of Posts at Calais; and the dues at Dover shall be paid by the agent of the packet-boats of the English mail for the French office, and in any other port by the French captains, who shall be reimbursed by the said agent; and in case the tonnage of the English packet-boats shall exceed that of the French packet-boats, or the tonnage of the French packet-boats shall exceed that of the English packet-boats, the amount of such excess shall be paid by the office to which such packet of greater tonnage shall belong. The accounts relative to these duties shall be regulated quarterly.

In the event of the English packets being exempted at any future period from either the whole or a part of the tonnage dues, or port charges, in France, the French post-office shall be exonerated to the like extent from the compensation or payment to the British office, on account of the French packets, now payable in virtue of this Article.

XI. The letters from France destined for the English islands of Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney, may, on account of the great proximity of the western coasts of France, be forwarded, at the desire of the senders, to one of the French offices at St. Malo, Cherbourg, or Granville, or continue to be sent by way of Calais and London.

XII. If hereafter, and with mutual consent, the two offices should deem it advantageous to establish one or several supplementary communications between Great Britain and France, by other points of egress than Dover and Calais, these communications may be established without altering in any way the stipulations agreed upon in the present Treaty.

XIII. In case of war between the two nations, the mail packet-boats of the two offices shall continue their navigation without impediment or molestation, until a notification on the part of one of the two Governments, that their services are to be discontinued; in which case they shall be permitted to return freely and under special protection to their respective ports.

XIV. The stipulations of any former Treaties between the two offices, as far as regards the conveyance of the mails across the channel, are hereby annulled whensoever they may be in any degree contrary to the provisions and meaning of the present Convention.

XV. The French steam-packets, according to the stipulations of the Fifth Article, shall be brought into operation by the 1st of January next, at the latest, and as much sooner as possible.

Until they can be completed, and as soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, a provisional arrangement shall be made for the performance of the service, six times a week, by the best means in the power of the French administration, and by steam vessels not less than four times in each week.

XVI. The present Convention is for an indefinite period, and shall be in force from the 1st of July next, or as soon as possible after the ratifications shall have been exchanged, which shall be within two months from this date, or earlier, if possible.

If the course of events should render any modifications desirable in any of the Articles, the two offices shall endeavour by all means in their power to arrange them amicably; but in case of difference, none of the Articles of the present Convention shall be annulled, or invalidated, by either of the contracting parties, without giving six months' previous notice, during which time the Convention shall continue to have its full and clear execution, without prejudice to the regulating and balancing the accounts between the two offices, after the expiration of the said six months.

XVII. Three copies shall be transcribed of the present Treaty; two whereof, the one in English, the other in French, shall remain with the Postmaster-General of Great Britain, and the third, the French on one side and the English on the other, on the same sheet, with the administration of the posts of France.

Done and concluded between Us, subject to the approval and ratification of our respective Sovereigns.

At the General Post-Office, London, this 14th of June, 1833.

(L. S.) RICHMOND. (L. S.) CONTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES.—In addition to the Convention concluded and signed this day by the Postmaster-General of Great Britain, and the Director of the General Administration of the Posts of France: We, Charles, Duke of Richmond, Earl of March, Duke of Lennox in Scotland, and Aubigny in France, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Postmaster-General of the Posts of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom and Ireland, on the one part;

and We, Joseph Xavier Antoine Conte, Director of the Administration, President of the Council of Posts, Knight of the Order of the Legion of Honour, on the other part; have agreed upon Supplementary Articles, to the following effect:—

I. The regulations for the conveyance of English letters in transit through France, shall be the subject of ulterior arrangement, and in the meantime the transit service shall remain, provisionally, according to the conditions of the Treaty of 1802.

II. The Postmaster-General of Great Britain shall supply the Administration of the Posts of France with a list of the rates of postage, to be charged upon French correspondence passing through Great Britain to and from countries beyond the seas, with which the Post-office of Great Britain has direct and regular communication.

III. The number and form of the pacquets of letters sent from one office to the other shall be mutually agreed upon, and may be altered by common consent whenever the advantage of the respective services shall require it.

IV. Dead letters, *i. e.* letters which cannot be delivered, from whatever cause, shall be reciprocally returned to the office by which they were originally despatched, without payment, at certain periods, according to the regulation of the respective offices.

V. The rates of passage-money, as well by the British as by the French national packets, shall be mutually regulated between the two offices; these rates may be increased or diminished by mutual consent; but neither of the two offices shall of itself alter or reduce the price for the purpose of obtaining a greater number of passengers, or for any other cause.

VI. The preceding Supplementary Articles, although distinct from the Treaty, will possess the same force as if they had been inserted in the Treaty itself.

Three copies shall be transcribed of these Supplementary Articles, two whereof, the one in English, the other in French, shall remain with the Postmaster-General of Great Britain, and the third, the French on one side and the English on the other, on the same sheet with the Administration of the Posts of France.

Done and concluded between Us, subject to the approval and ratification of our respective Sovereigns.

At the General Post-office, London, this 14th of June, 1833.

(L. S.) RICHMOND. (L. S.) CONTE.

CONVENTION between His Britannic Majesty and the King of the French, for extending the facilities of Communication by Post, between their respective Dominions. Signed at Paris, the 30th of March, 1836.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the French, being desirous of extending the facilities of communication by post between their respective dominions, and to accomplish by means of a Convention this important object, have, for this purpose, named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :—

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Granville Earl Granville, a Peer of the United Kingdom, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Privy Councillor, and His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of France :

And His Majesty the King of the French, M. Louis Adolphe Thiers, Commander of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, &c. &c. &c., a Member of the Chamber of Deputies of the Departments, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council of Ministers :

Who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

I. Persons desirous of sending letters either from France to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to those British Colonies or Possessions where the post-office of Great Britain has established post-offices ; or from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the British colonies or possessions to France, shall have the option :—First, of allowing the whole of the postage of such letters to be charged to the receiver ; secondly, of paying the postage in advance to the place of destination ; thirdly, of paying the postage only as far as the frontier of the country to which the letters are sent.

II. The system of optional payment of postage specified in the preceding Article, in favour of ordinary letters from the two countries, shall be applicable to letters and packets containing patterns of merchandize.*

III. Letters and packets containing patterns of merchandize, which shall be forwarded from one country to the other, either paid or unpaid, shall be conveyed at such reduced rates of postage as are allowed for such articles by the laws and regulations of each country.

IV. The inhabitants of the two countries may send from one country to the other letters termed *registered* or *recommended* letters. The postage of such letters shall be fixed according to the combined rates of both countries, and shall always be paid in advance to the place of destination.

V. The postage of a single letter, (for which the post-offices of the two

countries shall account to each other,) for ordinary letters, paid or unpaid, is fixed as follows, that is to say:—

For the French post-office:

1. Between Paris and the frontier of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1 franc.

2. And with respect to any other part of the French territory situated on either side of Paris relatively to the frontier of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, a charge in proportion to the rate of postage above fixed for the conveyance between Paris and the said frontier.

For the post-office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:—

1. Between London and the frontier of France, 10*d.*

2. And with respect to any other part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, situated on either side of London relatively to the frontier of France, a charge in proportion to the rate of postage above fixed for the conveyance between London and the said frontier.

VI. The postage of a single letter, for which the French post-office will have to account to the post-office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with regard to letters arriving from the British colonies and possessions, or from other countries beyond sea, destined for France, or from France for the British colonies and possessions, or other countries beyond sea, which shall be conveyed by the regular packets of the post-office of Great Britain and Ireland, is fixed as follows, that is to say:—

1. From and to Jamaica, Barbadoes, Martinique, Guadaloupe, St. Domingo, the British settlements and islands, (the mails for which are conveyed by the Jamaica and Leeward Island packets,) the United States of America, and British North America, 2*s.* 3*d.*

2. From and to Portugal, 2*s.* 7*d.*

3. From and to Madeira, the Azores, and the Canaries, 2*s.* 8*d.*

4. From and to Carthagena, La Guayra, and Honduras, 3*s.* 1*d.*

5. From and to Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, and all other places in South America, the mails for which are conveyed by the Brazil packet, 3*s.* 7*d.*

With respect to such of the above-mentioned letters as shall be conveyed by merchant vessels leaving the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or arriving at those ports, the rate for which the French post-office will have to account to the post-office of Great Britain and Ireland, is fixed as follows, that is to say:

For letters destined for France, 1*s.* 6*d.* for each single letter.

For letters coming from France, 1*s.* also for each single letter.

The postage of the letters from France for the countries beyond sea, mentioned in the present Article, which shall be conveyed by merchant vessels leaving the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be

paid in advance, agreeably to the practice with respect to the letters sent from the United Kingdom.

VII. The two post-offices shall mutually account to each other for the postage received on letters, whether paid or unpaid, forwarded from one office to the other, according to the scale of postage in force in that one of the two countries to which the account is to be rendered.

Nevertheless, the post-office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall account to the post-office of France at the rate of a single rate of postage for each quarter of an ounce, on letters addressed to France, post paid to their destination.

VIII. English newspapers sent to France shall, like newspapers coming from other foreign post-offices in correspondence with France, and like French newspapers in France, be subject to a rate of only 4 centimes for each newspaper, to be paid by the receiver; and reciprocally French newspapers destined for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall be subject only to a postage equivalent to that of 4 centimes, and to be paid by the English receiver. The whole, however, upon the condition, that on both sides the newspapers shall be printed in the language of the country in which they shall have been published; and that with respect to them, the laws and decrees which regulate their publication and circulation shall have been duly complied with.

With regard to newspapers coming from foreign countries through the French territory, and destined for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the English post-office shall pay to the French post-office, for the conveyance of those newspapers through France, a postage of 4 centimes on every printed sheet.

IX. His Majesty the King of the French promises to use his good offices with the governments of those countries, of which the post-offices are in relation with the post-office of France, in order to procure for the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, whose correspondence with those countries passes through the French territory, the option reserved by Article I. of the present Convention to the correspondence between France and the United Kingdom.

X. Letters misdirected or missent, as well as letters addressed to persons who have changed their residence, shall be returned without delay to one of the offices of exchange belonging to the post-office from which they have been forwarded, for a return of the postage at which they were delivered by that office to the office of the other country.

XI. Dead letters of every description shall be mutually returned by each office at the expiration of every month, or oftener if possible; and those letters which shall have been charged in account, shall be returned for the same amount of postage which was originally charged for them by the office from which they were sent.

XII. Independently of the respective offices for the exchange of letters for the two countries, which are established at Dover and Calais by Article I. of the Convention of June 14, 1833, and through which principally the correspondence between Great Britain and France shall continue to be forwarded, it is agreed, that bags may be made up for the transmission of local correspondence between Brighton and Dieppe, Southampton and Havre, and all other places on the coast of each of the two countries, for which such direct communications may hereafter be deemed necessary.

The inhabitants of the places above mentioned shall have the option of paying in advance, or not, the postage of the letters which they may forward from one country to the other by the above-mentioned channels, in the same manner as is stipulated by Article I. of the present Convention.

XIII. The transit postage through France on letters from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to those countries to which France is the channel of communication, and from those countries to the United Kingdom, shall continue as fixed by Article IX. of the Convention of the 17th of May, 1802, with the exception of the undermentioned modifications; that is to say:

1. Letters from Austria, and from the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, shall pay for every 30 grammes, net weight, independently of the sum of 1 franc 50 centimes, stipulated by the before-mentioned Convention as transit postage through France, the sum of 1 franc 80 centimes, as a reimbursement to France of the sum paid to the Austrian post-office for the conveyance of the said letters through Switzerland; making in all 3 francs and 30 centimes.

2. Letters from Turkey, from the Levant, from the Archipelago, and from Greece, shall pay for every 30 grammes, net weight, independently of the sum of 3 francs stipulated by the above-mentioned Convention as transit postage through France, the sum of 3 francs 20 centimes, as a reimbursement to France of the sum paid to the Austrian post-office for the conveyance of the said letters through the Austrian territory and through Switzerland; making in all 6 francs 20 centimes.

3. Letters from the Ionian Islands shall pay for every 30 grammes, net weight, independently of the sum of 3 francs, stipulated by the above-mentioned Convention as transit postage through France, the sum of 2 francs 40 centimes, as a reimbursement to France of the sum paid to the Austrian post-office for the transit of the said letters through the Austrian territory and through Switzerland; making in all, 5 francs 40 centimes.

With respect to those foreign Governments, the transit postage of whose correspondence is now paid to France by the post-office of Great Britain, both going and returning, the French Government engages, in the event of the renewal of any post-office conventions with those Governments, to demand that they should bear the charge of one of the rates of transit.

XIV. The post-offices of Great Britain and France shall, every month, balance their accounts for the mutual transmission of letters; and those accounts, after having been examined, compared, and settled by the post-offices, shall be liquidated at the expiration of every three months by that post-office which shall be acknowledged to be in debt to the other.

XV. The form in which the accounts mentioned in the preceding article are to be made up, as well as the mode of verifying the account of the postage to be mutually accounted for by each office, and all other matters of detail which are to be arranged by mutual consent for ensuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the present Convention, shall be settled between the post-offices of the two countries as soon as possible after the exchange of the Ratifications of the said Convention.

It is also agreed that the measures of detail mentioned in the present Article, may be modified by the two post-offices whenever by mutual consent those post-offices shall have decided that modifications would be beneficial to the post-office service of the two countries.

XVI. The High Contracting Parties engage to recommend, with the least possible delay, the one to his Parliament, and the other to the Chambers, that they should be empowered to carry into execution such of the stipulations of the present Convention, as may not now be in conformity with the laws of the two countries respectively.

XVII. The present Convention is concluded for an indefinite period. If, at any future time, circumstances should render desirable any change or modification in any of its Articles, the High Contracting Parties will concert upon the subject; but it is understood that, unless by mutual consent, neither the Convention, nor any of its stipulations, shall be invalidated or annulled without a previous notification of six months. During that term of six months, the Convention shall continue to be fully and entirely carried into effect, without prejudice to the settlement and liquidation of the accounts between the two post-offices after the expiration of the said term.

XVIII. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Paris at the expiration of three months, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done, in duplicate, at Paris, the 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1836.

GRANVILLE. (L.S.)
A. THIERS. (L.S.)

NOTICE issued by the British Post-office, relative to the Transmission of Letters, &c., to and from France, and through France, 20th of July, 1836.

General Post-office, 20th of July, 1836.

Notice is hereby given, that henceforward persons desirous of sending letters from the United Kingdom to France, will have the option, first, of sending them unpaid, allowing the whole of the postage to be charged to the receiver; secondly, of paying the whole of the postage in advance to the place of destination; thirdly, of paying the British postage only to the frontier of France, as at present.

The optional payment of postage applies equally to patterns of merchandize.

The British postage upon all letters to and from France, and passing through France, is reduced at the rate of fourpence each single letter, and so on in proportion for double and treble letters, and so forth, except the local letters between Dover and Calais. A considerable reduction has been made in the French postage also.

A letter consisting of one piece of paper under the weight of one ounce will be liable, as a present, to single postage only, so far as regards the British rates; but no letter will be chargeable with more than a single rate of postage, whatever the number of inclosures may be, if it does not exceed the weight of one quarter of an ounce; or double postage from one quarter of an ounce, and not exceeding half an ounce; and treble postage from half an ounce, and under one ounce weight.

The postage in France is charged wholly by weight, without reference to the composition of the letter, and is at the rate of a single postage if under a quarter of an ounce, and so on in proportion. A single sheet of paper, weighing more than a quarter of an ounce, will therefore be liable in France to additional charge.

Registered Letters.—Persons desirous of registering letters and packets for France, and passing through France, may have them entered on the letter bill: such letters will be liable to a registration rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* each, in addition to the ordinary British rates, and to double the French postage according to weight. The whole payment to the place of destination must be made in advance, and such letters must be brought to the General Post-office for the purpose of being registered before six o'clock in the evening, on ordinary post nights, and before ten o'clock on Tuesdays and Fridays.

In addition to the general reduction in the British rates of postage of 4*d.* upon all letters to and from France, and passing through France, there will be a further reduction at the rate of 3*d.* for each single letter, and so on in proportion for all letters to and from Spain and Portugal, passing in transit through France; and of 2*d.* for each single letter, and so on in proportion upon all letters to and from Switzerland, passing in transit through France.

The rate of postage on the local letters between Dover and Calais is reduced from 6*d.* to 3*d.* for each single letter, and so on in proportion.

British rates upon a single letter from London for France, and for countries passing through France:—

	Old Rate.	New Rate.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*
France	1 2	0 10
Spain and Portugal	2 2	1 7
Switzerland	1 8	1 2
Germany	1 8	1 4
Italy, Turkey, &c.	1 11	1 7
Dover and Calais	0 6	0 3

Ship Letters.—Ship-letter bags will be made up at Southampton and Havre, Brighton and Dieppe, for letters passing between those places, to be forwarded by the regular passage vessels.

The postage on such letters will be 8*d.* for each single letter, and so on in proportion, and the payment in advance will be at the option of the senders.

Newspapers.—English newspapers addressed to France may be forwarded (in covers open at the sides), and under the usual regulations as to writing and inclosures, free of charge to the sender. A rate of four centimes each paper (equivalent to one halfpenny) will be charged upon delivery in France. French newspapers addressed to the United Kingdom and the colonies will be liable to a charge of one halfpenny each upon delivery.

The public are specially requested to observe, that for the present unpaid letters can only be sent to places within France, and not to any foreign countries passing through France. Letters for Switzerland and Sardinia may be post paid in advance to the place of destination. Letters for Southern Italy may be post paid in advance to the Italian frontier of Sardinia; and letters for Austria and Venetian Lombardy may be post paid in advance through France, but unpaid letters for those countries cannot be forwarded.

By command of His Majesty's Postmaster-General,
HENRY FREELING, *Assistant Secretary.*

ADDITIONAL POST-OFFICE CONVENTION between Her Britannic Majesty and the King of the French, for the Conveyance through France of the Correspondence between England and the East Indies. Paris, 10th of May, 1839.

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION to the Post-office Convention of the 30th of March, 1836, between Great Britain and France, for the Conveyance through France of the Correspondence of the East Indies with England, and *vice versâ*.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the French, being desirous of making an arrangement for conveying through France the correspondence between Great Britain

and the East Indies, have resolved to secure this important result by means of an additional Convention to the post-office Convention concluded the 30th of March, 1836, and have for this purpose named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Granville Earl Granville, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Peer of the Realm, a Privy Councillor, and Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the French;

And His Majesty the King of the French, the Sieur Napoleon Lannes, Duke of Montebello, a Peer of France, Officer of His Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, His Minister and Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Article I. The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall confide to the post-office of France, upon the conditions expressed in the following Articles, the conveyance, in mail-bags or closed boxes, of the correspondence coming from the East Indies, destined for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and *vice versâ*, whenever the above-mentioned correspondence shall pass through France.

The British Government reserves to itself, at all times, the right of causing, whenever it shall think proper, the above-mentioned correspondence coming from the East Indies to the United Kingdom, and *vice versâ*, and passing through France, to be conveyed, either between Alexandria and Malta, or between Malta and Marseilles, or between Alexandria and Marseilles, by vessels freighted or employed for that purpose by its orders, or by the packets of the Royal Navy.

II. Whenever the packets of the Royal British Navy, charged with the correspondence from the East Indies for Great Britain, shall touch at Marseilles, or at any other French port in the Mediterranean, they shall be considered and received in those ports as vessels of war; shall be exempt from all dues of navigation and port charges; and shall enjoy therein all the honours and privileges accorded by the Convention of the 14th of June, 1833, to the vessels of the two States employed in the conveyance of the correspondence between Dover and Calais.

The same immunities, honours, and privileges, are secured to the packets of the Royal French Navy in the ports of the Mediterranean subject to the dominion of Her Britannic Majesty.

III. The French Government engages to effect the conveyance of the corres-

pondence designated in the 1st Article of the present Additional Convention, in the manner following :—

1. Between Alexandria and Marseilles, by steam-packets of 160 horse power, belonging to the Government, which shall leave Alexandria on the 7th, 17th, and 27th, and Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month.

2. Between Marseilles and Calais, by mail coaches starting from both those towns every day.

In the event of any alteration in the days or hours of departure from those two ports, the French post-office shall give, six months before, notice thereof to the British post-office.

IV. The duration of the passage from Alexandria to Marseilles, including the time necessary for the transshipment and for the purification, if necessary, of the correspondence at Malta, shall not, except under uncontrollable circumstances, exceed 345 hours, or 14 days and 9 hours.

The duration of the passage from Marseilles to Alexandria, including the time necessary for the transshipment of the correspondence at Malta, shall not, except under uncontrollable circumstances, exceed 300 hours, or 12 days and 12 hours.

V. The distance between Marseilles and Calais shall be performed by the mail coaches of the French post-office in 102 hours, or four days and six hours.

VI. The mail from the East Indies to Great Britain, or from Great Britain to the East Indies, shall pass through the French territory sealed with the seal of the post-office of the East India Company, or with that of the British post-office.

An impression of the seal used for sealing the mails coming from the East Indies, shall be furnished to, and deposited in the health-office at Marseilles.

With a view to exempt the correspondence coming from the East Indies from the operation of purification, to which it would otherwise be subjected by the sanitary regulations, the cases destined to contain such correspondence shall be made of plate-iron or tin, and shall be hermetically closed; and they shall not have attached to them any substance considered, according to the sanitary regulations, as capable of communicating infection.

VII. Whenever cases containing the correspondence of the East Indies for Great Britain, or of Great Britain for the East Indies, shall be forwarded by the French post-office, there shall be reserved, as well in the French Mediterranean packets as in the mail coaches by which such correspondence shall be conveyed, a place free of charge for a courier of Her Britannic Majesty, who shall keep under his especial care the despatches and mails of the Government of Her said Majesty, and who shall have the right to be present at the purification of the correspon-

dence, whenever it shall take place, and at all other operations to which the correspondence may be subjected.

A free passage shall be likewise allowed to the said courier in the French post-office packets established in the Channel, whenever he shall think proper to proceed from Calais to Dover by those vessels.

VIII. The Government of Her Britannic Majesty engages to deliver to the French post-office all letters for the East Indies, and from the French possessions in India, destined for France, or for countries to which France serves as the channel of communication, and to convey with its own correspondence all such letters, destined for the East Indies and for the French possessions in India, as shall be delivered to it by the French post-office.

The postage of all such letters shall be paid as far as Alexandria by the senders, whether in France or in the East Indies.

It is understood, that no correspondence coming from the East Indies, and destined for the countries to which France serves as the channel of communication, shall be delivered to the French post-office, unless the senders shall have expressed the intention of sending such correspondence through France, by writing on the address the words, *by French post-office*, or, *by way of France*.

IX. The post-office of Great Britain shall pay to the post-office of France, in satisfaction of all charges of conveyance or transit of the correspondence mentioned in the First Article of the present Additional Convention, between Alexandria and Calais, as follows, that is to say:—

1. For letters, six francs per ounce British, net weight.

2. For newspapers, printed prices current, and other publications which are allowed to pass by post in Great Britain at reduced rates, ten centimes per newspaper or printed sheet.

The letters shall be weighed, and the newspapers, printed prices current, and above-mentioned publications shall be counted, by the post-office of London, before the departure, or immediately on the arrival of the East Indian mail; and immediately after this operation a statement shall be made out, containing the result of such counting and weighing, which shall be sent by the British post-office to the post-office of France.

Whenever British packets shall be employed for conveying the correspondence coming from, or destined for the French post-office, the operations of weighing and counting above prescribed shall be performed by the post-office at Marseilles, and the result thereof shall be communicated by the French post-office to the post-office of the United Kingdom.

X. The sums accruing to the post-office of France, in virtue of the preceding Article, shall be placed to the credit of that office in the general account of the transmission of the correspondence, which is to be made out every month, in con-

formity with the stipulations of the Fourteenth Article of the Convention of the 30th of March, 1836.

XI. It is understood, that if the conveyance of the correspondence mentioned in Article I. of the present Additional Convention, shall be performed by means of the packets of the Royal Navy of Great Britain, or by vessels which shall be freighted or employed by order of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, either between Alexandria and Marseilles, or between Marseilles and Malta, or between Malta and Alexandria, the transit postage on such correspondence to be paid to the post-office of France, in conformity with the provisions of Article IX. of the present Additional Convention, shall be fixed as follows:—

1. When the said correspondence shall have been conveyed by British packets, or by vessels which shall be freighted or employed by order of the British Government, the whole passage from Alexandria to Marseilles, and *vice versâ*, the sum of four francs per ounce British, net weight, for letters; and for newspapers, printed prices current, and other publications mentioned in Article IX. aforesaid, five centimes per newspaper, or per printed sheet.

2. When the correspondence shall have been conveyed by similar vessels only from Alexandria to Malta, or from Malta to Marseilles, and *vice versâ*, five francs per ounce British, for letters, and ten centimes, as fixed by Article IX. aforesaid, for newspapers, printed prices current, and other above-mentioned publications.

XII. In like manner, the packets of Her Britannic Majesty which shall perform the passage between Marseilles and Alexandria or Malta, shall convey, in closed bags, the correspondence coming from or destined for the East Indies and the French possessions in India, which shall be delivered to them by the French post-office, or for that office, under the conditions hereinafter mentioned; that is to say:—

1. At the rate of two francs per ounce British, for letters conveyed between Marseilles and Alexandria.

2. At the rate of one franc per ounce British, for letters conveyed between Alexandria and Malta, or Malta and Marseilles.

3. And for newspapers, printed prices current, and other publications mentioned in Article IX. of the present Additional Convention, at the rate of five centimes per newspaper, or per printed sheet.

XIII. The correspondence mentioned in the preceding Article may be accompanied by a courier or agent of the French post-office, who shall, in such case, enjoy, on board the English packets or vessels which shall be freighted or employed by the English Government, the privileges allowed to the couriers of the British post-office by Article VII. of the present Additional Convention.

XIV. The couriers of the British post-office who shall accompany, on board, the French Mediterranean packets, the correspondence of the East Indies for Great Britain, and of Great Britain for the East Indies, may receive or deliver,

either at Malta, or at any other station at which the said packets shall touch, mail bags from or for Great Britain, on the same conditions, and with the same privileges stipulated by the present Additional Convention, relative to the conveyance of the East Indian correspondence, subject to the operation of the sanitary regulations.

It is however understood, that whenever the above-mentioned correspondence coming from Malta, or from the Levant, shall have been purified at the Lazaretto of Malta, it shall not be subjected to any purification on arriving at Marseilles.

With regard to the rates to be paid to the French office, the stations on this side of Malta shall be assimilated to Malta, and the stations beyond Malta to Alexandria.

XV. The present Convention, which shall be considered as additional to the Convention of the 30th of March, 1836, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris within two months from this date, and it shall be put in operation at the latest two months after the exchange of the said ratifications. Nevertheless, the two post-offices of Great Britain and France may, by mutual consent, fix an earlier date for commencing to carry the said Convention into operation.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Additional Convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 10th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1839.

(L.S.) GRANVILLE.
(L.S.) DUC DE MONTEBELLO.

CONVENTION between Her Britannic Majesty and the King of the French, defining and regulating the limits of the Exclusive Right of the Oyster and other Fishery on the Coasts of Great Britain and of France. Signed at Paris, the 2nd of August, 1839.

Whereas His late Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the French, appointed, in the year 1837, a mixed Commission, for the purpose of ascertaining and defining the limits within which the subjects of the two countries, respectively, should be at liberty to fish for oysters between the Island of Jersey and the neighbouring coast of France:

And whereas the Commissioners so appointed have agreed upon certain lines, as marked in a Chart hereinafter referred to, as the limits above-mentioned, and have also agreed upon certain arrangements which they conceive to be calculated

to prevent the recurrence of disputes, which have at various times arisen between the fishermen of the two countries:

It has been deemed expedient by Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by His Majesty the King of the French, that the limits agreed upon, and the arrangements proposed, by the said Commissioners, should be recorded and sanctioned by a Convention to be concluded between their said Majesties.

And whereas the High Contracting Parties have also considered it desirable to define and regulate the limits within which the general right of fishery on all parts of the coasts of the two countries shall be exclusively reserved to the subjects of Great Britain and of France respectively; the said High Contracting Parties have therefore named as their Plenipotentiaries for this purpose, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Granville Earl Granville, Peer of the Realm, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Privy Councillor, and Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the French;

And His Majesty the King of the French, Jean de Dieu Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, Marshal and Peer of France, Grand Cross of his Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, &c., &c., &c., his Minister and Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs, President of the Council of Ministers.

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

I. It is agreed, that the lines drawn between the points designated by the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, on the Chart annexed to the present Convention, and signed by the respective Plenipotentiaries, shall be acknowledged by the High Contracting Parties, as defining the limits between which and the French shore, the oyster fishery shall be reserved exclusively to French subjects; and these lines are as follows, that is to say:—

The 1st line runs from the point A, 3 miles from low-water mark (*Point Meinga* bearing south) to the point B, of which the landmarks are *Agon Tower*, on with the *clump of trees* upon *Mount Huchon;* and the summit of *Gros Mont* in a line with the signal post on *Grand Isle.*

The 2nd line runs from the said point B, towards *Agon Tower* and the *clump of trees* upon *Mount Huchon,* in the direction north, 64 degrees east, until, at the point C, it brings the *Windmill of Lingreville* to bear due east.

The 3rd line runs from point C, due east towards *Lingreville Windmill,* until the *Grand Huguenant* is brought to bear on the *Etut Rock* at point D.

The 4th line runs from point D, northward, and keeping the *Grand Hugue-*

nant in one with the *Etat Rock*, until it intersects at E a line whose landmarks are *Agon Tower*, on with *Coutances Cathedral.*

The 5th line runs eastward, from point E to point F, where the *Steeple of Pirou* is brought to bear in a line with *Senequet Rock.*

The 6th line runs from point F due north to point G, where the *Steeple of Blainville* is brought in a line with the *Senequet Rock.*

The 7th line runs from point G (in the direction of *Pirou Steeple*, to point H, where the Light-House on *Cape Carteret* bears north 24 degrees west.

The 8th line runs from point H to point I, nearly abreast of *Port Bail;* point I having for landmarks the Fort of *Port Bail* in a line with the *Steeple of Port Bail.*

And, finally, the 9th line runs from point I to the *Three Grunes* at point K, where *Cape Carteret* bears east 10 degrees north, in a line with *Barneville Church.*

It is further agreed and understood, that all the bearings specified in the present Article are to be taken according to the true meridian, and not according to the magnetic meridian.

II. The oyster fishery within three *miles* of the Island of Jersey, calculated from low-water mark, shall be reserved exclusively to British subjects.

III. The oyster fishery outside of the limits within which that fishery is exclusively reserved to British and French subjects respectively, as stipulated in the preceding Articles, shall be common to the subjects of both countries.

IV. Between sunset and the ensuing sunrise, the subjects of both countries respectively, shall be prohibited from dredging for oysters between the coast of Jersey and the coast of France from *Cape Carteret* to *Point Meinga.*

V. Inasmuch as the law of France requires that all French fishing-boats shall be marked and numbered, it is hereby agreed, that all British fishing-boats dredging for oysters between Jersey and the coast of France, shall also be marked and numbered.

VI. All British boats employed in the said oyster fishery shall be registered at the office of the Inspector of Fisheries, in the Island of Jersey, and the entry of each boat on the register shall state the number, description, and tonnage of such boat, and also the name of its owner. This entry must be repeated every year, on or before the commencement of the fishing season.

VII. The right of shelter in the Islands of Chaussey shall be granted to English fishermen on account of damage, or of evident bad weather.

VIII. Whenever the fishing-boats of either of the two nations shall be carried within the limits established for the fishery of the other country, by contrary winds, by strong tides, or by any other cause independent of the will of the master and crew; or whenever they shall have passed within those limits in working back to regain their fishing ground, the masters shall be bound immediately to

hoist a blue flag of two feet long, and three feet broad, and to keep that flag at the mast-head, so long as they shall remain within the said limits.

The cruizers of each nation shall exercise their judgment as to the causes of such trespassings; and when they shall be satisfied that the said fishing-boats have neither dredged nor fished within the limits above mentioned, the aforesaid cruizers shall not detain either the boats or the crews, nor use any measures of severity towards the latter.

IX. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall enjoy the exclusive right of fishery within the distance of three miles from low-water mark, along the whole extent of the coasts of the British Islands; and the subjects of the King of the French shall enjoy the exclusive right of fishery within the distance of three miles from low-water mark, along the whole extent of the coasts of France; it being understood, that upon that part of the coast of France which lies between *Cape Carteret* and *Point Meinga*, French subjects shall enjoy the exclusive right of all kinds of fishery within the limits assigned in Article I. of this Convention, for the French oyster fishery.

It is equally agreed, that the distance of three miles fixed as the general limit for the exclusive right of fishery upon the coasts of the two countries, shall, with respect to bays, the mouths of which do not exceed ten miles in width, be measured from a straight line drawn from headland to headland.

X. It is agreed and understood, that the miles mentioned in the present Convention, are geographical miles, whereof sixty make a degree of latitude.

XI. With a view to prevent the collisions which now from time to time take place on the seas lying between the coasts of Great Britain and of France, between the trawlers and the line and long-net fishers of the two countries, the High Contracting Parties agree to appoint, within two months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, a Commission consisting of an equal number of individuals of each nation, who shall prepare a set of regulations for the guidance of the fishermen of the two countries in the seas above-mentioned.

The regulations so drawn up, shall be submitted by the said Commissioners to the two Governments respectively, for approval and confirmation: And the High Contracting Parties engage to propose to the Legislatures of their respective countries, such measures as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the regulations which may be thus approved and confirmed.

XII. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within six weeks from the date hereof.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 2nd day of August, in the year of our Lord 1839.

(L.S.) GRANVILLE.

(L.S.) MAL. DUC DE DALMATIE.

EXTRACT.

[2 & 3 Vict. Cap. 96.] [27*th August*, 1839.]

Whereas a Convention was concluded between Her Majesty and the King of the *French*, on the 2nd day of *August*, 1839, defining the limits of the Oyster Fishery between the Island of *Jersey* and the neighbouring coast of *France*, and also defining the limits of the exclusive right of fishery on all other parts of the coast of the *British* Islands and *France*: And whereas by the 11th Article of the said Convention it is stipulated and agreed, that "with a view to prevent the collisions which now from time to time take place on the seas lying between the coasts of *Great Britain* and of *France*, between the trawlers and the line and long-net fishers of the two countries, the High Contracting Parties agree to appoint, within two months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, a Commission consisting of an equal number of individuals of each nation, who shall prepare a set of Regulations for the guidance of the fishermen of the two countries in the seas above mentioned; the Regulations so drawn up shall be submitted by the said Commissioners to the two Governments respectively for approval and confirmation; and the High Contracting Parties engage to propose to the Legislatures of their respective countries such measures as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the Regulations which may be thus approved and confirmed:" Be it therefore enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, to issue from time to time such Order or Orders as may be necessary for carrying into effect any Regulations which may be agreed upon by the *British* and *French* Commissioners, to be appointed in conformity with the stipulations of the said 11th Article of the aforesaid Treaty: Provided always, that any such Order or Orders shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and shall be laid before Parliament within six weeks from the issuing thereof, if Parliament should then be sitting, or if Parliament should not then be sitting, within six weeks from the meeting of the next ensuing session of Parliament. (To be in force six months after the commencement of the next session of Parliament.)

EXTRACT.

[3 & 4 Vict. Cap. 69.] [7*th August*, 1840.]

Whereas an Act was passed in the last session of Parliament, [2 and 3 Vict. cap. 96.] intituled *An Act to authorize Her Majesty, until six months after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament, to carry into effect a Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the* French, *relative to the Fisheries on the Coasts of the* British *Islands and of* France: and whereas it is expedient that the said Act should be further continued: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said recited Act, and all the powers, provisions, matters, and things therein contained, shall continue in force until the expiration of six months after the commencement of the next session of Parliament.

COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION OF FRANCE.

THE commercial system of France was, like all other existing regulations, broken in upon during the first revolution.

After the restoration, France, in her legislation and practice, adopted, in its broadest acceptation, "the system of exclusion."

The cultivable soil of France is capable of yielding, at much less expense of culture, more than twice the quantity of produce, and in greater variety, than the lands fit for agriculture in the United Kingdom: while the population amounts to only one-third more, and while the great majority of the whole are occupied in husbandry; consequently, France, whatever may be the restrictions and prohibitions of her tariff, can maintain the life of individuals at comparatively little cost, and afford labour at a cheaper price than England. France, therefore, being capable of raising all the green and white crops common to both countries, in somewhat greater perfection than England, besides the vine, maize, olive, and mulberry in abundance, is far superior to the latter in the quality and amount of the productions of her soil.

The harbours of France, on the other hand, are generally shallow at their entrance, and far inferior to those of England, with the exception of Toulon, Marseilles, and one or two small ports in the Mediterranean, and the ports of Brest, Bordeaux, Lorient, and Rochefort.

The ports of France in the Channel and Atlantic are also rendered comparatively far less commanding than British ports, from the former lying to leeward of the direction from whence the prevailing winds blow.

France has abundance of coal, iron, and some other minerals, but inconveniently disposed for general cheap use and transport. Hence the principal elements of power to diminish labour are inferior to those of England. Coal and iron being generally found in France at a considerable distance from each other, and not interstratified as in England, where the coal, without the expense of transport, smelts the iron; and where the iron, in its turn, is converted into machinery to diminish the difficulty and labour of working the coal-mines.

With the brief view we have given of the natural advantages of England and France, we will now show how anti-commercially both those kingdoms have legislated: how, with the most abundant materials of great international trade, and reciprocally great advantages of commercial alliance, a war of *material injuries* has been maintained, during an unprecedentedly long cessation of armed hostility.

M. St. Ferréol, in a work dedicated to M. Greterin, director in chief of the administration of customs, professes to elucidate the principles of the French customs from 1791 to 1834, and sums up with the following con-

clusions, which may be considered as those generally which have hitherto been entertained by the French chambers as principles of commercial legislation in France; viz.—

1st. To reduce the existing duties solely upon materials (*matières premières*) required for manufactures.

2nd. To protect the importation of machines, and tools for manufactures.

3rd. To treat cotton twists and linen yarns as manufactured goods, and not as articles necessary for manufactures.

4th. To abolish no prohibition,—to reduce no duty on manufactures on any other consideration than to lessen the profits of fraud.

5th. To prohibit the exportation of machinery, tools, teazles, and all that may contribute to the development of foreign industry.

6th. To protect our merchant shipping in an efficient manner, by particularly favouring the importation of merchandize by our own vessels from the ports of first shipping.

7th. *To consider as a principle that in all treaties to be negotiated with England, most of the conditions which she will propose are those which we ought to avoid.*

M. St. Ferréol, in giving a sketch of Napoleon's Continental System, observes, "It is a principle admitted among all maritime powers, that the flag protects the merchandize which the ship carries. This principle was disregarded sometimes by England during the reign of Louis XIV.; but England had, in due time, returned to an acknowledgment of the laws of nations, in consecrating the principle that the flag protected the ship's cargo.

"The law of the 10th Brumaire, year 5, disavowed this principle, the violation of which has always excited the reprobation of civil governments. The second article of the law decreed that all vessels loaded in full, or in part, with goods reputed English, should not enter a French port under pain of instant seizure." It was under this law that so many American vessels were seized and condemned, and for which France had lately to pay twenty millions. Even neutral vessels driven into French ports by distress, were subjected to seizure and condemnation if they exceeded one hundred tons, and no American vessel under that size could have found it profitable to cross the Atlantic. "These vigorous measures," continues M. St. Ferréol, "drove a great number of ships from our ports—trade in general suffered, and England, seeing that we no longer respected the cargoes borne under neutral flags, made reprisals, seizing and capturing French products wherever found. It was not the English government therefore who, during the war which ended in 1814, first violated the principle in question. It was ours. For on going back to the source, we are forced to acknowledge that in the law of the 10th Brumaire is found the first disposition to disregard the inviolability of neutrals; and that this law was the first cause which led us to the system of continental blockade. The numerous victories

of the emperor in the north of Europe, permitting him to dictate laws, he would forcibly shut all the ports of our continent against English commerce. England answered this provocation, by declaring in a state of blockade all the ports of Europe, from Cape Finisterre to the Elbe. It was in reprisal of this last measure that Napoleon published the Berlin and Milan decrees."

England, to paralize the effects of these decrees, interdicted (by the Orders in Council of the 10th of November, 1807,) all direct commerce between neutral nations and France, subjecting them to land their cargoes in England for re-exportation to the continent, and also to the assumption of England to search all vessels. Under no other circumstances could neutral ships trade with France. In 1809, England allowed the vessels of Turkey and Hamburg to enter the ports of France, Italy, and Illyria, on paying a duty of 20 per cent.

"The emperor," says M. St. Ferréol, "on being informed of these measures, resolved, at whatever cost, to extinguish the commerce of England, and to take from her the means of supporting a war, sustained chiefly by the subsidies she paid her allies. To attain this end, the most energetic measures were decreed. The log-books and journals of vessels arriving from foreign countries were compulsorily demanded, the crews examined before communicating with the ports, and tribunals of customs and prevotal courts instituted—charged specially to judge, condemn, and burn on the spot, prohibited merchandize, the produce of English manufactures, whenever found, either in France or in countries occupied by our armies."

These violent measures were considered so injurious to the trade and manufactures of the United States, that the government of that nation retaliated by an Act passed on the 1st of March, 1809, declaring all American ports shut against French vessels, and prohibiting the importation into the United States of all merchandize of French origin, under pain of confiscation, and a penalty of three times the value: interdicting, at the same time, the ships of the United States trading with France.

"The emperor," continues M. St. Ferréol, "did much more. He did not confine himself to seizing and destroying cargoes, he attacked the governments. An order of the 10th of July, 1809, prohibited the importation into Holland of any article by American vessels. An imperial decree of the 23rd of March, 1810, ordered the seizure of all vessels and cargoes sailing under the American flag. An order of the 9th of April following, directed the seizures of all Ottoman and Barbaresque vessels, with their cargoes, entering our ports. On the 15th of May, 1810, all Swedish vessels arriving with colonial produce were ordered to be seized, and with their cargoes condemned. Each measure was followed by another, all combining one object on the part of the imperial government, that of extinguishing, at whatever price, and by every means, the commerce of England.

"In defiance of all these difficulties, which, like the heads of the Hydra, were constantly multiplying, to exclude foreign ships from our ports, many braved all hazards, as the scarcity of exotic products in our markets had so greatly raised prices, that each would approach our ports to risk the realization of great profits, or the alternative of utter ruin. A Dutch captain declared that if profit were to be made by a voyage to hell, he would sail thither, although his sails should be burnt.

"A multitude of means were resorted to in evasion of the continental system. Smuggling by corrupting official *employés*, and otherwise; supplying Russia by the White Sea, and the means of supplying the continent generally with British manufactures and colonial produce, were found out by multitudes of English, Americans, Dutch, Hamburgers, Danes, Swedes, and even by the French themselves."

One of the many evil consequences of high prices was, the adulteration and counterfeiting of commodities. "The retailers and sub-retailers," says M. St. Ferréol, "sophisticated colonial produce, and drugs, coffee, and spices were made of counterfeit materials. Sugars were mixed with heterogeneous matter, and most substances reduced to powders or liquids were falsified. I have seen nutmegs, into which was introduced native quicksilver to augment their weight, &c. &c. Such was the state of our trade towards the end of the imperial government.

"The system of continental blockade was impracticable, and therefore absurd. Impracticable, because France, instead of having at sea a navy to enforce the blockade of the British Isles, had her own squadrons blockaded in her own ports;—impracticable from our not being able to close the continent of Europe against English commerce;—impracticable if we could do so, because we were not in a condition to supply the continental states with the products which they wanted. This system at length allied against us the north of Europe, which the gold of England had often armed. Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, and the Hanseatic Towns, had the right to say to us,—*Furnish us with the articles we require, or suffer us to purchase them from the only power who can supply us.* But not only were we not in a condition to furnish Europe with products from beyond the sea, but we were in equal want of them ourselves. We were consequently obliged to create the system of *licences*, which left open the trading to continental ports to English vessels, and enabled us to import the articles which we required from beyond the sea. So that we who had proclaimed England in a state of blockade, became indirectly her tributary. Nothing could be imported or exported but according to her good pleasure."

What a picture of the absurdity and the pernicious effects of attempting to restrict trade, do these extracts from the work of M. St. Ferréol exhibit!

We will now proceed to show the changes that have been actually made up to this time in the French customs tariffs.

The first general tariff of duties was that of 1664, under Colbert. The bases of this tariff were—

1. To reduce the duties of exportation on the products and manufactures of the kingdom.
2. To diminish the duties of importation on all articles required for manufactures.
3. To exclude, by raising the duties, foreign manufactures.

These principles were not strictly enforced. The exportation of corn, brandy, wine, silk stockings, caps and stockings of wool, new boots, camlets, &c., was greatly restricted by high duties. While most foreign manufactures were so much sought after in France, that St. Ferréol asserts the duties on importation were not raised above five per cent until 1667, when the duties were greatly augmented on hosiery, cloths of all kinds, tin, glass, prepared skins, carpets, &c., besides the duties exacted at the interior customs.

The first prohibitions of foreign commodities bear date the 8th of October, 1686, three years after the death of Colbert. They excluded all woven cloths from India, China, and the Levant.

"The fatal treaty," says M. St. Ferréol, "signed with England, on the 26th of September, 1786, abolished the prohibitions which applied to the products of this kingdom and her colonies. In consequence of some reductions of the duties on our wines, vinegars, olive-oil, and beer, we had the imprudence to authorize the admission of a great number of manufactured articles, on paying a duty of from ten to fifteen per cent. Hosiery, woven cloths, and woollens, articles of dress, porcelain, earthenware, pottery, and glass, were, in virtue of this treaty, admitted among us, subject only to a duty of twelve per cent. It is true, that the treaty established a reciprocity of duties; but this reciprocity vanished before the superiority already obtained by the manufactures of that kingdom."

The second general tariff was that of 1791, which abolished the interior customs (except the still existing *octrois*). The bases of this tariff were—

1. To exclude, by absolute prohibitions, certain foreign productions and manufactures.
2. To change the prohibition of certain articles into the permission of entry, by paying a duty not exceeding twenty shillings.

These bases were drawn up, by the then first clerk of the customs of Lyons, and adopted in March, 1791, as follows:

1. Total exemption from entrance duties on alimentary articles, and on materials required for manufactures.
2. Progressive duties on certain merchandizes.
3. Highest duties not to exceed twenty-five per cent on objects of luxury or fantasy.
4. Absolute prohibition of manufactures which compete with ours.
5. Finally, ten per cent duty on all spices.

This tariff, however, contained but few prohibitions of importation. Gold and silver worked on thread, twisted linen and hemp threads, tobacco, glass, and a few other articles being those excluded.

The decree of March, 1793, annulled all treaties of alliance and commerce with all powers with whom France was at war.

The decree of September, 1793, excluded foreign vessels from the coasting trade of France; another decree, of the same month and year, prohibited the exportation of all articles of primary necessity. The laws of the 10th Brumaire and 17th Pluviose, year 5, required only the Milan and Berlin decrees to attempt the (*impossible*) exclusion of British trade from the continent.

The decrees of 1813 imposed enormous duties; among others

On cotton wool . .	60 to 800	francs	per 100 kilogrammes.
Tea	150 to 900	„	„
Indigo	900	„	„
Cacao	1000	„	„
Cochineal, cinnamon, &c. .	2000	„	„

The tariff of the restoration, in 1816, was based on the following principles:

1. To establish double the rates of duties ordained by the decrees of 1810 on a great number of articles in them stated, and the application of the same to other articles not stated in the decree of the 8th of February, 1810.
2. Reductions of duty on objects too heavily taxed in the decrees of the 5th of August, and the 12th of September, 1810.
3. Augmentation of duties on articles too lightly taxed by the tariff of 1791, and by subsequent decrees.
4. Establishing a uniform duty on divers articles of the same origin or destination, arranged under generic denominations, such as gums, resins, most medicinal vegetables, &c.
5. Establishing a *sur-tax* varying according to the place, or the lading of the ship or flag.
6. Maintaining the basis which, in 1791, served to adjudge the value of certain objects.
7. New fixation of duties on objects omitted in the tariff.
8. Maintaining all the prohibitions established by the laws of the 1st of March, 1793, and the 10th Brumaire, year 5, independently of others to be established.
9. Adopting the laws of the tariff of 1791.

Since the establishment of the tariff in 1816, several modifications have been made; but by the statements which follow, it will appear that the principles of free trade have scarcely, if at all, entered into the considerations of change.

Colbert, who is considered the founder of the restrictive system, never contemplated, as far as we can learn, one hundredth part of the restrictions by which the existing customs tariff of France limits the commercial relations of that kingdom with other countries.

The prohibitions abolished, duties substituted, and the duties diminished or augmented in the tariff of 1816 up to the present time, are as follow:

No. I.

Prohibitions removed on articles required for manufactures.

ARTICLES.	Date of prohibition abolished.	Duty substituted.
Chromates of lead	July 5, 1836	75 francs per 100 kils.
„ potass	do.	150 do.
„ iron	do.	75 do.
Extract of quinine	July 2, 1836	1 franc per 1 kil.
Iron in bars, called rails	do.	Same duty as other rolled iron, according to dimension
„ in angular forms	do.	Same duty as iron of similar dimension
„ old and broken	July 5, 1836.	Same duty as cast iron, when permitted by order of the Minister of Commerce
Cotton yarns, No. 143 and upwards: others prohibited	July 2, 1836.	7 to 8 francs per 1 kil., about 3*s.* per lb.
Thread of sheep's wool, twisted, not dyed	July 5, 1836.	7 francs per 1 kil.
Prepared skins, large, tanned.	do.	7 to 8 francs per 100 kils.
„ „ calf, called Russia	July 2, 1836	5 francs each
„ „ for bookbinding		
Praiss, or tobacco-juice	do.	1 franc per 100 kils.

No. II.

Prohibitions removed on manufactured articles.

ARTICLES.	Date of prohibitions abolished.	Duty substituted.
Applications on tulle, worked in thread lace	July 5, 1836	5 per cent
Buttons, gilded, plated, of shell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, iron, steel, or of silk mixed with cotton	do.	100 to 200 francs per 100 kils.
Chain cables for the use of the marine	July 2, 1836	200 francs per 100 kils.
Cashmere shawls	do.	80 to 150 francs each
Copper wire twisted with silk, gilt	do.	950 francs per 100 kils.
„ „ silvered	do.	600 do.
„ or brass wire, simply drawn	do.	100 to 200 do.
Cotton lace	do.	5 per cent
Clock work, mounted	do.	1 franc 10 cents. to 6 francs each
Tin dishes	July 5, 1836	75 francs per 100 kils.
Rum, arrack, or tafia	July 2, 1836	200 francs per 100 litres
India handkerchiefs (Foulard's) raw	do.	6 francs per 1 kil.
„ „ printed	do.	12 francs do.
Clothing or other stuffs for the actual use of travellers	do.	30 per cent

No. III.

Duties diminished on articles required for arts, manufactures, or preparations.

ARTICLES.	Scale of Duty.	Date of change.	Former duty.		Present duty.	
	kilograms.		Frs.	Cents	Frs.	Cents.
Coals by sea according to the zone						
„ by French vessels	100	2 July, 1836	1	50	30, 60, & 100c	
„ by land	do.	Ord. 25 Nov. 1837	60c. to 30c.		50 to 15 do.	
Wood, mahogany in logs, from countries out of Europe	do.	2 July, 1836	30	0	Frm India 10f not Eurpn. 15f	
„ from the Entrepôts	do.	do.	37	50	18	50
„ Ebony from countries out of Europe	do.	do.	27	0	4	0
„ from Entrepôts					5	0
„ Cedar, do.	do.	do.	5	0	2	50
„ not particularly enumerated, from India	do.	do.	20	0	10	0
„ from countries out of Europe	do.	do.	27	0	15	0
„ from Entrepôts	do.	do.	30	0	18	50
Dye woods from countries out of Europe	do.	do.	7	0	5	0
„ from Entrepôts	do.	do.	10	0	8	0
„ not particularly enumerated, from countries out of Europe	do.	do.	2	0	1	50
„ from Entrepôts	do.	do.	4	0	3	0
„ ground, or Pernambuco	do.	do.	30	0	20	0
Cacao (beans) from places out of Europe	do.	do.	100	0	55	0
„ from Entrepôts	do.	do.	140	0	95	0
Caoutchouc from countries out of Europe	do.	do.	90	0	10	0
„ from Entrepôts	do.	do.	100	0	15	0
White lead	do.	5 July, 1836	30	0	20	0
Cobalt	do.	2 July, do.	5	0	0	50
Cochenille.	1	Ord. 25 July, 1837	1	50	to 75c. & 1f.	
Copper (mineral of)	100	2 July, 1836	1	0	0	10
„ cast (one fusion only) in bars or plates, &c., either pure, or mixed with zinc	do.	do.	40 or 44		to 1, 2, & 3frs.	
„ do. mixed with tin (one fusion)	do.	do.	10 or 11		do.	
Elephants' teeth from India	do.	2 July, 1836	80	0	35	0
„ from other countries out of Europe	do.	do.	100	0	From Fctries in Africa, 40f.	

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Scale of Duty.	Date of change.	Former duty.		Present duty.	
	Kilogrms.		Frs.	Cents.	Frs.	Cents.
Elephants' teeth from Entrepôts	100	2July 1836	140	0	55	0
Tin (mineral of)	do.	Ord. 23 July,1838	1	0	0	10
„ raw only from India	do.	2 July, 1836	2	0	0	50
„ do. elsewhere	do.	do.	6	0	2	0
Iron (mineral of)	do.	do.	1	0	0	10
„ cast, in pigs, imported by sea or by land, from the sea to Blanc Misseron	do.	do.	9	0	7	0
„ drawn into bars of all dimensions	do.	do.	Various duties		Reduced 1-4th*	
Oil seeds (various duties)	do.	do.	Mxm. 38.50 Minm. 5		Maxm. 15 Minm. 2.50	
Oils (comestible), as olive	do.	do.	40	0	25	
„ palm	do.	do.	25	0	12,50 to 14fs.	
„ cocoa	do.	do.	25	0	do.	
Indigo, from India	do.	do.	1	50	0	50
„ countries out of Europe	do.	do.	1	75	2	0
Wool, raw, or washed	do.	do.	10 to 60		20 ad valorem	
Lac dye from India	do.	do.	80	0	1	40
Flax, not hackled, and tow	do.	do.	10	0	5	0
„ hackled and combed	do.	do.	30	0	15	0
Machines (locomotive) for railroads	do.	17 May, 1837	30 pr cent		15	0
Nickel (metallic)	do.	5 July, 1830	100	0	5	0
Bristles	do.	2 July, 1836	20	0	5	0
Lead (mineral of)	do.	do.	5 and 10f		3	50
Silk, raw	1	do.	1	90	0	5
„ reeled	do.	do.	2	4	0	10
Tallow, raw	100	do.	15	0	10	0
Sulphur, mineral of	do.	do.	2	0	0	25
Zinc, first fusion only, in pigs, „ bars, or plates	do.	do.	5	10	0	10

The other articles on which diminutions have been made, are acids, aniseeds (grains), antimony, avelandes, bamboos, balsams, asphaltum, naphtha, cashew-nuts, carthame, glue (raw), copal, curcuma, emery, eider-down, perfumed oils, tortoise-shells, barks, roots, gums and beans for medicines, dyeing, or tanning, mother-of-pearl, gall-nuts, saffron, copperas (raw), and horsehair. The duties on all these have been variously reduced to an average of about one-half of the former tariffs, and generally to lower rates than those of the British customs, when necessarily

* But still enormously high, and many kinds prohibited. *See* Tariff.

required for arts and manufactures. They can only be, like all other articles, imported direct from foreign countries in French vessels, or in vessels belonging to the countries of which they are the produce. Goods by vessels of such country paying, however, like all foreign vessels, a differential duty of generally from ten to one hundred per cent higher than by French vessels.

No. IV.

Reduction of duties on Articles not altogether required in Manufactures, and on manufactured Articles.

ARTICLES.	Scale of duty.	Date of change.	Former duty.		Present duty.	
	kilograms.		frs.	cents.	frs.	cents.
Cinnamon from India . . .	1	2d July, 1836.	2	0	1	0
„ other parts out of Europe	do.	do.	6	0	2	0
Cloves from India . . .	do.	do.	2	80	1	0
„ other parts out of Europe.	do.	do.	3	50	1	80
Nutmegs from India . .	do.	do.	4	0	1	50
„ other parts out of Europe	do.	do.	12	0	2	50
Pimento from India . . .	100	do.	60	0	45	0
„ other parts out of Europe	do.	do.	120	0	90	0
Pepper from India . . .	do.	do.	95	0	80	0
„ other parts out of Europe	do.	do.	105	0	80	0
Tea	1	do.	2	50	1	50
Linens woven of flax or hemp, duty on which was enormously raised by the Ordinance of 17th May, 1826, and reduced from the later by Ordinance of 2nd July, 1836. . . .	100	5th July, 1836.	Minimum of 1826,30 frs. rising according to fineness up to maximum of 700 frs.		Minimum of 1836, 36 frs. Maximum 200 frs.	
Table linen, unbleached . .	do.	do.	250	0	150	0
„ do. damasked . .	do.	do.	400	0	150	0
„ bleached and damasked	do.	do.	500	0	300	0
Sealing wax	do.	do.	200	0	100	0

The duties on linen yarns were equally reduced by the Ordinance of the 5th of July, 1836, to rates equal to an *ad valorem* duty of from six to eight, ten, and twelve per cent; but these have lately been raised in compliance with the outcry on the part of some spinners principally in the north of France. The duty on a few other articles has been slightly reduced.

No. V.

Duties increased on the following Articles :—

ARTICLES.	Scale of duty.	Date of change.	Former duty.	Present duty.
	kilograms.		frs.	frs.
Steel cast in bars . . .	100	17th May 1826	100	120
„ *en tôle*, or wire . .	do.	do.	100 & 70	240
Spermaceti, produce of foreign fisheries, raw, pressed, or refined	do.	do.	all kinds, 60	raw 40 pressed 60 refined 100
„ candles . . .	do.	do.	85	220
Copper, pure or mixed . .	do.	5th July, 1836.	80	90
Hops	17	17th May 1826.	45	60
Wool, washed and dyed . .	do.	do.	73 & 44	300
Horses and mares . . .	each	do.	15	50
Foals	do.	do.	5	15
Sheep, ewes, lambs, and rams .	do.	do.	75cts. 1 fr. & 5 fr.	5
Quills for writing . . .	100	do.	120 frs.	240
Butchers' meat, fresh . .	do.	do.	8	18
„ salt pork . .	do.	do.	23	33
„ other . .	do.	do.	20	30
Vitrefactions *(en masses)* or tubes	1	do.	75 cts.	3
Vegetables, dry or ground . .	100	do.	5 frs.	10
Marble, unwrought . . .	do.	do.	3	2f. 50c. 5 & 10f.
Tea from other parts than India	1	do.	3	5
Lead pencils, in cedar . .	100	do.	20	100
„ in white wood . .	do.	do.	15	25
Cordage and fishing nets of hemp	do.	do.	15	25
Linen yarns	do.	1841	various duties	various duties
Mercery	do.	do.	20	37fr. 50cts.
Sugars, viz.—in French vessels from Bourbon, raw, not white .	do.	do.	26fr. 50 cts	38 50
„ ditto, raw, white . .	do.	do.	33 10	46 0
„ ditto, clayed of all kinds .	do.	do.	49 frs.	60 0
„ French West Indies, raw, not white	do.	do.	33fr. 60cts	45 0
„ ditto, raw, white . .	do.	do.	39	52 50
„ ditto, clayed of all kinds .	do.	do.	58	66 50
„ foreign sugar, in French vessels, from India, raw, not white	do.	do.	55	60 frs.
„ ditto, white and clayed .	do.	do.	65	80
„ ditto, from other countries out of Europe, raw, not white .	do.	do.	60	65
„ ditto, ditto, white & clayed	do.	do.	70	85
„ ditto, from entrepôts in Europe, raw, not white . .	do.	do.	70	75
„ ditto, ditto, white & clayed	do.	do.	80	95

Having thus statistically shown the changes which have been made in the French Customs Tariff, we will now briefly view its actual prohibitions and duties as bearing on the exclusion or admission of foreign manufactures and products. We have already shown that as far as foreign articles of first necessity for home manufactures, arts, and sciences are required, they are generally admitted at low duties. Some pay no duty at all, while some again are still taxed enormously high. Nearly all chemical products may be considered as prohibited. *Manufactured goods* with the exception of silks, machines, and tools, and a few articles of first manipulation, required in aid of French manufactures, are nearly all *prohibited.*

I.

Cotton manufactures are *all prohibited,* except the following:—

Denomination of Merchandise.	French Weights, Number or ad valorem.	Import duty in French Money by French ships.	English Weights, Number, or ad valorem.	Import duty in English Money by French ships.
		frs. cts.	lb. oz. dr. gr.	£ s. d.
Nankeens from India	1 kil. N. G.	5 0	2 3 4 7	0 4 0
„ from other parts	do.	prohibited.	do.	prohibited
Cotton lace	value	5 per cent.	value.	5 per cent
„ thread, raw, of No. 143 and above, simple	1 kil. N. G.	7 0	2 3 4 7	0 5 7.2
„ twisted	do.	8 0	do.	0 6 4.8
All other cotton thread without distinction of numbers or quality	100 kil. G.	prohibited	220 7 5 8	prohibited
Coverlets, very common, from 8 threads to 5 millemetres		45 or about 150 pr cent		

II.

Woollen Manufactures as Woven Cloths, dyed or undyed, dressed or undressed, Hosiery (Bonnetterie) of all kinds, Flannels, Yarns, &c., are *all prohibited,* except the following:—

Denomination of Merchandise.	French Weights, Number, or ad valorem.	Import duty in French Money by French ships.	English Weights, Number, or ad valorem.	Import duty in English Money by French ships.
		frs. cts.	lb. oz. dr. gr.	£ s. d.
Blankets and Bed Covers	100 kil.N.G.	200 0	220 7 5 8	8 0 0
Carpets in knots of wool and linen thread	do.	250 0	do.	10 0 0
„ of woollen yarn, tufted or in round points, the under side of which presents canvas or thread	do.	300 0	do.	12 0 0
„ woollen	. . .	500 0	do.	20 0 0
Worsted wares and buttons to be used in France with other materials	do.	190 to 2	do.	

All other Carpets, Coverlets, Shawls, &c. &c. prohibited.

III.

Manufactures of Iron, Hardwares of all kinds, are prohibited, except the following:—

Steam-engines, *ad valorem*		30 per cent.
Machinery, Mechanical Instruments for the use of Manufactories, and Locomotive Engines for Railways		15 ditto.
	Per Kil.	Francs.
Tools, Copper Boilers, &c., for ditto, and Agricultural Implements	100	50 to 200
Ship Anchors under 250 kilogrammes	100	15
Ditto above 250 ditto	100	40
Spurs and Pins	100	100 to 200
Coffee Mills	100	100
Wire, common or fine	100	60 to 950

And a few other articles of minor importance, for which see the general Tariff hereafter.

From the foregoing condensed statement of the prohibitory system of France, as affecting Three Great Staple Branches of British Manufactures, it will appear that nothing of consequence is admitted, but under the presumption of aiding French Manufactures.

BOUNTIES TO MEN AND SHIPS EMPLOYED IN THE FRENCH FISHERIES.

HIGH bounties have, previously to the war, and since the peace of 1814, been paid to those owning ships, and to men employed in the French fisheries.

In pursuance of an Ordinance, dated the 25th of June, 1841, the following bounties were granted for the encouragement of the French Fisheries. They come into operation on the 1st of March, 1842, and are to remain in force until the 31st of December, 1850.

COD FISHERY.

PREMIUMS FOR CHARTERING AND EQUIPPING VESSELS, &c.

	frs.	cts.
Article I. For every man engaged in the fisheries, having drying or curing grounds, whether on the coasts of Newfoundland, Saint Pierre, or Miquelon, or upon the Great Newfoundland Bank	50	0
For every man engaged in the fisheries, not having drying or curing grounds in the Icelandic Seas	50	0
For every man engaged in the fisheries, not having drying or curing grounds on the Great Newfoundland Bank	30	0
For every man engaged in the fisheries on the Dogger Bank	15	0

BOUNTIES ON THE PRODUCE OF THE FISHERIES.

1st. On the importation into the French colonies, whether in America or on the other side of the Cape of Good Hope, of every quintal of dried cod-fish, the produce of the French fisheries on the coasts of Newfoundland, Saint Pierre, or Miquelon, or which may be taken from *entrepôts* in France	22	0

	frs.	cts.
2nd. On the importation into the above colonies, every quintal of dried codfish, the produce of the French fisheries, if the fish shall be exported from French ports without having been there warehoused	16	0
3rd. On every quintal of dried codfish, the produce of the French fisheries, whether forwarded dried from those fisheries or from French ports, and imported into foreign possessions in the West Indian Seas, or on the American coasts of the Atlantic Ocean, or into those ports in which a French Consul is resident, whether in Spain or Portugal, or into foreign possessions on the Mediterranean, or into Algiers	14	0
4th. On every quintal of dried codfish the produce of the French fisheries, forwarded direct either from those fisheries, or from French ports, and imported into Italian ports	12	0
5th. On every quintal of dried codfish the produce of the French fisheries, imported by land carriage into Spain	10	0
6th. For every quintal of cod sounds that the fishing vessels may bring into France, the produce of their fishery	20	0

Art. II. Vessels departing for the fisheries with drying grounds, whether on the coasts of Newfoundland, Saint Pierre, Miquelon, or the Great Bank of Newfoundland, shall have a crew whose minimum is to be fixed by a royal ordinance.

Art. III. The provisions of this law, as well as those of the laws of the 22nd of April, 1832, and the 9th of July, 1836, which may not contain anything to the contrary, shall cease to be in force from and after the 1st day of January, 1851.

WHALE FISHERIES.

Art. I. The bounties granted, in pursuance of the laws of the 22nd of April, 1832, and of the 9th of July, 1836, for the encouragement of the whale fisheries, shall be fixed as follow, to date from the 1st of March, 1842, viz.,

Bounties on the departure of vessels:—

	frs.	cts.
For every ton of shipping outward bound, with crews composed entirely of French sailors	40	0
And for vessels with crews composed partly of French and Foreign sailors, agreeably to the provisions of the 4th Article of the afore-mentioned law of the 22nd of April, 1832	29	0

Bounties on the return of vessels:—

On each ton of shipping where the crew is composed entirely of French sailors	27	0
On each ton of shipping with a mixed crew	14	50

According to the conditions of the Second Article of the law of the 22nd of April, 1832, if the vessels shall have fished either beyond Cape Horn, or to the East of the Cape of Good Hope, in the latitudes prescribed by the said Article II. and by Article III. of the same law.

Art. II. In addition to the above there shall be allowed to vessels especially manned for the Sperm Whale (*Cachalot*) Fishery, in the Pacific Ocean, after

they have been at sea for the space of, at least, *thirty months,* and during which time they may have reached as far as 28° of North latitude, an *additional bounty* upon the *sperm oil, &c.,* which they shall bring home.

This bounty shall be fixed in the following manner: viz.,

	frs.	cts.
For all vessels that have quitted since the day on which the law came into force, and until the 31st of December, 1845	20	0
For all vessels that may depart upon and after the 1st of January, 1846, to the period of the expiration of this law	15	0

Art. III. The special conditions to be complied with by the ship-owners whose vessels shall be engaged in this whale (*cachalot*) fishery, shall be determined by a royal ordinance.

Art. IV. The provisions of this present law, as well as those of the laws of the 22nd of April, 1832, and of the 9th of July, 1836, which may not contain anything to the contrary, shall remain in force until the 31st of December, 1850.

Done at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 25th of June, 1841.

The Chief Premiums on the Exportation of Woven and Spun Goods and Hardwares, are as follow: viz.,

Woollen manufactures:	per 100 kilogrammes.
„ of pure wool, scale of premium according to value . .	67 to 300 francs.
Cotton manufactures, including twist	25 „
Hardwares, premium equal to import duty on metals, although manufactured from French minerals.	

See the Table of Premiums hereafter.

Now as far as the importation of foreign manufactures are in question, and the giving premiums for the exportation of French manufactures, we find little of important amelioration in the present commercial legislation of France, that differs from the old commercial laws, or from the spirit of the Milan and Berlin decrees.

GENERAL TARIFF OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS INTO, AND EXPORTS FROM, FRANCE.

Arranged in Tables classifying each Subject and Article according to the *generic* order of each, with all the Modifications up to the 1st of January, 1842.

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.		By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		Export duties.		Duty in English Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.			By Foreign Vessels or by Land.			Export duties.		
	fr.	cts.	fr.	cts.	fr.	cts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CLASS I. ANIMALS, LIVING.															
Asses ..... each	0	25	The same duty as by national vessels.		0	25	0	0	2¼	The same duty as by national vessels.			0	0	2¼
Bees' hives (with living swarms) do.	1	0			0	25	0	0	9¾				0	0	2¼
Cattle, viz.—beeves, oxen ..... do.	50	0			1	0	2	0	0				0	0	9¾
—— ,, bulls..... do.	15	0			3	0	0	12	0				0	2	4½
—— ,, cows..... do.	25	0			0	50	1	0	0				0	0	5
—— ,, heifers..... do.	12	50			1	50	0	10	0				0	1	2¾
—— ,, calves ..... do.	3	0			0	25	0	2	4½				0	0	2¼
Dogs for the chase and large dogs do.	5	0			0	50	0	0	5				0	4	0
Game, poultry, and turtles, *ad valorem*	2 per cent.				½ per cent.		2 per cent.						½ per cent.		
Goats ..... each	1	50			0	15	0	1	2¾				0	0	1¼
—— kids ..... do.	0	25			0	10	0	0	2¼				0	0	1
Hogs ..... do.	12	0			0	10	0	9	7½				0	0	1
—— sucking pigs..... do.	0	40			0	10	0	0	4				0	0	1
Horses, stallions..... do.	25	0			5	0	1	0	0				0	4	0
—— geldings and mares..... do.	25	0			5	0	1	0	0				0	4	0
—— colts..... do.	15	0			5	0	0	12	0				0	4	0
Mules, male and female..... do.	15	0			2	0	0	12	0				0	1	7½
Sheep, rams, ewes, and wethers. do.	5	0			0	25	0	4	0				0	0	2¾
—— lambs ..... do.	0	30			0	10	0	0	3				0	0	1
Wild animals, as lions, tigers, &c. *adval.*	1 per cent.				½ per cent.		1 per cent.						½ per cent.		
CLASS II. ANIMAL SUBSTANCES, Produce of, Skins, &c. of Animals: viz.,															
Blood of animals other than dried per 100 kils.	1	0	1	10			0	0	9¾		0	10½			
—— of bucks..... do.	1	0	1	10			0	0	9¾		0	10½			
—— ditto, dried..... do.	31	0	34	10			1	4	9¾		1	7	3½		
Butter, fresh ..... do.	3	0	3	30	0	25	0	2	4½		0	2	7½	0	0
—— salt..... do.	5	0	5	50			0	4	0		0	4	5		
Cheese ..... do.	15	0	16	50			0	12	0		0	13	2½		
Ears of animals for making glue.. do.	1	0	1	10			0	0	9¾		0	0	10½		
Eggs of poultry and game..... do.	0	50	0	50	2	0	0	0	5		0	0	5	0	1
—— of silkworms ..... do.	1	0	1	10			0	0	9¾		0	0	10½		
Entrails of animals..... do.	1	0	1	10			0	0	9¾		0	0	10½		
Feathers for dress, white, unwrought..... do.	400	0	417	50			16	0	0		16	14	0		
—— prepared ..... do.	600	0	617	50			24	0	0		24	14	0		
—— black, unwrought..... do.	200	0	212	50			8	0	0		8	10	0		
—— prepared..... do.	400	0	417	50			16	0	0		16	14	0		
—— other unwrought..... do.	100	0	107	50			4	0	0		4	6	9		
—— prepared ..... do.	300	0	317	50			12	0	0		12	14	0		
—— for beds, swan, goose or duck do.	200	0	212	50			8	0	0		8	10	0		
—— eider or eider-down, cleaned 1 kil. net	5	0	5	50			0	4	0		0	4	5		
—— ditto, not cleaned ..... do.	1	25	1	30			0	1	0		0	1	0½		
—— other ditto..... 100 kils.	60	0	65	50	0	25	2	8	0		2	12	5	0	0
—— quills, unprepared, including crow do..... do.	40	0	44	0			1	12	0		1	15	2¾		
—— do. prepared do..... do.	240	0	254	0			9	12	0		10	4	2¾		
Glue, of fish from French Guiana do.	40	0	prohibited				1	12	0						
—— from elsewhere ..... do.	160	0	170	50			6	8	0		6	16	5		
—— strong ordinary glue ..... do.	25	0	27	50			1	0	0		1	2	0		
Grease, or fat of mutton and tallow, lard, &c..... do.	10	0	13	0			0	8	0		0	10	4¾		
—— horse, bear, or of beeves' feet do.	19	0	20	90			0	15	2¾		0	16	8¾		
—— the residuum of soaperies... do.	10	0	13	20			0	8	0						
—— of skins, of countries out of Europe..... do.	40	0	56	0			1	12	0		2	4	9¾		
—— from the entrepôts of Europe do.	48	0	56	0			1	18	4¾		2	4	9¾		
Hair, horse, uncombed..... do.	2	50	2	70	1	0	0	2	0		0	2	2	0	0
—— combed and prepared ..... do.	5	0	5	50			0	4	0		0	4	5		
—— human ..... do.	1	0	1	10			0	0	9¾		0	0	10½		
—— camels, ostrich and seals.... do.	1	0	1	10	0	25	0	0	9¾		0	0	10½	0	0
—— hogs and wild boars, in masses do.	5	0	5	50			0	4	0		0	4	5		
—— assorted . do.	20	0	22	0			0	16	0		0	17	7½		
—— cows..... do.	1	0	1	10	0	8	0	0	9¾		0	0	10½	0	0

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.		Import duties. By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		Export duties.		Duty in English Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.			Import duties. By Foreign Vessels or by Land.			Export duties.		
	fr.	cts.	fr.	cts.	fr.	cts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CLASS II.—*continued.*															
Hair, rabbit, hare, castor, otter and badger ..... 100 kils.	1	0	1	10			0	0	9⅜	0	0	10½			
Honey, from the Isle of Bourbon. do.	13	25	prohibited				0	10	7	prohibited					
——— French W. Indies do.	16	50					0	13	2½						
——— East Indies..... do.	27	50					1	2	0						
——— from other places than Europe ..... do.	30	0	37	50			1	4	0	1	10	0			
——— places in Europe..... do.	35	0					1	8	0						
Manure ..... do.	0	10	0	10	0	25	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2⅜
Meats, fresh, butchers'..... do.	18	0	19	80			0	14	4⅝	0	15	10			
——— game and poultry ..... do.	0	50	0	50			0	0	5	0	0	5			
——— salted pork ..... do.	33	0	36	30			1	6	4⅝	1	9	6⅜			
——— other ditto..... do.	36	0	33	0			1	4	0	1	6	4⅝			
——— extracts of meat, such as sausages, &c. ..... do.	1	0	1	10											
Muscles of animals..... do.	1	0	1	10			0	0	9⅜	0	0	10½			
							0	0	9⅜	0	0	10½			
Peltries, viz.,															
——— rabbit-skins, dressed and undressed ..... do.	1	0	1	0	0	75	0	0	9⅜	0	0	9⅜	0	0	7½
——— badger, ditto ..... each	0	15	0	15	¼ pr cent.		0	0	1½	0	0	1½	¼ per cent.		
——— castor or beaver, ditto ..... do.	0	35	0	35			0	0	3⅜	0	0	3⅜			
——— hare, undressed .....100 ps.	1	0	1	0			0	0	9⅜	0	0	9⅜			
——— dressed..... do.	4	0	4	0	0	75	0	3	2⅝	0	3	2⅝	0	0	7½
——— seal, long hair partly taken off (French fishes).....1 piece	0	1	0	20			0	0	0.1-10	0	0	2			
——— other fishes..... do.	0	20					0	0	0.1-20						
——— do., long hair partly taken off do.	3	0	3	0			0	2	4⅜	0	2	4⅜			
——— do., dyed ..... do.	1	0	3	0			0	0	9⅜	0	2	4⅜			
——— castorin undressed .....100 ps.	3	0	3	0			0	2	4⅜	0	2	4⅜			
——— ditto, long hair taken off.... do.	15	0	15	0			0	12	0	0	12	0			
——— ditto, dyed..... do.	25	0	25	0			1	0	0	1	0	0			
——— camel, panther tiger, leopard, ounce, giraffe, & jaguar each	1	20					0	0	11½						
——— bear and cubs ..... do.	1	5					0	0	10						
——— lion, lioness, and zebra ..... do.	0	60					0	0	6						
——— fox, black, silver, or stained do.	2	40					0	1	11						
——— ditto, striped or patched.... do.	0	90					0	0	8⅜						
——— ditto, white, yellow, or silver-gray of Virginia ..... do.	0	20					0	0	2						
——— ditto, the same dyed..... do.	2	40					0	1	11						
——— ditto, other ..... do.	0	10					0	0	1						
——— jackal, chincilla, & weasel .. do.	0	10					0	0	1						
——— lamb of Astracan & carcajou do.	0	20					0	0	2						
——— otter..... do.	0	45					0	0	4⅛						
——— hyena, wolf, and lynx..... do.	0	40					0	0	4						
——— goat of Angora ..... do.	0	35					0	0	3⅜						
——— racoon, vulture, glutton, martin, eider, and swan .... do.	0	15					0	0	1⅜						
——— cat and tiger ..... do.	0	15					0	0	1⅜						
——— cats, wild and tame.....100 ps.	3	0					0	2	4⅜						
——— civetcat and polecat ..... do.	3	0					0	2	4⅜						
——— marmoset and goose..... do.	0	0					0	0	9⅜						
——— dog, muskrat, weasel, squirrel, and mole..... do.	2	0					0	1	7⅛						
——— ermine, Russian weasel, and chikakois..... do.	3	75					0	3	0⅛						
——— backs and bellies of weasels, foxes, hares, martins, &c.... do.	½ the duty on skins.						½ the duty on skins.								
——— tails of squirrels, ermines, polecats, &c. &c. ..... do.	0	25					0	0	2½						
——— necks of ducks, weasels, &c. do.	2	0					0	1	7⅛						
——— tails of carkajous, wolves, martins, and foxes ..... do.	2	0					0	1	7⅛						
Rennet.....100 kils.	0	10	0	50	0	25	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	2⅜
Silk, in cocoons ..... do.	1	0	1	10	2	0	0	0	9⅜	0	0	10½	0	1	2⅛
——— raw, unfolded by merely hot water process .....1 kil.	0	5	0	5	3	0	0	0	0⅞	0	0	0½	0	2	4⅝
——— organzine..... do.	0	10	0	10	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	7⅛
——— dyed, in bobbins ..... do.	3	6	3	30	1	0	0	2	5⅛	0	2	7⅜	0	0	9⅜
——— for sewing, on bobbins, not weighing more than 3 decagrammes ..... do.	3	6	3	30	0	10	0	2	5⅛	0	2	7⅜	0	0	1
——— all others ..... do.	3	6	3	30	6	0	0	2	5⅛	0	2	7⅛	0	4	9⅜
——— tow of, or bourre, in masses, raw .....100 kils.	1	0	1	10	2	0	0	0	9⅜	0	0	10½	0	1	7⅛
——— dyed .... 1 kil.	0	82	0	90	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	8¼	0	1	7⅛
——— carded, in wadding ..100 kils.	62	0	67	60	2	0	2	9	7⅛	2	14	1	0	1	7⅛
——— all others, raw.....1 kil.	0	82	0	90	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	8¾	0	1	7⅛

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.	Import duties. By Foreign Vessels or by Land.	Export duties.	Duty in English Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.	Import duties. By Foreign Vessels or by Land.	Export duties.
CLASS II.—*continued.*	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Silk, spun, *fleuret*, raw ..... 1 kil.	0 82	0 90	0 5 per kil.	0 0 8	0 0 8½	0 0 0½
—— dyed ..... do.	3 6	3 30		0 2 5¼	0 2 7¼	
—— marine, or fibres attached to the shells of pearl oysters ..... 100 kils.	1 0	1 10	0 25	0 0 9½	0 0 10½	0 0 2½
—— detached from the shells ... 1 kil.	0 5	0 5		0 0 0½	0 0 0½	
Skins, undressed & undried, large, as ox, cow, horse skins ... 100 kils.	1 0	1 10	16 0	0 0 9½	0 0 10½	0 12 9½
—— sheep, with wool ..... *ad valorem*	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	40 0 pr 100 kil.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	1 16 9½
—— small fresh lambs weighing more than 1 kil. ..... do.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	20 0 pr 100 kil.	do.	do.	0 16 0
—— small dried lambs, weighing less than 1 kil. ..... 100 kils.	1 0	1 10	20 0	0 0 9½	0 0 10½	0 16 0
—— goat ..... do.	1 0	1 10	20 0	0 0 9½	0 0 10½	0 16 0
—— other similar small skins .. do.	1 0	1 10	40 0	0 0 9½	0 0 10½	1 16 9½
—— large, undressed, and dried, from French Senegal ..... do.	1 0			0 0 9½		
—— from Brazil in Brazilian vessels ..... do.		5 0	25 0		0 4 0	
—— from other countries out of Europe ..... do.	5 0	15 0	25 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 0 2½
—— from the entrepôts in Europe do.	10 0	15 0	25 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	
—— small dried sheep, with wool ..... *ad valorem*	13½ per cent.	14½ per cent.	70 0 pr 100 kil	13½ per cent.	14½ per cent.	2 16 0 pr 100 kils.
—— lambs, dried, weighing more than 1 kil. ..... do.	12½ per cent.	14½ per cent.	20 0	12½ per cent.	14½ per cent.	0 16 0
—— lambs weighing less than 1 kil. ..... 100 kils.	1 0	1 10	20 0	0 0 9½	0 0 10½	0 16 0
—— other small dried skins .... do.	1 0	1 10	20 0	0 0 9½	0 0 10½	0 16 0
Wax, not clarified, from French Senegal ..... do.	3 0	prohibited		0 2 4½	prohibited	
—— yellow, from countries out of Europe ..... do.	8 0	15 0		0 6 4½	0 12 0	
—— yellow, from the entrepôts of Europe ..... do.	10 0	15 0		0 8 0	0 12 0	
—— residuum of wax ..... do.	5 0	5 50	0 25	0 4 0	0 4 5	0 0 2½
—— white ..... do.	60 0	65 50	pr 100 kil.	2 8 0	2 12 5	pr 100 kils.
Wool, in masses ..... *ad valorem*	20 per cent.	22½ per cent.		20 per cent.	22½ per cent	
—— combed ..... do.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.		30 per cent.		
—— dyed of all sorts ..... 100 kils.	300 0	317 50		12 0 0	12 14 0	
—— refuse ..... do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9½	0 0 10½	
CLASS III.						
Animal Substances, viz.—Produce of Fisheries.						
Fish, fresh water, fresh ..... 100 kils.	0 50	0 50	free	0 0 5	0 0 5	free
—— do do. preserved .... do.	40 0	44 0	do.	1 12 0	1 15 2½	do.
—— of the sea, fresh, dry, salt, or smoked, French fisheries. do.	free	44 0	do.	free	1 15 2½	do.
—— foreign ditto ..... do.	40 0	44 0	do.	1 12 6	1 15 2½	do.
—— ditto prepared with oil ..... do.	100 0	107 50	do.	4 0 0	4 6 6	do.
—— roes of codfish & mackerel . do.	free	0 50	do.	free	0 0 5	do.
—— lobsters ..... do.	do.	1 10	0 1	do.	0 0 10½	0 0 0 1 16
—— oysters, fresh 1000	do.	5 0	0 25	do.	0 4 0	0 0 2½
—— ditto, pickled ..... 100 kils.	25 0	27 50	1 2	1 0 0	1 2 0	0 0 9½
—— muscles & other full shellfish do.	free	1 10		free	0 0 10½	
—— blubber of, from F. fisheries. do.	0 15	prohibited		0 0 1½	prohibited	
—— do. from countries out of Europe do.	0 40	56 0		0 0 4	2 4 9½	
—— from entrepôts of Europe... do.	0 48	56 0		0 0 4½	2 4 9½	
—— Spermaceti, from French fisheries ..... do.	20 0	prohibited		0 16 0	prohibited	
—— foreign unprepared ..... do.	20 0	44 0		0 16 0	2 3 2½	
—— ditto, pressed ..... do.	30 0	65 50		1 4 0	2 12 5	
—— ditto, refined ..... do.	75 0	100 0		3 0 0	6 8 0	
—— whales' fins ..... do.	30 0	35 0	0 25	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 0 2½
—— coral, unprepared ..... do.	1 0	22 0		0 0 9½	0 17 7½	
—— fine pearls ..... 1 hectolitre.	50 0	50 0		2 0 0	2 0 0	
CLASS IV.						
Animal Substances, viz.—Used in Medicine and Perfumery.						
Ambergris ..... 1 kil.	62 0	67 50		2 9 7½	2 14 0	
Antales and other shells proper for medicine ..... do.	7 0	7 60		0 5 7½	0 6 2	
Bezoar or gall stones ..... 100 kils.	245 0	259 70		9 10 0	10 7 9	
Bones of stags heart ..... do.	41 0	45 10		1 12 9½	1 16 0	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.		By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		Export duties.		Duty in English Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.			By Foreign Vessels or by Land.			Export duties.		
	frs.	cts.	frs.	cts.	frs.	cts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CLASS IV. *continued.*															
Bones of the cuttle-fish (*sepia officinalis*) ..... 100 kils.	5	0	5	50			0	4	0	0	4	4⅘			
Cantharides ..... do.	62	0	67	60			2	9	7⅕	2	14	1			
Castoreum..... do.	184	0	195	70			7	7	2⅘	7	16	7			
Civet..... 1 kil.	123	0	131	60	0	25	4	18	4⅕	5	5	3⅕	0	0	2⅘
Cloporte, dried insects..... 100 kils.	62	0	67	60			2	9	7⅕	2	14	1			
Crabs-eyes..... do.	17	0	18	70			0	13	7⅕	0	14	11⅗			
Deers marrow ..... do.	13	0	14	30			0	10	4⅗	0	11	5¼			
Elks feet..... 100 pieces	1	50	1	50	¼ per cent.		0	1	2⅘	0	1	2⅘	¼ per cent.		
Goats blood, dried..... 100 kils.	31	0	34	10			1	4	9⅗	1	7	3¼			
Hartshorn..... do.	5	0	5	50	0	25	0	4	0	0	4	4⅘	0	0	2⅘
—— scrapings of ditto..... do.	9	0	9	90			0	7	2⅘	0	7	1¼			
Ivory scrapings..... do.	21	0	23	10			0	16	9⅗	0	18	5⅘			
Leeches..... per 1000.	1	0	1	0	0	50	0	0	9⅗	0	0	9⅗	0	0	4⅘
Musk, pure..... 1 kil.	100	0	107	50			4	0	0	4	6	0			
—— full vesicles of..... do.	65	0	70	75	0	25	2	12	0	2	6	7⅕			
—— empty ditto..... do.	10	0	11	0	100 kils.		0	8	0	0	10	9⅗			
—— rats, tails of ..... do.	25	0	27	50			1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2⅘
Sponges, fine..... 100 kils.	200	0	212	50	0	25	8	0	0	8	10	0			
—— common ..... do.	60	0	65	50	0	25	2	8	0	2	12	5			
Vipers..... per 100	10	0	10	1	1	0	0	8	0	0	8	0 1-10	0	0	9⅗
CLASS V.															
ANIMAL SUBSTANCES, viz. — Teeth, Horns, Bones, and Shells, as Materials for Manufactures.															
Elephants' teeth, entire or sawed into pieces of more than 1 kil.															
—— from Senegal..... per 100 kils.	25	0	prohibited				1	0	0	prohibited					
—— from India..... do.	35	0	70	0			1	8	0	2	16	0			
—— from Africa, except Senegal. do.	40	0	70	0			1	12	0	2	16	0			
—— from all other places..... do.	55	0	70	0			2	4	0	2	16	0			
—— sawed into pieces of 1 kil. or less.					0	25							0	0	2⅘
—— from Senegal.....100 kils.	50	0	70	0			2	0	0	2	16	0			
—— from India..... do.	70	0	140	0			2	16	0	5	12	0			
—— from Africa, except Senegal do.	80	0	140	0			3	4	0	5	12	0			
—— from all other places ..... do.	110	0	140	0			4	8	0	5	12	0			
—— grinders..... do.	6	87	8	75			0	5	6	0	7	0			
Horns of cattle, raw ..... do.	0	10	0	10	20	25	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	16	2⅘
—— prepared ..... do.	25	0	27	50			1	0	0	1	2	0			
—— in sheets 19 to 24 centimetres, by 19 to 22..... .....104 sheets.	8	0	8	0			0	6	4⅘	0	6	4⅘			
—— do. 14 to 16 by 11 to 14 ..... do.	6	0	6	0	½ per cent.		0	4	9⅗	0	4	9⅗	½ per cent.		
—— do. 11 to 14 by 11 ..... do.	4	0	4	0			0	3	2⅘	0	3	2⅘			
—— do. under 11 ..... do.	3	0	3	0			0	2	4⅘	0	2	4⅘			
Hoofs of animals..... do.	0	10	0	10			0	0	1	0	0	1			
Mother of Pearl, unwrought, viz.—															
—— in shells from India..... 100 kils.	20	0	50	0			0	16	0	2	0	0			
—— „ elsewhere ..... do.	35	0	50	0			1	8	0	2	0	0			
—— sawed or separated from the crust, (India)..... do.	40	0	100	0			1	12	0	4	0	0			
—— from elsewhere ..... do.	70	0	100	0			2	16	0	4	0	0			
Tortoiseshell from India ..... do.	100	0	300	0			4	0	0	12	0	0			
—— elsewhere, out of Europe... do.	150	0	300	0			6	0	0	12	0	0			
—— from other places ..... do.	200	0	300	0			8	0	0	12	0	0			
Tortoise claws entire, from India do.	50	0			0	25	2	0	0				0	0	2⅘
—— elsewhere, out of Europe .. do.	75	0	150	0			3	0	0	6	0	0			
—— from entrepôts in Europe .. do.	100	0					4	0	0						
—— clippings from India..... do.	25	0					1	0	0						
—— from foreign countries out of Europe ..... do.	37	50	75	0			1	10	0	3	0	0			
—— from Europe..... do.	50	0					2	0	0						
Wolves' teeth..... do.	5	0	5	50			0	4	0	0	4	4⅘			
CLASS VI.															
VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES, viz. — Farinaceous Food.															
Biscuit, sea.—(*Same as on Flour of the same sort.*)															
Gingerbread ..... 100 kils.	13	0	14	30			0	10	4⅘	0	11	5¼			
Mavious and chestnuts, and their flour ..... do.	8	0	8	80			0	6	4⅘	0	7	0⅗			
Millet..... do.	10	0	11	0			0	8	0	0	8	9⅗			
Pearled barley, groats, and other feculæ..... do.	7	0	7	70	0	25	0	5	7⅕	0	6	2	0	0	2⅘
Pastes, Italian, and others similar to..... do.	20	0	22	0			0	16	0	0	17	7⅕			
Potatoes..... do.	0	50	0	50			0	0	4⅘	0	0	4⅘			

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.		By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		Export duties.		Duty in English Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.			By Foreign Vessels or by Land.			Export duties.		
	frs.	cts.	frs.	cts.	frs.	cts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CLASS VI. *continued.*															
Rice, from countries out of Europe ..... 100 kils.	2	50					0	2	0						
—— from ports of first shipment in Europe ..... do.	4	0	9	0			0	3	2⅜	0	7	2⅜			
—— from entrepôts in Europe .. do.	6	0			0	25	0	4	9⅜				0	0	2⅜
—— from Piedmont, by land .... do.			6	0						0	4	9⅜			
Sago and arrowroot ..... do.	41	0	45	10			1	12	9⅜	1	16	0¾			
Tapioca ..... do.	20	0	22	0			0	16	0	0	17	7⅛			
Vegetables and their fruits, dried do.	10	0	11	0			0	8	0	0	8	9⅜			
CLASS VII.															
VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.															
Fruits for the table, viz.—															
—— fresh, lemons, oranges, and their varieties ..... do.	10	0	11	0			0	8	0	0	8	9⅜			
—— fresh, cocoa-nuts ..... do.	25	0	27	50			1	0	0	1	2	0			
—— ditto, carroba beans (St. John's bread) ..... do.	5	0	5	50			0	4	0	0	4	4⅜			
—— fresh, not otherwise specified do.	8	0	8	80			0	6	4⅛	0	7	0⅜			
—— dry, as pistachio-nuts, unbroken ..... do.	48	0	52	80			1	18	4⅜	2	2	3			
—— ditto, broken or crushed .... do.	144	0	153	70			5	15	2⅝	6	2	11⅜			
—— dry, not otherwise enumerated ..... do.	16	0	17	60	0	25	0	12	9⅜	0	14	1	0	0	2⅜
—— preserved, or comfits, viz.—															
—— cucumbers, large and small . do.	17	0	18	70			0	13	7⅛	0	14	11⅜			
—— olives, ditto ..... do.	36	0	39	60			1	8	9⅜	1	11	8			
—— capers, ditto ..... do.	60	0	65	50			2	8	0	2	12	4⅛			
—— myrobalans, ditto ..... do.	62	0	67	60			2	9	7⅛	2	14	0			
—— preserved in brandy or spirits, all sorts ..... do.	98	0	105	40			3	18	5	4	4	4			
—— oleaginous, viz.—															
—— almonds ..... do.	20	0	22	0	2	0	0	16	0	0	17	7⅛	0	1	7⅛
—— ditto, in shell ..... do.	8	0	8	80			0	6	4⅛	0	7	0⅜			
—— walnuts, hazel-nuts, filberts, and beech-nuts ..... do.	8	0	8	80			0	6	4⅛	0	7	0⅜			
—— olives, fresh ..... do.	75	0	6	0			3	0	0	0	4	9⅜			
—— seed of Palma Christi ..... do.	15.	0	16	50			0	12	6	0	13	2⅜			
—— flax seed ..... do.	1	0	1	50	0	25	0	0	9⅜	0	1	2⅜	0	0	2⅜
—— for distilling, viz.—															
—— aniseed ..... do.	20	0	22	0			0	16	0	0	17	7⅛			
—— juniper berries ..... do.	1	0	1	10			0	0	9⅜	0	0	10½			
Seed for sowing, viz.—															
—— garden and flower ..... do.					1	0							0	0	9⅜
—— pastel and spikewood ..... do.					2	0							0	1	7½
—— cotton ..... do.	1	0	1	10			0	0	9⅜	0	0	10½			
—— madder ..... do.					0	25							0	0	2⅜
—— grass ..... do.															
CLASS VIII.															
VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.															
Colonial Produce, &c. &c.															
Ammonium seed ..... 100 kils.	123	0	131	60			4	18	4⅜	5	5	3½			
Bonbons from Bourbon ..... do.	60	0					2	8	0						
—— ,, French Guiana, Martinique, & Guadaloupe do.	66	50	prohibited				2	13	2⅜	prohibited					
—— from India ..... do.	80	0					3	4	0						
—— ,, elsewhere out of Europe do.	85	0	105	0			3	8	0	4	4	0			
—— ,, entrepôts in Europe ... do.	95	0					3	16	0						
Cassia from French colonies ..... 1 kil.	0	21	prohibited				0	0	2	prohibited					
—— ,, India ..... do.	0	33	1	0			0	0	3½	0	0	9⅜			
—— ,, elsewhere ..... do.	0	66					0	0	6½						
Cinnamon from French colonies .. do.	0	65					0	0	6⅜						
—— ,, India ..... do.	1	0					0	0	9⅜						
—— ,, elsewhere out of Europe ..... do.	2	0			0	25	0	1	7⅛				0	0	2⅜
Cloves, flowers, from Bourbon .. do.	0	50					0	0	4⅜						
—— ditto, ,, French Guiana ..... do.	0	60	3	0			0	0	6	0	2	4⅜			
—— ditto, ,, Martinique and Guadaloupe ..... do.	0	75					0	0	7⅛						
—— ditto, ,, India ..... do.	1	0					0	0	9⅜						
—— ditto, ,, elsewhere out of Europe ..... do.	1	80					0	1	5⅝						
—— ditto, ,, entrepôts in Europe ..... do.	2	0					0	1	7⅛						
—— stalks, ,, Bourbon .... do.	0	12	prohibited				0	0	1⅜	prohibited					

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies.						Duty in English Monies.					
	Import duties.				Export duties.		Import duties.				Export duties.	
	In French Vessels.		By Foreign Vessels or by Land.				By French Vessels.		By Foreign Vessels or by Land.			
CLASS VIII. *continued.*	frs.	cts.	frs.	cts.	frs.	cts.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.
Cloves, stalks, from French Guiana ..... 1 kil.	0	15	prohibited				0	0	1⅜	prohibited		
—— ditto, „ Martinique and Guadaloupe ..... do.	0	18					0	0	1⅝			
—— ditto, „ India..... do.	0	25					0	0	2⅜			
—— ditto, „ elsewhere out of Europe..... do.	0	45					0	0	4¼			
—— ditto, „ entrepôts out of Europe..... do.	0	50					0	0	4⅝			
Cocoa from Bourbon ..... 100 kils.	40	0					1	12	0			
—— „ French Guiana ..... do.												
—— „ Martinique and Guadaloupe..... do.												
—— „ India and countries west of Cape Horn ..... do.	50	0	105	0			2	0	0	4 4 0		
—— „ elsewhere out of Europe ..... do.	55	0					2	4	0			
—— „ entrepôts in Europe . do.	95	0					3	16	0			
Coffee, from Bourbon ..... do.	50	0					2	0	0			
—— „ French Guiana, Martinique, and Guadaloupe.... do.	60	0					2	8	0			
—— from India and Senegal.... do.	78	0	105	0			3	2	4⅛	4 4 0		
—— „ elsewhere out of Europe ..... do.	95	0					3	16	0			
—— from entrepôt in ditto..... do.	100	0					4	0	0			
Ginger ..... do.	20	0	22	0			0	16	0	0 17 7½		
Molasses, from French colonies.. do.	19	25	prohibited				0	15	4⅝	prohibited		
—— „ elsewhere ..... do.	22	50					0	18	0			
Nutmegs, without shells —— from Bourbon and French Guiana ..... 1 kil.	1	0	prohibited				0	0	9⅝	prohibited		
—— from India..... do.	1	50	4	0			0	1	3⅝	0 3 2⅝		
—— „ elsewhere..... do.	2	50					0	2	0			
—— with shells —— from Bourbon and French Guiana ..... do.	1	0	2	66			0	0	9⅝	0 2 1⅝		
—— from India ..... do.	1	0					0	0	9⅝			
—— from elsewhere..... do.	1	66					0	1	3¾			
Pepper, from French colonies .100 kils	10	0	prohibited		0	25	0	8	0	prohibited	0	0 2⅝
—— „ India and countries west of Cape Horn ..... do.	46	0	105	0			1	12	0	4 4 0		
—— from elsewhere..... do.	80	0					3	4	0			
Pimento, from French colonies,. do.	10	0	prohibited				0	8	0	prohibited		
—— „ India and countries west of Cape Horn.... do.	45	0	115	0			1	16	0	4 12 0		
—— from elsewhere..... do.	90	0					3	12	0			
Preserves, dry or in fluids, or in syrups of all kinds, from Bourbon..... do.	38	50	prohibited				1	10	9¾	prohibited		
—— from French Guiana, Martinique, and Guadaloupe .... do.	45	0					1	16	0			
—— from India..... do.	80	0					3	4	0			
—— „ elsewhere out of Europe..... do.	85	0	105	0			3	8	0	4 4 0		
—— from entrepôts in ditto..... do.	95	0					3	16	0			
Sugar, raw, not white, from Bourbon ..... do.	38	50	prohibited				1	10	9¾	prohibited		
—— do. do. from French Guiana, Martinique and Guadaloupe. do.	45	0					1	16	0			
—— do. do. from India ..... do.	60	0					2	8	0			
—— do. do. „ elsewhere out of Europe..... do.	65	0	85	0			2	12	0	3 8 0		
—— do. do. from entrepôts in do. do.	75	0					3	0	0			
—— raw white, from Bourbon.. do.	46	0	prohibited				1	16	9⅜	prohibited		
—— do. do. from French Guiana Martinique and Guadaloupe do.	52	50										
—— do. do. from India..... do.	80	0					2	2	0			
—— do. do. „ elsewhere out of Europe..... do.	85	0	105	0			3	4	0	4 4 0		
—— do. do. from entrepôts in do. do.	95	0					3	8	0			
—— clayed, all kinds without distinction or mode of preparation, from Bourbon ..... do.	60	0	prohibited				3	16	0			
—— do. do. from French Guiana, Martinique and Guadaloupe . do.	66	50					2	8	0	prohibited		
—— do. do. from India..... do.	80	0	105	0			2	13	2½			
							3	4	0	4 4 0		

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies. Import duties. In French Vessels.	Import duties. By Foreign Vessels, or by Land.	Export duties.	Duty in English Monies. Import duties. In French Vessels.	Import duties. In Foreign Vessels, or by Land.	Export duties.
	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CLASS VIII. *continued.*						
Sugar, clayed, from elsewhere out of Europe.....100 kils.	85 0	105 0		3 8 0	4 4 0	
—— do. from entrepôts in ditto . do.	95 0			3 16 0		
Sherbet..... do.	74 0	80 20		3 19 2⅔	3 4 2	
Syrups, from Bourbon ..... do.	26 50	prohibited		1 1 2⅔	prohibited	
—— „ French Guiana, Martinique and Guadaloupe do.	33 0			1 6 4⅘		
—— from India..... do.	65 0	95 0		2 12 0	3 16 0	
—— „ elsewhere out of Europe ..... do.	65 0			2 12 0		
—— from entrepôts in ditto..... do.	70 0			2 16 0		
Tea from India ..... do.	1 50	6 0	0 25	0 1 2⅔	0 4 9⅗	0 0 2⅔
—— „ elsewhere..... do.	5 0			0 4 0		
Tobacco, in leaves or stems, for the government manufactories, from all countries.., do.	exempt	10 0		exempt do.	0 8 0	
—— from out of Europe..... do.	do.			0 4 0		
—— „ entrepôts in ditto..... do.	5 0					
—— „ various ..... do.						
—— for individuals ..... do.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
Vanilla, from west of Cape Horn 1 kil.	2 50	5 50		0 2 0	0 4 4⅘	
—— „ elsewhere ..... do.	5 0			0 4 0		
CLASS IX. VEGETABLE JUICES.						
Balms, benzoin ..... 100 kils.	120 0	125 50		4 16 0	5 0 4⅘	
—— storax, natural, red, or dry . do.	41 0	45 10		1 12 9⅗	1 16 1	
—— prepared, liquid..... do.	13 0	14 30		0 10 4⅘	0 11 5⅕	
—— ditto, in loaves ..... do.	17 0	18 70		0 13 7⅕	0 14 11⅔	
—— copal, from India..... do.	2 0	2 20		0 1 7⅕	0 1 9⅕	
—— ditto, „ other places... do.	8 0	11 0		0 6 4⅘	0 8 9⅗	
Gums, pure, of Europe..... do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9⅗	0 0 10⅘	
—— exotic, of French Senegal... do.	10 0	prohibited		0 8 0		
—— of other countries out of Europe..... do.	20 0	30 0		0 16 0	1 4 0	
—— from the entrepôts in Europe do.	25 0	30 0		1 0 0		
—— gum elastic (caoutchouc) from ports out of Europe ... do.	10 0	25 0		0 8 0	1 0 0	
—— ditto, from entrepôts in Europe..... do.	15 0	25 0		0 12 0		
—— aloes..... do.	60 0	65 50		2 8 0	2 12 4⅖	
—— opium ..... do.	200 0	212 50		8 0 0	8 10 0	
—— camphor, raw ..... do.	75 0	81 20		3 0 0	3 4 11⅕	
—— ditto, refined..... do.	150 0	160 0		6 0 0	6 8 0	
—— Terra Japonica, from India . do.	15 0	50 0		0 12 0	2 0 0	
—— ditto, out of Europe ..... do.	22 0			0 17 7⅕		
—— ditto, from Europe ..... do.	36 0			1 8 9⅗		
—— manna..... do.	80 0	86 50		3 4 0	3 9 7⅓	
—— liquorice..... do.	48 0	52 80		1 18 4⅘	2 2 3	
—— bird-lime..... do.	15 0	16 50		0 12 0	0 13 2⅓	
—— citron and lemon, under 30 degrees..... do.	1 0	1 0	0 25	0 0 9⅗	0 0 9⅗	0 0 2⅔
—— ditto, concentrated 30 to 35 degrees..... do.	8 0	8 8		0 6 4⅘	0 6 5⅓	
Oils, volatile, rose, Rhodes or rosewood..... 1 kil.	40 0	44 0		1 12 0	1 15 2⅓	
—— mace, nutmeg, cloves, sassafras, valerian, cinnamon, bitter almonds, anise, fennel, and camomile ..... do.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 4⅘	
—— lemon, oranges, and their varieties..... do.	4 0	4 40		0 3 2⅔	0 3 6⅓	
—— all other volatile oils ..... do.	0 75	0 80		0 0 7⅔	0 0 7⅔	
—— fined, as olive oil, from country of production..... 100 kils.	25 0	30 0		1 0 0	1 4 0	
—— from other places ..... do.	28 0			1 2 4⅘		
—— laurel..... do.	28 0			1 2 4⅘		
—— pineapple, or castor-oil .... do.	25 0			1 0 0		
—— palm and cocoa-nut oil, from country of production ..... do.	12 50	15 0		0 10 0	0 12 0	
—— from other countries ..... do.	15 0	15 0		0 12 0		
—— of oil seeds, as linseed, rape-seed ..... do.	25 0	30 0		1 0 0	1 4 0	
—— all other fined seed-oils, viz.—						
—— pure..... do.	25 0	25 0		1 0 0	1 0 0	
—— aromatic ..... do.	100 0	150 0		4 0 0	6 0 0	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.		By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		Export duties.		Duty in English Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.		By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		Export duties.
	frs.	cts.	frs.	cts.	frs.	cts.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
CLASS IX. *continued.*											
Rosins, indigenous, raw by exudation, soft or concrete, or prepared by combustion, concrete, liquid, as pitch & tar. 100 kils.	5	0	5	50			0 4 0		0 4 4½		
—— refined turpentine, liquid ... do.	31	0	34	10			1 4 9⅖		1 7 3¼		
—— compact, or rosin of turpentine ..... do.	8	0	8	80			0 6 4⅘		0 7 0⅘		
—— distilled, or spirits of turpentine ..... do.	25	0	27	50	0	25	1 0 0		1 2 0		0 0 2⅘
—— exotic, scammony..... do.	150	0	160	0			6 0 0		6 8 0		
—— julap ..... do.	123	0	131	60			4 18 4½		5 5 3⅘		
—— laudanum, concrete or liquid do.	92	0	99	10			3 13 7⅘		3 19 3		
—— other, from India..... do.	50	0					2 0 0				
—— elsewhere out of Europe.... do.	90	0	125	0			3 12 0		5 0 0		
—— from entrepôts in Europe... do.	100	0					4 0 0				
CLASS X.											
VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES, viz.—Medicinal Roots, Barks, Leaves, & Flowers.											
Barks of lemon and orange trees, and their varieties ..... 100 kils.	17	0	18	70			0 13 7⅘		0 14 11¾		
—— quinquina, from places west of Cape Horn..... do.	25	0	100	0			1 0 0		4 0 0		
—— ditto, from all other places. do.	50	0					2 0 0				
—— all other kinds..... do.	48	0	52	80			1 18 4½		2 2 3		
Bulrushes, odoriferous ..... do.	41	0	45	10			1 12 9⅗		1 14 1		
Flowers for medicinal purposes, as lavender & orange flowers do.	5	0	5	50			0 4 0		0 4 4½		
—— other ..... do.	40	0	44	0			1 12 0		1 15 2⅖		
Fruits, husks of, unprepared.... do.	25	0	27	50			1 0 0		1 2 0		
—— from Bourbon..... do.	49	0	prohibited				1 19 2⅘		prohibited		
—— preserved as comfits, from French West Indies	58	0					2 6 4⅘				
—— do. from India..... do.	55	0					2 4 0				
—— do. „ other places out of Europe ..... do.	60	0	95	0			2 8 0		3 16 0		
—— do. „ entrepôts in Europe. do.	70	0					2 16 0				
—— tamarinds, husk or pulp ... do.	40	0	44	0			1 12 0		1 15 2⅖		
—— ditto, preserved, ditto ..... do.	62	0	67	60			2 9 7⅕		2 14 1		
—— anise ..... do.	60	0	65	50			2 8 0		2 12 4½		
—— mustard seed ..... do.	5	0	5	50			0 4 0		0 4 4½		
—— worm seed..... do.	60	0	65	50			2 8 0		2 12 4½		
—— senna seed, from French Senegal ..... do.	20	0	prohibited				0 16 0		prohibited		
—— ditto, from elsewhere out of Europe ..... do.	50	0	100	0			2 0 0		4 0 0		
—— do. from entrepôts in Europe do.	75	0					3 0 0				
—— all other medicinal fruits .... do.	35	0	38	50			1 8 0		1 10 0⅘		
Herbs, oak, misletoe ..... do.	1	0	1	10	0	25	0 0 0⅘		0 0 10⅘		0 0 2⅘
—— mint, or absinthe ..... do.	5	0	5	50			0 4 0		0 4 4½		
—— all other kinds ..... do.	30	0	33	0			1 4 0		1 6 4⅘		
Leaves, orange and ivy ..... do.	1	0	1	10			0 0 0⅘		0 0 10⅘		
—— betel and cloves..... do.	41	0	45	10			1 12 9⅗		1 16 1		
—— senna, from French Senegal. do.	20	0	prohibited				0 16 0		prohibited		
—— ditto, from elsewhere out of Europe ..... do.	50	0	100	0			2 0 0		4 0 0		
—— ditto, from entrepôts in Europe..... do.	75	0					3 0 0				
—— all other medicinal leaves.. do.	30	0	33	0			1 4 0		1 6 4⅘		
Lichens, except those for dyeing do.	15	16	16	50			0 12 0		0 13 2⅘		
Roots, ipecacuanha, from countries out of Europe..... do.	100	0	300	0			4 0 0		12 0 0		
—— ditto, from elsewhere ..... do.	200	0					8 0 0				
—— rhubarb and micheacan, from India ..... do.	75	0	175	0			3 0 0		7 0 0		
—— ditto, from elsewhere out of Europe ..... do.	100	0					4 0 0				
—— ditto, from entrepôts in Europe ..... do.	150	0					6 0 0				
—— sarsaparilla, from Senegal., do.	40	0	prohibited				1 12 0		prohibited		
—— ditto, from elsewhere out of Europe..... do.	75	0	125	0			3 0 0		5 0 0		
—— do. from entrepôts in Europe do.	100	0					4 0 0				
—— ginseng ..... do.	184	0	195	70			7 7 2⅘		7 19 9		
—— julap ..... do.	100	0	107	50			4 0 0		4 5 7		
—— Florence flowers, or iris.... do.	60	0	65	50			2 8 0		2 12 4½		
—— liquorice..... do.	15	0	16	50			0 12 0		0 13 2⅘		
—— all other kinds ..... do.	20	0	22	0			0 16 0		0 17 7⅕		

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.	Import duties. By Foreign Vessels or by Land.	Export duties.	Duty in English Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.	Import duties. By Foreign Vessels or by Land.	Export duties.
	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CLASS XI.						
VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.—Common Wood.						
Wood, common firewood, in sticks.....per stere	0 25	0 25	prohibited	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	prohibited
—— ditto in fagots.. 100 pcs	0 25	0 25	prohibited	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	prohibited
—— charcoal.....hectolitre	0 5	0 5	prohibited	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	prohibited
—— building wood for civil, military, or naval purposes, round or simply hewed..... stere	0 10	0 10	0 12	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1½
—— pine and fir, sawed above 80 millemetrs thick ..... do.	0 15	0 15	0 12	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	0 0 1½
—— ditto above 34 and up to 80 milemetres thick..... 100 meters	1 0	1 0	0 50	0 0 9⅝	0 0 9⅝	0 0 4⅝
—— ditto less than 34 mills. thick do.	1 0	1 0	0 15	0 0 9⅝	0 0 9⅝	0 0 1⅝
—— other woods, hewed or round..... stere	0 10	0 10	0 24	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 2⅜
—— ditto sawed more than 80 millemetres ..... do.	0 15	0 15	0 24	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	0 0 2⅜
—— ditto from 34 to 80 ditto 100 metres	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0 9⅝	0 0 9⅝	0 0 9⅝
—— ditto less than 34 ditto..... do.	1 0	1 0	0 30	0 0 9⅝	0 0 9⅝	0 0 3
—— walnut, sawed in boards.. 100 kils.			0 50			0 0 4⅝
—— in other forms, as building wood						
—— masts of 40 centimetres diameter and upwards ..... each	7 50	7 50	37 50	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 10 0
—— spars of 25 inclusive to 40 exclusive..... do.	3 0	3 0	15 0	0 2 4½	0 2 4½	0 12 0
—— ditto 25 ditto to 25 ditto..... do.	0 75	0 75	3 75	0 0 7½	0 0 7½	0 3 0
—— ditto 11 ditto to 15 ditto..... do.	0 20	0 20	1 0	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 9⅝
—— poles 6 ditto to 11 ditto..... do.	0 10	0 10	0 50	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 4⅝
—— rods and mop handles &c... do.	0 2	0 2	0 10	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 1
—— in small pieces, or split...1000 pcs	2 0	2 0	¼ per cent.	0 1 7½	0 1 7½	¼ per cent.
—— hop poles, 2 metres long ... do.	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 0 4⅝	0 0 4⅝	0 0 4⅝
—— ditto 2 ditto to 4 inclusive... do.	2 0	2 0	2 0	0 1 7½	0 1 7½	0 1 7½
—— ditto 4 ditto and upwards... do.	10 0	10 0	10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
—— staves of oak, 1 metre 299 millemetres and above in length..... do.	2 0	2 0	2 0	0 1 7½	0 1 7½	0 1 7½
—— ditto 1 metre, 299 millms. to 974 inclusive ..... do.	1 50	1 50	1 50	0 1 2⅜	0 1 2⅜	0 1 2⅜
—— ditto under 974 millemetres do.	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0 9⅝	0 0 9⅝	0 0 2⅜
—— ditto other than oak, same duty as oak staves ..... do.			¼ per cent.			¼ per cent.
—— osiers in bundles, unwrought, pealed or split..... 100 kils.	0 50	0 50		0 0 4⅝	0 0 4⅝	
—— brushbrooms, unprepared.. do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9⅝	0 0 10½	
—— ditto, prepared ..... do.	10 0	11 0		0 8 0	0 8 9⅝	
—— corkwood in sheets unprepared ..... do.	6 0	6 60	0 25	0 4 9⅝	0 5 3⅜	0 0 2⅜
—— ditto in small squares, ditto do.	12 0	13 20		0 9 7½	0 10 6⅝	
—— ditto in sheets dressed..... do.	9 0	9 90		0 7 2⅜	0 7 11	
—— ditto in small squares, ditto do.	18 0	19 80		0 14 4⅝	0 15 10	
—— ditto manufactured ..... do.	54 0	59 20		2 3 2⅜	2 7 4⅝	
CLASS XII.						
VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES. viz.—Exotic, Furniture, & Dyewoods						
Boxwood, for cabinet work in billets, or sawed, and more than 3 decimetres thick, from all places.....100 kils	5 0	5 0		0 4 0	0 4 0	
—— sawed to 3 decimetres or less, if imported from other than countries of production do.	30 0	64 50		1 4 0	2 11 7½	
Cedar, for cabinet work, in billets or sawed, and more than 3 decimetres thick, from countries out of Europe..... do.	2 50	8 0		0 2 0	0 6 4⅝	
—— from entrepôts in Europe... do.	5 0	8 0		0 4 0	0 6 4⅝	
—— sawed to 3 decimetres or less from countries of production do.	2 50	8 0	0 25	0 2 0	0 6 4⅝	0 0 2⅜
—— ditto from elsewhere out of Europe..... do.	7 50	24 0		0 6 0	0 19 2⅜	
—— do. from entrepôts in Europe do.	15 0			0 12 0		
Ebony, for cabinet work, in billets or sawed, and more than decimeters thick, from out of Europe..... do.	4 0	10 50		0 3 2⅜	0 8 4½	
—— from entrepôts in Europe . do.	7 50			0 6 0		

(continued.)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.		By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		Export duties.		Duty in English Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.			By Foreign Vessels, or by Land.			Export duties.		
CLASS XII. *continued.*	frs.	cts.	frs.	cts.	frs.	cts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ebony, sawed to 3 decims., or less, from countries of production	100 kils.	4	0	10	50		0	3	2⅔	0	8	4⅓			
„ elsewhere, out of Europe	do.	12	0	31	50		0	9	7⅓	1	13	2⅔			
„ entrepôts in Europe	do.	22	50				0	18	0						
Guyacum, or lignum vitæ, for cabinet work, in billets or sawed, and more than 3 decimetres thick—															
from countries out of Europe	do.	2	0	7	0		0	1	7⅓	0	5	7⅓			
from entrepôts in Europe	do.	4	0				0	3	2⅔						
„ French Guiana and Senegal, without distinction as to thickness	do.	1	0	prohibited			0	0	9⅔	prohibited					
Mahogany, and all other furniture woods not enumerated, sawed, or in billets, and more than 3 decimetres thick—															
from India	do.	10	0	11	0		0	8	0	0	8	9⅔			
„ other places out of Europe	do.	15	0	21	50		0	12	0	0	17	2⅔			
from entrepôts in Europe	do.	18	50				0	14	11⅔						
sawed to 3 decims. or less—															
from places of production in India	do.	10	0	21	50	0 25	0	8	0	0	17	2⅔	0	0	2⅔
from other places in India	do.	30	0	64	50		1	4	0	2	11	7⅓			
„ elsewhere, out of Europe, from places of production	do.	15	0	21	50		0	12	0	0	17	2⅔			
do. not places of production	do.	45	0	64	50		1	16	0	2	11	7⅓			
from entrepôts in Europe	do.	55	50				2	4	4⅔						
Dye-woods, viz.:—															
Nicaragua and Sapan wood from countries west of Cape Horn	do.	0	75	6	0		0	0	7⅓	0	4	9⅔			
from elsewhere out of Europe	do.	1	50				0	1	2⅔						
„ entrepôts in do.	do.	3	0				0	2	4⅔						
Brazil and Pernambuco dye-woods, from countries out of Europe	do.	5	0	12	0		0	4	0	0	9	1⅓			
from entrepôts in do.	do.	8	0				0	6	4⅔						
all other dye-woods, from French colonies	do.	0	80	prohibited			0	0	7⅔	prohibited					
from other countries out of Europe	do.	1	50	6	0		0	1	2⅔	0	4	9⅔			
from entrepôts in Europe	do.	3	0				0	2	4⅔						
of all kinds, ground	do.	20	0	22	0		0	16	0	0	17	7⅓			
CLASS XIII.															
VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.—Filaments to be manufactured.															
Bamboos & rushes from India	100 kils.	80	0	200	0		3	4	0	8	0	0			
from elsewhere	do.	160	0	200	0		6	8	0	8	0	0			
Calibashes, empty	do.	13	0	14	30		0	10	4⅔	0	11	5⅔			
Cocoa-nut shells	do.	3	0	3	30		0	2	4⅔	0	2	7⅔			
Cotton in wool, from India	do.	10	0	35	0		0	8	0	1	8	0			
elsewhere out of Europe	do.	20	0	35	0		0	16	0	1	8	0			
from entrepôts in ditto	do.	30	0	35	0		1	4	0	1	8	0			
„ French colonies	do.	5	0	prohibited			0	4	0	prohibited					
„ Algiers	do.	15	0	25	0		0	12	0	1	0	0			
„ Turkey	do.	15	0	25	0		0	12	0	1	0	0			
carded and gummed	do.	100	0	107	0		4	0	0	4	5	7⅓			
Filaments of linden-tree or bark for cordage	do.	0	10	0	10		0	0	1	0	0	1			
Flax, in stalks, raw, green	do.	0	50	0	50	0 25	0	0	4⅓	0	0	4⅓	0	0	2⅔
„ dry	do.	0	60	0	60		0	0	5⅓	0	0	5⅓			
„ steeped	do.	0	75	0	80		0	0	7⅓	0	0	7⅔			
heckled, and tow of	do.	5	0	5	50		0	4	0	0	4	4⅓			
combed	do.	15	0	16	50		0	12	0	0	13	2⅔			
Hemp, in stalks, raw, green, dried, or steeped	do.	0	40	0	40		0	0	4	0	0	4			
heckled and tow of	do.	8	0	8	80		0	6	4⅓	0	7	0⅓			
combed	do.	15	0	16	50		0	12	0	0	13	2⅔			
Kernels, hard and unprepared	do.	12	0	13	20		0	9	7⅓	0	10	6⅔			
Reeds of small calibre from India	do.	15	0	30	0		0	12	0	1	4	0			
from elsewhere	do.	25	0				1	0	0						
Rushes and reeds, the growth of Europe, of entire stalks	do.	8	0	8	80		0	6	4⅓	0	7	0⅓			
in tubes, without joints	do.	11	0	12	10		0	8	9⅔	0	10	6			

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.		Import duties. By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		Export duties.		Duty in English Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.			Import duties. By Foreign Vessels or by Land.			Export duties.		
CLASS XIII. *continued.*	frs.	cts.	frs.	cts.	frs.	cts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rushes split for weaving-combs 100kils.	18	0	19	80	0	25	0	14	4¾	0	15	10	0	0	2⅝
—— all others..... do.	1	0	1	10			0	0	9⅝	0	0	10½			
All other vegetable filaments, the same duty as hemp, and ascending to the degree of															
CLASS XIV. DYEING AND TANNING STUFFS.															
Acacia, husks of, from Senegal and Guiana.....per 100 kils.	0	25	prohibited				0	0	2⅜	prohibited					
—— ditto, from India..... do.	2	0	7	0			0	1	7½	0	5	7½			
—— do. elsewhere out of Europe do.	3	0	7	0			0	2	4⅝	0	5	7½			
—— do. entrepôts in ditto..... do.	5	0	7	0			0	4	0	0	5	7½			
Bark, fine, not ground..... do.	0	10	0	10			0	0	1	0	0	1			
—— do. ground..... do.	1	0	1	10			0	0	9⅝	0	0	10½			
—— fir, not ground..... do.	0	10	0	10	prohibited		0	0	1	0	0	1	prohibited		
—— ground or tan..... do.	0	50	0	50			0	0	4⅝	0	0	4⅝			
—— other kinds of bark for dyeing or tanning, not ground..... do.	0	10	0	10			0	0	1	0	0	1			
—— ditto ground ..... do.	0	50	0	50			0	0	4⅝	0	0	4⅝			
—— pomegranate and black alder bark..... do.	1	0	1	10			0	0	9⅝	0	0	10⅝			
Broom, holly, walnut tops, leaves of, and similar vegetable dye stuffs..... do.	1	0	1	10			0	4	0	0	0	10½			
Buckthorn berries..... do.	5	0	7	50			0	4	0	0	6	0			
Carthame, flower of the carthamus tinctoria..... do.	15	0	16	50			0	12	0	0	13	2⅝			
Galls, nuts, heavy, from countries out of Europe..... do.	5	0	12	0	0	25	0	4	0⅜	0	9	7½	0	0	2⅝
—— from entrepôts in do..... do.	7	0	12	0			0	5	7½	0	9	7½			
—— light ..... do.	0	50	0	50			0	0	4⅝	0	0	4⅝			
Laurel root..... do.	1	0	1	10			0	0	9⅝	0	0	10½			
Lichens tinctorius ..... do.	1	0	1	10			0	0	9⅝	0	0	10½			
Madder, green, roots of ..... do.	5	0	5	50	1	0	0	4	0	0	4	4⅜	0	0	9⅜
—— dry, or alisari..... do.	12	0	13	20	1	0	0	9	7½	0	10	6½	0	0	9⅜
—— ground, or in fibre ..... do.	30	0	33	0	0	50	1	4	0	1	6	4⅜	0	0	4⅝
Orcanett, red root..... do.	5	0	7	50			0	4	0	0	6	0			
Quercitron, from countries out of Europe ..... do.	4	0	9	0			0	3	2⅞	0	7	2⅜			
—— from entrepôts in do..... do.	7	0	9	0			0	5	7½	0	7	2⅝			
Saffron, stigma of the crocus flower ..... do.	5	0	5	5			0	4	0	0	4	0½			
Sawwort, servicitula tinctoria... do.	5	0	5	60			0	4	0	0	4	5⅜			
Sumac, bark, leaves, &c. ..... do.	1	0	1	10			0	0	9⅜	0	0	10½			
—— ground ..... do.	15	0	16	50	0	25	0	12	0	0	13	2⅝	0	0	2⅝
Turmeric, in roots from India... do.	15	0	50	0			0	12	0	2	0	0			
—— elsewhere out of Europe.... do.	22	0	50	0			0	17	7½	2	0	0			
—— from entrepôts..... do.	36	0	50	0			1	8	9⅝	2	0	0			
—— in powder, prohibited.															
Woad and weld, walnut shells, pastel roots and leaves, &c. . do.	1	0	1	10			0	0	9⅜	0	0	10½			
CLASS XV. SUNDRY VEGETABLES, AND THEIR PRODUCE.															
Agaric, material for tinder, raw..... per 100 kils.	1	0	1	10			0	0	9⅜	0	0	10½			
—— do. prepared do.	13	0	14	30			0	10	4⅜	0	11	5⅝			
—— do. of larch do.	17	0	18	70			0	13	7⅜	0	14	11⅛			
Alkali plants (fucus)..... do.	0	10	0	10			0	0	1	0	0	1			
Bulbous roots..... do.	5	0	5	50			0	4	0	0	4	4⅜			
Earths, lumps of, for burning..... 100 pieces	0	15	0	15	0	25	0	0	1½	0	0	1½	0	0	2⅝
Forage, hay, straw, grass, &c. 100 kils.	0	10	0	10			0	0	1	0	0	1			
—— bran of all sorts of grain.... do.	0	50	0	50			0	0	4⅜	0	0	4⅜			
Hops..... do.	60	0	65	60			2	8	0	2	12	5⅜			
Mushrooms, fresh ..... do.	15	0	16	50			0	12	0	0	13	2⅝			
—— dried, or salted ..... do.	50	0	55	0			2	0	0	2	4	0			
Plants, of trees..... do.	0	50	0	50			0	0	4⅜	0	0	4⅜			
Rags, old..... do.	0	10	0	10	prohibited		0	0	1	0	0	1	prohibited		
Truffles, fresh and salted..... do.	74	0	80	20			2	19	2⅜	3	4	2			
—— dry..... do.	41	0	45	10			1	12	9⅜	1	16	1			
Turf ..... do.	free		0	10			free			0	0	1			
Vegetables, green..... do.	0	50	0	50	0	25	0	0	4⅜	0	0	4⅜	0	0	2⅝
—— salted or preserved ..... do.	9	0	9	90			0	7	2⅜	0	7	11			
—— dried, and flour of..... do.	10	0	11	0			0	8	0	0	8	9⅜			

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.		Import duties. By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		Export duties.		Duty in English Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.			Import duties. By Foreign Vessels or by Land.			Export duties.		
CLASS XVI.	frs.	cts.	frs.	cts.	frs.	cts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
STONES, EARTHS, AND OTHER FOSSILS.															
Agates, unwrought ..... per 100 kils.	15	0	16	50			0	12	0	0	13	2⅔			
—— polished, not mounted..... do.	20	0	22	0			0	16	0	0	17	7⅕			
—— others, not mounted..... 1 kil.	2	0	2	20			0	1	7⅕	0	1	9⅖			
Alana, yellow argill, coloured by iron oxide..... 100 kils.	5	0	5	50			0	4	0	0	4	4⅘			
Argiles or ochres, charged with oxide, red, yellow, or green, and all others ..... do.	2	0	2	20			0	1	7⅕	0	1	9⅖			
Bitumen, solid, viz.:															
—— sea coal, by sea, from the frontier of Spain to the Sables D'Olonne and by the coasts of the Mediterranean do.	0	30	0	80			0	0	3	0	0	7⅗			
—— from the Sables D'Olonne to Dundalk, inclusive..... do.	0	50	1	0	0	25	0	0	4⅕	0	0	9⅘	0	0	2⅔
—— by land from the sea to Hallain, exclusive ..... do.	0	50	0	50			0	0	4⅕	0	0	4⅕			
—— by the river Meuse ..... do.															
—— by the frontier of the Department of the Moselle .... do.	0	10	0	10			0	0	1	0	0	1			
—— by all other frontiers ..... do.	0	15	0	15			0	0	1½	0	0	1½			
—— coke or carburetted coal.... do.	1	0	1	10			0	0	9⅔	0	0	10½			
—— other bitumens, solid; jet, amber, yellow or sea amber . do.	32	0	40	70			1	9	7⅕	1	12	6⅘			
—— others from mineral bitumens do.	2	0	2	20			0	1	7⅗	0	1	9⅗			
—— liquid coal tar ..... do.	0	10	0	10			0	0	1	0	0	1			
—— petroleum, naphtha, &c.... do.	7	0	7	70			0	5	7⅕	0	6	2			
Buck ashes..... do.	0	10	0	10	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0⅕
Chalk ..... do.	0	5	0	50			0	0	0⅘	0	0	4⅘			
—— calcined..... do.	0	20	0	50			0	0	2	0	0	4⅘			
Earth of Lemnos and Armenian bol ..... do.	9	0	9	90			0	7	2⅔	0	7	11			
Emery, in stones..... do.	2	0	2	20			0	1	7⅕	0	1	9⅕			
—— in powder..... do.	8	0	8	80	0	25	0	6	4⅗	0	7	0⅘	0	0	2⅔
Ferruginous ores..... do.	5	0	5	50			0	4	0	0	4	4⅘			
Fire stones, other than agates... do.	9	0	9	90			0	7	2⅔	0	7	11			
Flint stone ..... do.	0	10	0	10			0	0	1	0	0	1			
Fullers-earth and pipeclay ..... do.	0	10	0	10			0	0	1	0	0	1			
Gems, diamonds, unwrought, per hect.	0	50	0	50			0	0	4⅘	0	0	4⅘			
—— ,, cut ..... do.	1	0	1	10	0	1	0	0	9⅗	0	0	10½	0	0	0.1-10
—— other, unwrought ..... do.	0	25	0	25			0	0	2⅔	0	0	2⅔			
—— ,, cut..... 1 kil.	0	50	0	50			0	0	4⅗	0	0	4⅘			
Glass, broken..... do.	15	0	16	50	1	0	0	12	0	0	13	2⅔	0	0	9⅗
Groison, or white leather tarring earth..... do.	5	0	5	50			0	4	0	0	4	4⅘			
Marble, white, other than statuary marble, blue, Turkey, flowered, &c., viz.:															
—— unwrought, in blocks or sawed, above 16 centimetres in thickness ..... 100 kils.	5	0	5	50			0	4	0	0	4	4⅘			
—— sawed in slabs only, and of the thickness of 3 centimetres to 16 ..... do.	9	0	9	50			0	7	2⅔	0	7	6⅘			
—— ,, ,, 3 do. or less do.	13	50	14	8			0	10	9⅗	0	11	3⅕			
—— white, statuary, Sienna, serpentine, &c., viz.:															
—— unwrought, in blocks, or sawed, above 16 centimetres in thickness ..... do.	10	0	11	0			0	8	0	0	8	9⅗			
—— sawed in slabs only, and of the thickness of 3 centimetres to 16 ..... do.	15	0	16	50	0	25	0	12	0	0	13	2⅔	0	0	2⅗
—— ,, 3 do. or less. .. do.	22	0	24	20			0	17	7⅕	0	19	4⅖			
—— Genoa green, and all other kinds, viz.:															
—— unwrought, in blocks or sawed, above 16 centimetres in thickness ..... do.	2	50	2	70			0	2	0	0	2	2			
—— sawed in slabs only, and of the thickness of 3 centimetres to 16 ..... do.	3	40	3	70			0	2	8⅔	0	2	11⅔			
—— of 3 do. or less ..... do.	5	0	5	50			0	4	0	0	4	4⅘			
—— sculptured, moulded, polished or otherwise worked, without distinction as to the kind of marble ..... do.	40	0	44	0			1	12	0	1	15	2⅔			
—— fragments, without distinction of marble..... do.	15	0	16	50			0	12	0	0	13	2⅔			

(continued

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies. Import duties. In French Vessels.	Duty in French Monies. Import duties. In Foreign Vessels or by Land.	Duty in French Monies. Export duties.	Duty in English Monies. Import duties. In French Vessels.	Duty in English Monies. Import duties. In Foreign Vessels or by Land.	Duty in English Monies. Export duties.
CLASS XVI. *continued.*	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Marble, antique marble, or sculptured by the French students at Rome .....per 100 kils.	1 per cent	1 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent	½ per cent
—— alabaster, unwrought..... do.	4 0	4 40	0 5	0 3 2⅝	0 3 4⅛	0 0 0½
—— ,, sculptured, moulded or polished.....ad val.	15 per cent	15 per cent	0 0¼	15 per cent	15 per cent	0 0 0¼
Marl ..... do.	0 10	0 10	0 2	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 0⅛
Materials for building, viz. :						
—— plaster in lumps.....	0 10	0 15		0 0 1	0 0 1½	
—— prepared, ground or calcined.....	0 50	0 15		0 0 4⅜	0 0 1½	
—— slates for roofing, viz. :						
—— by sea, and from sea to Baisieux, above 27 centimetres 1000 pieces	46 0	46 0		1 16 9⅜	1 16 9⅜	
—— ,, 22 ditto to 27..... do.	30 0	30 0		1 4 0	1 4 0	
—— ,, 19 ,, 22..... do.	14 0	14 0		0 11 2⅝	0 11 2⅝	
—— from all other frontiers, of all dimensions ..... do.	7 50	7 50		0 6 0	0 6 0	
—— 19 and under..... do.	2 0	2 0		0 1 7⅛	0 1 7⅛	
—— ditto in slabs or tables..100 pieces	30 0	30 0		1 4 0	1 4 0	
—— bricks .....per 1000	4 0	4 0		0 3 2⅝	0 3 2⅝	
—— tiles, flat..... do.						
—— arched..... do.	10 0	11 0		0 8 6	0 8 9⅜	
—— tiles, ridged.....per 1000	25 0	25 0	0 25	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 2⅝
—— do. square ..... do.	10 0	10 0		0 8 0	0 8 0	
—— sand, common for mortar..100 kils.	0 1	0 1		0 0 0.1-10	0 0 0.1-10	
—— lime, in stone..... do.	0 10	0 10		0 0 1	0 0 1	
—— do. calcined ..... do.	0 30	0 30		0 0 3	0 0 3	
—— unhewn pieces and fragments of stone..... do.	0 10	0 10		0 0 1	0 0 1	
—— all other ditto ..... do.						
Porcelain earth or kaolin ..... do.	0 10	0 10		0 0 1	0 0 1	
Pumice stone..... do.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 4⅝	
Sand for glass and earthenware . do.	0 10	0 10		0 0 1	0 0 1	
Spasth and cashline ..... do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9⅜	0 0 10⅝	
Stone for lithography..... do.	2 0	2 20		0 1 7⅜	0 1 9⅛	
Stones, for paving, building-stones, hewn or sawed ..... per 100 kils.	0 10	0 10		0 0 1	0 0 1	
—— prepared for building.....ad val.	15 per cent	15 per cent	¼ per cent	15 per cent	15 per cent	¼ per cent
—— cut in fragments ..... 100 kils.	10 0	11 0	0 25	0 8 0	0 8 9⅜	0 0 2⅝
—— millstones of more than 1949 millimetres diameter ..... each	7 50	7 50	10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
—— 1949 ,, to 1299 inclusive do.	5 0	5 0	6 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 9⅜
——less than 1299..... do.	2 25	2 25	3 0	0 1 9½	0 1 9½	0 2 4⅝
—— grindstones, of more than 1218 millimetres in diameter. do.	5 0	5 0	2 50	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 0
—— 1218 ,, to 1083..... do.	2 50	2 50		0 2 0	0 2 0	
—— 1083 ,, to 920..... do.	1 75	1 75	1 75	0 1 4½	0 1 4½	0 1 4½
—— 920 ,, to 677..... do.	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0 9⅜	0 0 9⅜	0 0 9⅜
—— 677 ,, to 541..... do.	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
—— 541 ,, to 406..... do.	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2
—— less than 406 ..... do.	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1
Sulphur, mineral, of first extraction mixed with its earth.... do.	0 25	0 25		0 0 2⅜	0 0 2⅜	
—— worked in masses, not purified ..... do.	0 75	1 50		0 0 7⅛	0 1 2⅜	
—— worked in rolls or otherwise purified ..... do.	5 0	5 50	0 25	0 4 0	0 4 4⅝	0 0 2⅜
—— sublimated in powder, or flour of sulphur ..... do.	13 0	14 30		0 10 4⅜	0 11 7⅛	
Touchstone ..... do.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 4⅝	
Whetstones, rough..... do.	2 0	2 20		0 1 7⅛	0 1 9⅛	
—— cut ..... do.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 4⅝	
CLASS XVII. METALS.						
Antimony, ore of.....100 kils.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9⅜	0 0 10⅛	
—— sulphuretted ..... do.	11 0	12 10		0 8 9⅜	0 9 8⅛	
—— metal of..... do.	26 0	28 60		1 0 9⅜	1 2 10⅜	
Arsenic, white..... do.	8 0	8 80		0 6 4⅜	0 7 0⅜	
—— metallic ..... do.	17 0	18 70		0 13 7⅜	0 14 11⅜	
Bismuth, raw, from India ..... do.	0 50	4 0		0 0 4⅛	0 3 2⅜	
—— elsewhere. do.	2 0	4 0	0 25	0 1 7⅛	0 3 2⅜	0 0 2⅜
—— hammered, or in plates .... do.	60 0	65 50		2 8 0	2 12 4⅝	
Brass, first fusion of copper and zinc, in blocks, plates, and bars, viz. :						
—— from countries beyond Europe ..... do.	1 0	3 0		0 0 9⅜	2 4 4⅝	

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies.						Duty in English Monies.					
	Import duty.				Export duties.		Import duty.				Export duties.	
	In French Vessels.		By Foreign Vessels or by Land.				In French Vessels.		By Foreign Vessels or by Land.			
CLASS XVII. *continued.*	frs.	cts.	frs.	cts.	frs.	cts.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.
Brass from entrepôts in Europe per 100 kils.	2	0	3	0			0	1	7½	0 2 4½		
—— rolled, drawn, or in spikes, for ships' fastenings ..... do.	50	0	55	0			2	0	0	2 4 0		
—— hammered ..... do.	80	0	86	50			3	4	0	3 9 2½		
—— wire, polished ..... do.	prohibited.		prohibited.				prohibited.			prohibited.		
—— polished, or not polished, for chords for musical instruments ..... do.	100	0	107	50			4	0	0	4 6 0		
—— wire to be used in embroidery ..... do.	286	0	302	80	0	25	11	8	9⅜	12 2 2⅜	0	0 2⅜
Cobalt, ore of ..... do.	5	0	5	50			0	4	0	0 4 4½		
—— metal of ..... do.	17	0	18	70			0	13	7½	0 14 11⅝		
—— roasted safre, (or oxide of cobalt) ..... do.	0	50	0	50			0	0	4½	0 0 4½		
—— vitrified, in masses or smalt.. do.	2	0	3	0			0	1	7½	0 2 4½		
—— in powder, azure, (pulverized smalt) ..... do.	30	0	33	0			1	4	0	1 6 4⅘		
Copper, mineral, or ore of ..... 100 kils	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	0	1	0 0 1	0	0 1
—— pure, or in state after first fusion, in blocks, plates, bars, &c. from countries beyond Europe ..... do.	1	0	3	0			0	0	9⅜	0 2 4½		
—— from entrepôts in Europe .. do.	2	0	3	0			0	1	7½	0 2 4½		
—— rolled, drawn, or spikes, for ships' fastenings ..... do.	50	0	55	0			2	0	0	2 4 0		
—— hammered ..... do.	80	0	86	50			3	4	0	3 9 2½		
—— wire, gilded to imitate gold . do.	286	0	302	80			11	8	9⅜	12 2 2⅜		
—— not gilded or coloured to imitate gold ..... do.	100	0	107	50	0	25	4	0	0	4 6 0	0	0 2⅜
—— coin ..... do.	0	20	0	20			0	0	2	0 0 2		
Gold, mineral, or ore containing gold ..... do.	1	0	1	10			0	0	9⅜	0 0 10½		
—— unwrought, in ingots, bars, dust, broken ornaments, &c..1 hect.	0	25	0	25			0	0	2⅜	0 0 2⅜		
—— in leaf ..... do.	30	0	33	0	0	4	1	4	0	1 6 4⅓	0	0 0½
—— wire, drawn or hammered do.	10	0	11	0	0	4	0	8	0	0 8 9⅜	0	0 0½
—— wire, on silk ..... do.	10	0	11	0	0	4	0	8	0	0 8 9⅜	0	0 0½
—— coins ..... do.	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0.1-10	0 0 0.1-10	0	0 0.1-10
Iron, ore, and chromate of, per 100 kils.	0	10	0	10	prohibited		0	0	1	0 0 1	prohibited	
—— cast in pigs, weighing not less than 25 kils. ..... do.	7	0	7	10	do.		0	5	7½	0 5 8½		
—— ditto by land frontiers from the sea to Blanc Messoroun, exclusive ..... do.			7	0						0 5 7½		
—— ditto by land from Blanc Messoroun to Sapogne, inclusive ..... do.			4	8	0	25				0 3 2⅜	0	0 2⅜
—— ditto, by other frontiers.... do.			6	0						0 4 9⅜		
—— purified cast iron (or Mazee) do.	12	0	13	20			0	9	7½	0 10 6⅜		
—— *cast* or moulded into projectiles of war ..... do.	prohibited		prohibited		prohibited		prohibited			prohibited	prohibited	
—— moulded in any other form. do.	do.		do.				do.			do.		
—— forged in blocks or prisms.. do.	do.		do.				do.			do.		
—— drawn, or rolled with mineral coal, in plates, bars, or rods, viz.:												
—— *plates*, of 458 millimetres in breadth, multiplied by the thickness.. ..... do.	18	75	20	60			0	15	0	0 16 5⅘		
—— ditto of 21 to 458 millimetres exclusive ..... do.	27	0	29	70	0	25	1	1	7½	1 3 9⅜	0	0 2⅜
—— do. of less than 213 millims. do.	37	50	41	20			1	10	0	1 12 11⅝		
—— bars, 22 millimetres or more on each square ..... do.	18	75	20	60			0	15	0	0 16 5⅘		
—— ditto of 15 millimetres to 22 exclusive ..... do.	27	0	29	70			1	1	7½	1 3 9⅜		
—— under 15 millimetres ..... do.	37	50	41	20			1	10	0	1 12 11⅝		
—— rods, 15 millimetres and above in diameter..... do.	27	0	29	70			1	1	7½	1 3 9⅜		
—— ditto under 15 millimetres.	37	50	41	20			1	10	0	1 12 11⅝		
—— in plates, bars, and rods, imported by land, pays the same duty as if imported by sea in French vessels.												
—— forged with charcoal and hammered, viz.:												
—— plates, of 458 millimetres and above ..... per 100 kils.	15	0	16	50	0	25	0	12	0	0 13 2⅜	0	0 2⅜

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.		Import duties. By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		Export duties.		Duty in English Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.			Import duties. By Foreign Vessels or by Land.			Export duties.		
CLASS XVII. *continued.*	frs.	cts.	frs.	cts.	frs.	cts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Iron plates of 213 millimetres to 458 exclusive..... per 100 kils.	25	0	27	50			1	0	0	1	2	0			*
—— ditto of 213 do. and under.. do.	40	0	44	0			1	12	0	1	15	$2\frac{3}{5}$			
—— bars, of 22 millimetres and above on each square..... do.	15	0	16	50			0	12	0	0	13	$2\frac{3}{5}$			
—— ditto 15 millimetres inclusive to 22 exclusive ..... do.	25	0	27	50			1	0	0	1	2	0			
—— under 15 millimetres..... do.	40	0	44	0			1	12	0	1	15	$2\frac{3}{5}$			
—— rods, of 15 millimetres or more in diameter ..... do.	25	0	27	50			1	0	0	1	2	0			
—— ditto under 15 millimetres. do.	40	0	44	0	0	25	1	12	0	1	15	$2\frac{3}{5}$	0	0	$2\frac{3}{5}$
—— *sheet iron*, also plates of... do.	40	0	44	0			1	12	0	1	15	$2\frac{3}{5}$			
—— ditto tinned..... do.	70	0	76	0			2	16	0	3	0	$9\frac{3}{5}$			
—— wire, tinned or not ..... do.	60	0	65	50			2	8	0	2	12	$4\frac{1}{2}$			
Lead, mineral of lead, of every denomination ..... do.	3	50	3	80			0	2	$9\frac{3}{5}$	0	3	$0\frac{1}{2}$			
—— mixed with antimony ..... do.	26	0	28	60			1	0	$9\frac{3}{5}$	1	2	$10\frac{1}{2}$			
—— unworked, or cast ..... do.	5	0	7	0			0	4	0	0	5	$7\frac{1}{2}$			
—— *balls*, or shot for guns and pistols ..... do.	prohibited		prohibited		prohibited		prohibited			prohibited			prohibited		
—— hammered, or in sheets.... do.	24	0	26	40			0	19	$2\frac{3}{5}$	1	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$			
—— black lead..... do.	5	0	5	50			0	4	0	0	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$			
Manganese..... do.	1	0	1	10			0	0	$9\frac{3}{5}$	0	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$			
Mercury, or quicksilver..... do.	37	50	42	50			1	10	0	1	14	0			
Nickle metallic, unwrought, raw do.	5	0	5	10			0	4	0	0	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$			
—— unwrought, but fused with zinc, lead, or copper..... do.	10	0	11	0			0	8	0	0	8	$9\frac{3}{5}$			
—— drawn, flattened, and fused with zinc, lead, or copper... do.	50	0	55	0			2	0	0	2	4	0			
Silver, unwrought, in masses, ingots, broken works, &c..... 1 kil.	0	5	0	5	0	25	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$2\frac{3}{5}$
—— beaten, drawn, hammered, or spun ..... do.	30	0	33	0			1	4	0	1	6	$4\frac{1}{2}$			
—— coin ..... do.	0	1	0	1			0	0	0.1-10	0	0	0.1-10			
—— scrapings, or waste parts of jewellery..... ..... do.	0	5	0	5			0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$			
Steel, or carbonated iron hammered in bars or plates,.... do.	60	0	65	50			2	8	0	2	12	$4\frac{1}{2}$			
—— drawn or wire .... do.	70	0	76	0			2	16	0	3	0	$9\frac{3}{5}$			
—— cast in bars..... do.	120	0	128	50			4	16	0	5	2	$9\frac{3}{5}$			
—— ditto in plates or drawn.... do.	140	0	149	50			5	12	0	5	19	$7\frac{1}{2}$			
—— scraps and filings of iron .. do.	0	10	0	10			0	0	1	0	0	1			
—— old iron and broken manufactures of iron..... do.	prohibited		prohibited				prohibited			prohibited					
—— dross of iron or steel..... do.	1	40	1	54			0	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	$2\frac{3}{5}$			
Tin or White Iron, not wrought —— or hammered, or in plates .. do.	70	0	76	0			2	16	0	3	0	$9\frac{3}{5}$			
Zinc, calamine, stones..... do.	0	10	0	10			0	0	1	0	0	1			
—— ditto, ground..... do.	0	10	0	10	0	25	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	$2\frac{3}{5}$
—— fused into masses, or ingots, sheets, or bars ..... do.	0	10	0	10			0	0	1	0	0	1			
—— drawn and laminated ..... do.	50	0	55	0			2	0	0	2	4	0			
CLASS XVIII.															
MANUFACTURES. — Chemical Products, viz.:															
Acids, sulphuric (oil of vitriol) .100 kils.	41	0	45	10			1	12	$9\frac{3}{5}$	1	16	1			
—— nitric, (aquafortis) ..... do.	90	60	98	60			3	12	$5\frac{1}{5}$	3	18	$10\frac{3}{5}$			
—— nitro-muriatic, phosphoric, and muriatic ..... do.	62	0	67	60			2	9	$7\frac{1}{5}$	2	14	1			
—— arsenious, white arsenic.... do.	8	0	8	80			0	6	$4\frac{3}{5}$	0	7	$0\frac{1}{2}$			
—— benzoic, flower of benzoin.. do.	120	0	128	50			4	16	0	5	2	$9\frac{3}{5}$			
—— tartaric, oxalic..... do.	70	0	76	0			2	16	0	3	0	$9\frac{3}{5}$			
—— citron juice, concentrated from 30 to 35 degrees..... 1 kil.	0	8	0	8			0	0	$0\frac{4}{5}$	0	0	$0\frac{4}{5}$			
—— citric, crystalized, or concentrated above 35 degrees ..... do.	1	50	1	60	0	25	0	1	$2\frac{3}{5}$	0	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$2\frac{3}{5}$
—— ditto, under 30 degrees ..... do.	0	1	0	1			0	0	0.1-10	0	0	0.1-10			
—— boric..... do.	0	25	0	25			0	0	$2\frac{3}{5}$	0	0	$2\frac{3}{5}$			
—— all others not enumerated..	prohibited		prohibited				prohibited			prohibited					
Acetates of potash and soda ... 100 kils.	70	0	76	0			2	16	0	3	0	$9\frac{3}{5}$			
—— of iron ..... do.	40	0	44	0			1	12	0	1	15	$2\frac{3}{5}$			
—— of lead ..... do.	70	0	76	0			2	16	0	3	0	$9\frac{3}{5}$			
—— of copper, not crystalized, humid ..... do.	13	0	14	30			0	10	$4\frac{4}{5}$	0	11	$5\frac{1}{2}$			
—— ditto, verdigris, dry ..... do.	31	0	34	10			1	4	$9\frac{3}{5}$	1	7	$3\frac{3}{5}$			
—— ditto, ditto, crystalized .... do.	40	0	45	10			1	12	$9\frac{3}{5}$	1	16	1			

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies. Import duties. In French Vessels.		In Foreign Vessels or by Land.		Export duties.		Duty in English Monies. Import duties. In French Vessels.			In Foreign Vessels or by Land.			Export duties.		
	frs.	cts.	frs.	cts.	frs.	cts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CLASS XVIII. *continued.*															
Arseniate of potash .....per 100 kils.	70	0	76	0			2	16	0	3	0	9 3/5			
Alkalies, potashes, from ports out of Europe ..... 1 kil.	15	0	21	0			0	12	0	0	16	9 3/5			
—— ditto, from the entrepôts in Europe ..... do.	18	0					0	14	4 1/5						
—— soda of all sorts, and salts of soda ..... do.	11	50	12	60			0	9	2 3/5	0	10	1			
—— ashes of Sicily..... do.	6	50	7	10			0	5	2 3/5	0	5	8 1/5			
—— ditto of live wood ..... do.	1	0	1	10			0	0	9 3/5	0	0	10 1/2			
—— lees of ashes ..... do.	0	10	0	10			0	0	1	0	0	1			
Borax, raw, from India.....100 kils.	50	0	125	0			2	0	0	5	0	0			
—— ditto, from other places ..... do.	100	0					4	0	0						
—— half refined, from India..... do.	65	0	162	50			2	12	0	6	10	0			
—— ditto, from other places ..... do.	130	0					5	4	0						
—— refined..... do.	180	0	191	50			7	4	0	7	13	2 3/5			
Chromate of lead or iron ..... do.	75	0	81	20			3	0	0	3	4	11 1/2			
—— of potash..... do.	150	0	160	0			6	0	0	6	8	0			
Carbonate of potasses.—(*Same as Potashes.*)															
—— of magnesia ..... do.	200	0	212	50			8	0	0	8	10	0			
—— of native baryte..... do.	10	0	11	0			0	8	0	0	8	9 3/5			
—— of lead, pure or mixed ..... do.	20	0	22	0			0	16	0	0	17	7 1/5			
—— of white lead, pure..... do.	30	0	33	0			1	4	0	1	6	4 1/5			
—— ditto, very pure, (silver white)..... do.	35	0	38	50			1	8	0	1	10	9 3/5			
Oxides of iron and tin ..... do.	10	0	11	0			0	8	0	0	8	9 3/5			
—— of yellow lead (massicot).... do.	37	0	40	70			1	9	7 1/5	1	12	6 4/5			
—— of red ditto (minium)..... do.	24	0	26	40			0	19	2 2/5	1	1	1 1/5			
—— of orange ditto ..... do.	35	0	38	50			1	8	0	1	10	9 3/5			
—— of litharge ..... do.	10	0	11	0			0	8	0	0	8	9 3/5			
—— of white zinc ..... do.	13	0	14	50			0	10	4 1/5	0	11	7 1/5			
—— of grey ditto, or ash colour.. do.	0	10	0	10			0	0	1	0	0	1			
—— of copper..... do.	7	0	7	70			0	5	7 1/2	0	6	2			
Salts, marine, of marshes or salines:	prohibited		prohibited				prohibited			prohibited					
—— gem, or fossil (rock salt).... 1 kil.	40	0	44	0			1	12	0	1	15	2 3/5			
—— ammoniac, raw..... do.	0	50	0	50			0	0	4 1/5	0	0	4 1/5			
—— ditto refined, in loaves ..... do.	1	0	1	10	0	25	0	0	9 3/5	0	0	10 1/2	0	0	2 3/5
—— nitrate of potash, of soda, and of iron, rough or refined, from India and ports out of Europe .....100 kils.	15	0	25	0			0	12	0	1	0	0			
—— ditto, of every degree of purity, from elsewhere..... do.	20	0					0	16	0						
—— muriate of potash ... . do.	30	0	33	0			1	4	0	1	6	4 1/5			
Sulphates of potash and soda. —(*Same duty as on Potash.*)															
—— of magnesia (Epsom salts).. do.	70	0	76	0			2	16	0	3	0	9 3/5			
—— of alumine, burnt or calcined ..... do.	89	40	97	20			3	11	6 1/5	3	17	9 1/5			
—— of ditto, all other sorts ..... do.	25	0	28	0			1	0	0	1	2	4 2/5			
—— of barites ..... do.	1	50	1	60			0	1	2 2/5	0	1	3 3/5			
—— of iron, or green copperas .. do.	6	0	6	60			0	4	9 3/5	0	5	3 3/5			
—— of copper, or blue vitriol.... do.	31	0	34	10			1	4	9 3/5	1	7	3 3/5			
—— of zinc, or white copperas.. do.															
—— compound of iron and copper, called Saltzburg vitriol..... do.	18	50	20	30			0	14	9 3/5	0	16	3			
—— oxalate acid of potash ..... do.	70	0	76	0			2	16	0	3	0	9 3/5			
—— tartrates, viz., acid of potash, very impure, liquid..... do.	1	0	1	10			0	0	9 3/5	0	0	10 1/2			
—— dried ditto, lees of wine,... do.															
—— ditto, impure tartar.—(*Same duty as Potash.*)															
—— ditto, pure tartar..... do.	30	0	33	0			1	4	0	1	6	4 1/5			
—— ditto, crystal of ditto ..... do.	25	0	27	50			1	0	0	1	2	0			
—— acetate of potash, vegetable salt do.	70	0	76	0			2	16	0	3	0	9 3/5			
—— of soda and potash ..... do.															
Sulphurs of arsenic, yellow in masses ..... do.	15	0	16	50			0	12	0	0	13	2 2/5			
—— of mercury in stones, natural or artificial (cinnabon) ..... do.	150	0	160	0			6	0	0	6	8	0			
—— ditto, pulverized (vermilion) do.	200	0	212	50			8	0	0	8	10	0			
Chemical products not enumerated	prohibited		prohibited				prohibited			prohibited					
CLASS XIX. MANUFACTURES.—Prepared Dyes.															
Cochineal, from countries out of Europe.....per 1 kil.	0	75	1	50	0	25	0	0	7 1/5	0	1	2 2/5	0	0	2 3/5
—— „ elsewhere..... do.	1	0	1	50			0	0	9 3/5	0	1	2 2/5			

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies. Import duties. In French Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels or by Land.	Export duties.	Duty in English Monies. Import duties. In French Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels or by Land.	Export duties.
CLASS XIX. *continued.*	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Extracts from dye-woods prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited
Indigo, from India, or from other countries of its growth out of Europe.....per 1 kil.	0 50			0 0 $4\frac{4}{5}$		
—— from elsewhere out of Europe..... do.	2 0			0 1 $7\frac{1}{5}$		
—— from entrepôts in do..... do.	3 0	4 0		0 2 $4\frac{3}{5}$	0 3 $2\frac{2}{5}$	
—— preparations of indigo, as *indigue* or stone blue, &c.... do.	duties the same as on indigo.			duties the same as on indigo		
Kermes, grains of.....100 kils.	1 0	1 10		0 0 $9\frac{3}{5}$	0 0 $10\frac{1}{2}$	
—— in powder, from countries out of Europe.....1 kil.	4 0	6 0		0 3 $2\frac{2}{5}$	0 4 $9\frac{3}{5}$	
—— from entrepôts in do..... do.	5 0	6 0		0 4 0	0 4 $9\frac{3}{5}$	
Lac, natural, or resin of lac from India.....100 kils.	1 40	5 70	0 25	0 1 $1\frac{2}{5}$	0 4 $6\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $2\frac{1}{2}$
—— from elsewhere..... do.	4 0	5 70		0 3 $2\frac{4}{5}$	0 4 $6\frac{3}{5}$	
—— prepared, from India..... do.	50 0	100 0		2 0 0	4 0 0	
—— from elsewhere..... do.	75 0	100 0		3 0 0	4 0 0	
Maurelles, rags impregnated with a blue colour..... do.	25 0	25 70		1 0 0	1 0 $6\frac{1}{2}$	
Orchela, natural, tinctorial lichens violet, or cudbear .... do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 $9\frac{3}{5}$	0 0 $10\frac{1}{2}$	
—— ashy blue, (or tournesol in paste)..... do.	200 0	212 50		8 0 0	8 10 0	
Paste, of woad..... do.	100 0	107 50		*4 0 0	4 6 0	
Prussian blue, of all qualities.. do.	same as	indigo		same as	indigo	
Prussiate of potash, crystalized do.	150 0	160 0		6 0 0	6 8 0	
Rocou, from French Guiana..... do.	210 0	223 0		8 8 0	8 18 $4\frac{4}{5}$	
—— ,, elsewhere out of Europe..... do.	7 10	prohibited		0 5 $8\frac{1}{5}$	prohibited	
—— from entrepôts..... do.	15 0	25 0		0 12 0	1 0 0	
—— grains of Roucou ..... do.	20 0	25 0		0 16 0	1 0 0	
	1 35	1 40		0 1 1	0 1 $1\frac{2}{5}$	
CLASS XX. MANUFACTURES.—Colours.						
Ablettes, shells of.....per 100 kils.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 $4\frac{1}{2}$	
Ashes, blue or green, (*vert d'Schweifurt*)..... do.	164 0	174 70		6 11 $2\frac{2}{5}$	6 19 9	
Black, shoe blacking..... do.	123 0	131 60		4 18 $4\frac{1}{5}$	5 5 $3\frac{2}{5}$	
—— ivory black..... do.	62 0	67 60		2 9 $7\frac{1}{5}$	2 14 1	
—— bone black, (*noir animal*) or charcoal of bones ..... do.	7 0	7 70		0 5 $7\frac{1}{5}$	0 6 2	
—— for printing engravings .... do.	7 0	7 70		0 5 $7\frac{1}{5}$	0 6 2	
—— Spanish black, (*liege brule*) do.	15 0	16 50		0 12 0	0 13 $2\frac{2}{5}$	
—— lamp-black..... do.	12 0	13 20		0 9 $7\frac{1}{5}$	0 10 $6\frac{4}{5}$	
—— natural mineral blacking... do.	10 0	11 0		0 8 0	0 8 $9\frac{3}{5}$	
—— ditto, or earth of Cologne, Cassel or Sienna black..... do.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 $4\frac{4}{5}$	
Carmine, fine ..... 1 kil.	58 0	63 40		2 6 $4\frac{4}{5}$	2 10 $8\frac{2}{5}$	
—— common .....100 kils.	33 0	36 50		1 6 $4\frac{4}{5}$	1 9 $2\frac{4}{5}$	
Crayons, common, of stone..... do.	10 0	11 0	0 25	0 8 0	0 8 $9\frac{3}{5}$	0 0 $2\frac{2}{5}$
—— lead, in sheaths of white wood..... do.	100 0	107 50		4 0 0	4 6 0	
—— ditto ditto of cedar ..... do.	200 0	212 50		8 0 0	8 10 0	
Ink, for drawing, in cakes..... 1 kil.	1 0	1 10		0 0 $9\frac{3}{5}$	0 0 $10\frac{1}{2}$	
—— for writing or printing, liquid .....100 kils.	60 0	65 50		2 8 0	2 12 $4\frac{4}{5}$	
Marine, ultra marine, of which Lapis Lazuli is the base .... 1 kil.	62 0	67 60		2 9 $7\frac{1}{5}$	2 14 1	
Mountain green (carbonate of copper).....100 kils.	31 0	34 10		1 4 $9\frac{3}{5}$	1 7 $3\frac{2}{5}$	
Stil ditto green, yellow paste of clay and rhamnus ..... do.	25 0	27 50		1 0 0	1 2 0	
Varnish, of all kinds..... do.	82 0	88 60		3 5 $7\frac{1}{5}$	3 10 $10\frac{2}{5}$	
Vermilion, compound varnish ... do.	41 0	45 10		1 12 $9\frac{3}{5}$	1 16 1	
All other colours, dry or liquid.. do.	35 0	38 50		1 8 0	1 10 $9\frac{2}{5}$	
—— ditto in paste or humid .... do	17 50	19 25		0 14 0	0 15 $4\frac{1}{5}$	
CLASS XXI. VARIOUS COMPOSITIONS.						
Candles of spermaceti .....100 kils.	220 0	233 50		8 16 0	9 6 $9\frac{3}{5}$	
—— of yellow wax ..... do.	50 0	55 0		2 0 0	2 4 0	
—— white pine wax..... do.	85 0	91 70	0 25	3 8 0	3 13 $4\frac{4}{5}$	0 0 $2\frac{2}{5}$
—— tallow..... do.	25 0	27 50		1 0 0	1 2 0	
Chicory, ground..... do.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels. frs. cts.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land. frs. cts.	Export duties. frs. cts.	Duty in English Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels. £ s. d.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land. £ s. d.	Export duties. £ s. d.
CLASS XXI. *continued.*						
Chocolate and cocoa, not manufactured, but simply crushed or bruised ..... do.	150 0	160 0		6 0 0	6 8 0	
Gunpowder ..... do.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
Medicaments, compound, distilled waters with alcohol .... do.	150 0	160 0		6 0 0	6 8 0	
—— do. do. without alcohol .... do.	100 0	107 50		4 0 0	4 6 0	
Perfumery, scented waters, alcoholic ..... do.	150 0	160 0		6 0 0	6 8 0	
—— do. do. without alcohol .. do.	160 0	107 50		4 0 0	4 6 0	
—— vinegars, perfumed and prepared ..... do.						
—— pastes, liquid, or in cakes, of almond or pineapples .... do.	25 0	27 50		1 0 0	1 2 0	
—— soaps, liquid, in powder, cakes or balls ..... do.	164 0	174 70		6 11 $2\frac{3}{5}$	6 19 9	
—— hair powder ..... do.	25 0	27 50		1 0 0	1 2 0	
—— scented or Cypress powders 1 kil.	9 0	9 90		0 7 $2\frac{5}{5}$	0 7 11	
—— all other perfumed powders 100 kils	184 0	195 70		7 7 $2\frac{5}{5}$	7 16 $6\frac{4}{5}$	
—— pomatums of all sorts ..... do.	123 0	131 60		4 18 $4\frac{4}{5}$	5 5 $3\frac{3}{5}$	
—— paints for the face or skin, white ..... do.	98 0	105 40		3 18 $4\frac{4}{5}$	4 4 $3\frac{1}{5}$	
—— do. do. (rouge) red..... 1 kil.	17 0	18 70		0 13 $7\frac{3}{5}$	0 15 $11\frac{3}{5}$	
Pastiles, odoriferous, for burning, viz.			0 25			0 0 $2\frac{2}{5}$
—— from India ..... 100 kils.	50 0			2 0 0		
—— „ elsewhere out of Europe do.	90 0	125 0		3 12 0	5 0 0	
—— „ entrepôts in do..... do.	100 0			4 0 0		
Quinquina, extract or powder of, and all other powders not enumerated.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
Soaps, white, red, marbled or black do.						
Spices prepared, mustard in flour, or prepared ..... do.	25 0	50 0		1 0 0	2 0 0	
—— all other prepared spices... 1 kil.	2 0	2 20		0 1 $7\frac{1}{5}$	0 1 $9\frac{1}{5}$	
Starch ..... 100 kils.	21 0	23 10		0 16 $9\frac{2}{5}$	0 18 $5\frac{3}{5}$	
Sugar, refined in loaves, or crushed or candied.....	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
Tobacco, manufactured or prepared ...						
—— juice of, or Praiss ..... 100 kils.	1 0	1 10		0 0 $9\frac{3}{5}$	0 0 $10\frac{1}{2}$	
Wax, yellow, from countries out of Europe ..... do.	8 0	15 0		0 6 $4\frac{4}{5}$	0 12 0	
—— do. from entrepôts in do.... do.	10 0			0 8 0		
—— white..... do.	60 0	65 50		2 8 0	2 12 $4\frac{1}{5}$	
Whalebone, or whale fins prepared and dressed..... do.	60 0	65 50		2 8 0	2 12 $4\frac{2}{5}$	
CLASS XXII. MANUFACTURES.—Drinks.						
Distilled spirits from wine, even annis (pure alcohol)....1 hectolitre	50 0	50 0		2 0 0	2 0 0	
—— from cherries (kirschwasser) do.	200 0	200 0		8 0 0	8 0 0	
—— „ molasses, as rum, taffea, from French colonies ..... do.	20 0	20 0		0 16 0	0 16 0	
—— „ do. do. elsewhere..... do.	200 0	200 0	0 10	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 0 1
—— „ rice or arrack ..... do.						
—— „ grain, potatoes, gentian, &c..... do.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
—— cordials from Martinique... do.	100 0	100 0	1 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 $9\frac{3}{5}$
—— do. from elsewhere..... do.	150 0	150 0		6 0 0	6 0 0	
Fermented wines, viz.						
—— ordinary in casks, by land.. do.		15 0	0 1	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 0 0.1-10
—— „ „ by sea... do.	35 0	35 0	0 1	1 8 0	1 8 0	
—— „ in bottles by land.. do.		15 0	0 3	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 0 0.3-10
—— „ „ by sea... do.	35 0	35 0	0 5	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 0 $0\frac{1}{2}$
—— liqueurs, in casks..... do.	100 0	100 0	0 1	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0.1-10
—— „ in bottles..... do.			0 5			0 0 $0\frac{1}{2}$
—— vinegar of wine, in casks... do.	10 0	10 0	0 1	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 0 0.1-10
—— „ in bottles.. do.			0 5			0 0 $0\frac{1}{2}$
—— „ of beer, cider, pears, and potatoes..... do.	2 0	2 0	0 15	0 1 $7\frac{1}{5}$	0 1 $7\frac{1}{5}$	0 0 $1\frac{1}{2}$
—— cider, perry, and verjuice.. do.			0 10			0 0 1
—— beer..... do.	6 0	6 0	0 4	0 4 $9\frac{3}{5}$	0 4 $9\frac{3}{5}$	
—— mead, or hydromel..... do.	25 0	25 0	0 15	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 $1\frac{1}{2}$
—— orange juice ..... do.						
Mineral waters, (*gazeuze*) in earthen jugs .....100 kils.	1 0	1 10	0 25	0 0 $9\frac{3}{5}$	0 0 $10\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $2\frac{2}{5}$
—— do. other..... do.	0 50	0 50		0 0 $4\frac{4}{5}$	0 0 $4\frac{4}{5}$	

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels, or by Land.	Export duties.	Duty in English Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels, or by Land.	Export duties.
CLASS XXIII.	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MANUFACTURES.—Glasses, Pottery, &c. Glasses and Crystals, viz.:						
— mirrors, of more than 3 millimetres thick ..... *ad val.*	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	½ per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	½ per cent.
— ditto of 3 millimetres or less (1) do.						
— ditto small, without regard — to thickness..... per 100 kils.	100 0	107 50		4 0 0	4 6 0	
— for watches, spectacles, and clocks, cut and polished .... do.	200 0	212 0	0 25	8 0 0	8 9 7½	0 0 2⅝
— for ditto, rough..... do.	10 0	11 50		0 8 0	0 9 2⅝	
— bottles, full, besides the duty on liquid contained .. per litre	0 15	0 15		0 0 1½	0 0 1½	
— ditto empty.....	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited
— glass ware of all other kinds	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
— vitrification, in masses or tubes, not cut ..... 1 kil.	3 0	3 30	0 1	0 2 4½	0 2 7⅝	0 0 1-10
— do. cut in stones for jewellery do.	6 0	6 60	0 2	0 4 9⅛	0 5 3⅛	0 0 0½
— do. in grains or hollow beads do.	1 0	1 10	0 1	0 0 9⅛	0 0 10½	0 0 1-10
— do. do. for embroidery, &c.. do.	2 0	2 20	0 25	0 1 7½	0 1 9½	0 0 2⅝
— ditto enamel..... do.	2 0	2 20	per 100 kils	0 1 7½	0 1 9½	pr 100 kils.
Pottery, common, as jars of common clay ..... 100 kils.	6 0	6 60	0 25	0 4 9⅛	0 5 3⅛	0 0 2⅝
— earthenware, or *fayence*... do.	49 0	53 90	0 50	1 19 2⅝	2 3 1½	0 0 4⅝
— *stone-ware, grès*, common, rude utensils of ..... do.	10 0	11 0	0 25	0 8 6	0 8 9⅝	0 0 2⅝
— do. as table and kitchen ware do.	15 0	16 50		12 0 0	0 13 2⅝	
— fine stoneware..... do.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
— porcelain, common..... do.	164 0	174 70	1 0	6 11 2⅝	6 19 9	0 0 9⅜
— ditto fine ..... do.	327 0	344 50	1 0	13 1 7½	13 15 7½	0 0 9⅜
CLASS XXIV. THREADS, &c.						
Thread, of cotton twist, unbleached, of No. 143 and under.....1 kil.	7 0	7 70		0 5 7½	0 6 2	
— ditto, ditto twisted..... do.	8 0	8 80		0 6 4½	0 7 0½	
— all other cotton threads .... do.	prohibited	prohibited	0 25	prohibited	prohibited	0 0 2⅝
— of cow's hair and others..100 kils.	9 0	9 90		0 7 2⅝	0 7 11	
— of goat's ditto..... do.	20 0	22 0		0 16 0	0 17 7½	
— of dog's ditto..... do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9⅜	0 0 10½	
Woollen Yarn (2) merely divested of grease, combed, or twisted into one or more threads. 1 kil.	7 0	7 50		0 5 7½	0 6 0	
— white, bleached	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
— dyed.....	do.	do.	0 25	do.	do.	0 0 2⅝
— threads and yarns of all other wools or hair.....	do.	do.		do.	do.	
Wicks of tow.....100 kils.	10 0	11 0		0 8 0	0 8 9⅜	
Works of hair, other than the tissues ..... 1 kil.	2 0	2 20		0 1 7½	0 1 9½	
Yarn of flax or hemp, (3) without distinction, and including tow yarns, viz.:						
— single, not twisted:						
— ditto 1st. Class, 6000 metres to the kilograme or less, not bleached ..... 1 kil.	16 0	17 60		0 12 9⅜	0 14 1	
— ditto bleached in any degree..... do.	26 0	28 60		1 0 9⅜	1 2 10⅜	
— ditto dyed in any degree do.	36 0	39 60		1 8 9½	1 11 8½	
— ditto 2nd. Class, above 6000 metres and not above 12,000 to the kil. not bleached..... do.	24 0	25 40		0 19 2⅝	1 1 1⅝	
— ditto bleached in any degree..... do.	36 0	39 60	0 25	1 8 9⅜	1 11 8½	0 0 2⅝
— ditto dyed in any degree do.	46 0	48 60		1 16 9⅜	1 18 10⅝	
— ditto 3rd Class, above 12,000 metres and not exceeding 24,000, not bleached ..... do.	40 0	44 0		1 12 0	1 15 2⅝	
— ditto bleached in any degree..... do.	56 0	60 60		2 4 9⅜	2 8 5½	
— ditto dyed in any degree do.	66 0	72 60		2 12 9⅜	2 18 1	
— ditto 4th Class, above 24,000 metres, not bleached..... do.	70 0	77 0		2 16 0	3 1 7½	

(*continued*)

NOTE (1) See note on Glass at the end of the Tariff.

(2) The common worsted yarn, though not prohibited, can only be imported by the ports of Calais and Boulogne, in order to be forwarded under leads (*sous plumb*) and under *acquit à caution* to the Custom-house at Paris, in order to be there verified, marked, and the duty paid. By all other frontiers this kind of yarn continues to be prohibited.

(3) See the Customs Regulations hereafter, as to the mode and conditions of importing linen yarns and linens into France.

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.	Import duties. By Foreign Vessels or by Land.	Export duties.	Duty in English Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.	Import duties. By Foreign Vessels or by Land.	Export duties.
CLASS XXIV. *continued.*	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Yarn, linen, single bleached in any degree (4th Class) per 100 kils.	95 0	105 0		3 16 0	4 4 0	
—— ditto dyed in any degree do.	105 0	115 50		4 4 0	4 12 4⅘	
—— doubled and twisted :						
—— 1st Class 6000 metres or less to the kil. not bleached.. do.	22 0	24 50		0 17 7½	0 19 7½	
—— ditto bleached in any degree..... do.	38 0	41 80		1 10 4⅗	1 13 5	
—— ditto dyed in any degree do.	48 0	52 80		1 16 4⅗	2 2 2⅘	
—— 2nd Class, above 6000 and not above 12,000 to the kil. not bleached..... do.	36 0	39 60		1 8 9⅗	1 11 8½	
—— ditto bleached in any degree..... do.	52 0	57 20	0 25	2 1 7½	2 5 9½	0 0 2⅘
—— ditto dyed in any degree do.	62 0	67 60		2 9 7⅘	2 14 7	
—— 3rd Class, above 12,000 and not above 24,000 metres not bleached..... do.	64 0	70 40		2 11 2⅘	2 16 3⅗	
—— ditto bleached in any degree..... do.	84 0	92 40		3 7 2⅘	3 13 11	
—— ditto dyed in any degree..... do.	94 0	103 40		3 15 2⅘	4 2 8⅘	
—— 4th Class, above 24,000 metres, viz. : not bleached.. do.	112 0	122 20		4 9 7½	4 17 9½	
—— ditto bleached in any degree do.	140 0	149 50		5 12 0	5 19 7½	
—— ditto dyed in any degree do.	150 0	160 0		6 0 0	6 8 0	
CLASS XXV. MANUFACTURES.						
Bark, tissues or bast filaments, the square metre.	0 45	0 45		0 0 4½	0 0 4½	
—— do. worked or ornamented with glass beads.....per 100 kils.	200 0	217 50		8 0 0	8 14 0	
Cotton manufactures, viz. :						
—— all woven, knit or worked cottons, with the following exceptions:.....	prohibited	prohibited	0 25	prohibited	prohibited	0 0 2⅘
—— nankeens imported direct from India..... do.	500 0	prohibited		20 0 0	prohibited	
—— ditto from elsewhere..... do.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
—— lace worked by hand and with spindles, and applications of cotton thread worked on tulle or network.....*ad val.*	5 per cent.	5 per cent.	½ per cent.	5 per cent.	5 per cent.	½ per cent
Felt manufactures, viz. :						
—— hats, fine and common and even silk ..... each	1 50	1 50	¼ per cent.	0 1 2⅘	0 1 2⅘	¼ per cent
—— schakos not lined or mounted..... do.	3 0	3 0		0 2 4⅗	0 2 4⅗	
—— do. lined and mounted with leather ..... do.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
—— felts for sheathing vessels 100 kils.	100 0	107 0		4 0 0	4 5 7½	
—— of common vegetable substances ..... do.	15 0	16 50		0 12 0	0 13 2⅘	
—— other works of felt, as felts for filtering, soles, &c..... do.	400 0	417 50		16 0 0	16 14 0	
Hair, tissues or cloths of hair, viz. :						
—— cashmere shawls and stuffs. do.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
—— cashmere shawls made out of Europe, 180 metres square and above ..... each	100 0	100 0		4 0 0	4 0 0	
ditto ditto under 180 metres each	50 0	50 0		2 0 0	2 0 0	
—— coverlids or carpets of hair 100 kils.	50 0	55 0		2 0 0	2 4 0	
—— bonneterie, or hosiery of castor or beaver hair..... do.	400 0	417 50	0 25	16 0 0	16 14 0	0 0 2⅘
—— do. of other hair..... do.	200 0	212 50		8 0 0	8 10 0	
—— all others without exception	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
Horsehair, tissues of, viz. :						
—— sieve cloth ..... do.	41 0	45 10		1 12 9⅗	1 16 1	
—— lace work ..... do.	150 50	160 0		6 0 4⅗	6 8 0	
—— hats and caps ..... each	0 25	0 25		0 0 2⅘	0 0 2⅘	
—— all other hair tissues without exception	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
Linen manufactures, viz. :						
—— plain and unbleached linen cloth of less than 8 threads 100kils.	30 0	32 0		1 4 0	1 4 0	
—— ,, of 8 threads ..... do.	36 0	36 0		1 8 9⅗	1 8 9⅗	

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels. frs. cts.	Duty in French Monies. Import duties. By Foreign Vessels or by Land, frs. cts.	Duty in French Monies. Export duties. frs. cts.	Duty in English Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels. £ s. d.	Duty in English Monies. Import duties. By Foreign Vessels or by Land. £ s. d.	Duty in English Monies. Export duties. £ s. d.
CLASS XXV. *continued.*						
„ from 8 to 12 exclusive pr. 100 kils.	65 0	Same by foreign vessels and by land as by French vessels.		2 12 0	Same by foreign vessels and by land as by French vessels.	
„ of 12 threads ..... do.	75 0			3 0 0		
„ from 12 to 16 exclusive . do.	105 0			4 4 0		
„ of 16 threads ..... do.	150 0			6 0 0		
„ of 17 threads ..... do.	170 0			6 16 0		
„ of 18 and 19 threads ... do.	180 0			7 4 0		
„ of 20 threads ..... do.	225 0			9 0 0		
„ of all above 20 threads. do.	350 0			14 0 0		
bleached or half bleached, or printed, viz.:						
„ of less than 8 threads ..... do.	60 0			2 8 0		
„ of 8 threads ..... do.	72 0			2 17 7½		
„ of 8 to 12 exclusive do.	130 0			5 4 0		
„ of 12 threads ..... do.	180 0			6 0 0		
„ of 12 to 16 exclusive do.	210 0			8 8 0		
„ of 16 threads ..... do.	300 0		0 25	12 0 0		0 0 2⅝
„ of 17 threads..... do.	340 0			13 12 0		
„ of 18 and 19 threads do.	360 0			14 8 0		
„ of 20 threads ..... do.	450 0			18 0 0		
„ of all above 20 threads..... do.	700 0			28 0 0		
dyed of less than 8 threads. do.	60 0			2 8 0		
„ of 8 threads..... do.	72 0			2 17 7½		
„ of 8 to 12 exclusive.. do.	85 0			3 8 0		
„ of 12 threads..... do.	98 0			3 18 4⅘		
„ of 12 to 16 exclusive.. do.	120 0			4 16 0		
„ of 16 threads ..... do.	171 40			6 16 9⅗		
„ of 17 threads ..... do.	200 0			8 0 0		
„ of 18 and 19 threads .. do.	211 75			8 8 9⅗		
„ of 20 threads ..... do.	262 50			10 9 7½		
„ of all above 20 threads do.	420 0			16 16 0		
for mattresses, or bed tick without distinction of threads do.	130 0	139 0		5 4 0	5 11 2⅗	
waxed oil-cloth of, viz.:						
„ of less than 8 threads..... do.	70 0	Same as by French vessels.		2 16 0	Same as by French vessels.	
„ of 8 inclusive to 13 exclusive ..... do.	120 0			4 16 0		
„ 13 to 20 exclusive... do.	170 0			6 16 0		
„ 20 to all above..... do.	220 0			8 16 0		
painted or coloured for furniture hangings, without distinction ..... do.	184 0	195 70		7 7 2⅘	7 16 6½	
twilled ticking, striped, for furniture or bedding..... do.	140 0	149 50		5 12 0	5 19 7½	
ditto drills, for apparel .. do.	250 0	265 0		10 0 0	10 12 0	
handkerchiefs, the same duty as linens of like quality do.						
table linen, in pieces, damasked, or unbleached..... do.	150 0	160 0		6 0 0	6 8 0	
ditto bleached..... do.	300 0	317 50		12 0 0	12 14 0	
cambric and lawn ..... 1 kil.	25 0	27 50		1 0 0	1 2 0	
bonneterie, or linen hosiery 100 kls	200 0	212 50	0 25	8 0 0	8 10 0	0 0 2⅝
lace..... *ad val.*	5 per cent prohibited	5 per cent prohibited		5 per cent prohibited	5 per cent prohibited	
tulle, or silk net						
rubans au jour, open, or linen network ..... do.	500 0	517 50		20 0 0	20 14 0	
tissues, thick for foot-carpets, dyed, of less than 8 threads to 5 millimetres..... do.	45 0	49 50		1 16 0	1 19 7½	
passementerie, as tapes, &c., of linen, unbleached ..... do.	80 0	86 50		3 4 0	3 9 2⅘	
ditto bleached or half bleached do.	120 0	128 50		4 16 0	5 2 0	
ditto dyed ..... do.	150 0	160 0		6 0 0	6 8 0	
Silk—*tissues of spun silk, tissues de fleuret*, viz.:						
plain cloth of..... 1 kil.	7 0	7 70		0 5 7½	0 6 2	
ditto mixed with gold or silver, fine..... do.	10 0	11 10		0 8 0	0 8 10½	
imitation of, or of cashmere	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
blankets of..... 100 kils.	204 0	216 70		8 3 2⅘	8 13 4⅘	
carpets of, with thread, and without any other material do.	306 0	323 0		12 4 9⅗	12 18 4⅘	
hosiery of..... do.	600 0	669 0		24 0 0	26 8 0	
small wares of, and ribbons do.	800 0	817 50		32 0 0	32 14 0	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.	Duty in French Monies. Import duties. By Foreign Vessels, or by Land.	Duty in French Monies. Export duties.	Duty in English Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.	Duty in English Monies. Import duties. By Foreign Vessels or by Land.	Duty in English Monies. Export duties.
CLASS XXV. *continued.*	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Silk—Tissues of pure silk, viz.:						
— Foulard's pocket handkerchiefs, not dyed or printed, viz.:						
— from India ... 1 kil.	6 0	8 0		0 4 9⅜	0 6 4⅝	
— from elsewhere ... do.	7 0	8 0		0 5 7½	0 6 4⅜	
— dyed or printed, from India do.	12 0	15 0		0 9 7½	0 12 0	
— from elsewhere ... do.	15 0	15 0		0 12 0	0 12 0	
— cloths or tissues of pure silk, plain ... do.	16 0	17 60		0 12 9⅝	0 14 1	
— ditto glazed, watered, damasked, or figured ... do.	19 0	20 90		0 15 2⅜	0 16 8⅜	
— ditto figured, or worked with pure gold or silver ... do.	31 0	34 10		1 4 9⅜	1 7 3⅜	
— do. do. with artificial do. ... do.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
— coverlids of silk ... 100 kils.	204 0	216 70	0 25	8 3 2⅜	8 13 4⅛	
— carpets, or tapestry, mixed with linen thread or not ... do.	306 0	323 50		12 4 9⅜	12 18 9⅜	0 0 2⅜
— gauze of pure silk ... 1 kil.	31 0	34 18		1 4 9⅜	1 7 4	
— ditto mixed with thread ... do.	17 0	18 70		0 13 7½	0 14 11⅜	
— ditto mixed with pure gold or silver ... do.	62 0	67 60		2 9 7½	2 14 1	
— mixed with artificial gold or silver ... do.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
— crape ... do.	34 0	37 40		1 7 2⅜	1 9 11	
— tulle ... do.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
— lace of silk, called blonde lace ... *ad val.*	15 per cent	15 per cent	½ per cent	15 per cent	15 per cent	½ per cent
— ditto of fine gold ... 1 kil.	200 0	212 50		8 0 0	8 10 0	
— ditto of fine silver ... do.	100 0	107 50		4 0 0	4 0 0	
— ditto of artificial gold or silver do.	25 0	27 50		1 0 0	1 2 6	
— hosiery of ... 100 kils.	1200 0	1217 50		48 0 0	48 14 0	
— lacework and small wares, of gold or silver, fine ... 1 kil.	30 0	33 0		1 4 0	1 6 4½	
— ditto of artificial gold or silver ... do.	3 0	3 30		0 2 4⅝	0 2 7⅜	
— small wares of silk unmixed do.	16 0	17 60		0 12 9⅜	0 14 1	
— ditto mixed with fine gold or silver ... do.	25 0	27 50		1 0 0	1 2 0	
— ditto mixed with artificial ditto, or with other materials ... do.	8 0	8 80		0 6 4⅛	0 7 0⅝	
— ribbons, of velvet or silk. 100 kils.	800 0	817 50	0 25	32 0 0	8 14 0	
Woollens, or tissues of wool, all kinds, except	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	0 0 2⅜
— blankets ... do.	200 0	212 50		8 0 0	8 10 0	
— carpets, half wool and half linen ... do.	250 0	250 0		10 0 0	10 0 0	
— ditto knotted, one side presenting a face of linen, as Brussels carpets ... do.	300 0	317 50		12 0 0	12 14 0	
— all other carpets ... do.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
— Zurich crape ... do.	200 0	212 50		8 0 0	8 10 0	
— cloth made for and to be used in paper-mills ... do.	200 0	212 50		8 0 0	8 10 0	
— hosiery of wool, all kinds ... do.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
— lace-work of pure wool, white ... do.	190 0	202 0		7 12 0	8 1 7½	
— ditto dyed ... do.	220 0	235 0		8 16 0	9 8 0	
— ditto mixed with thread, wool, and hair ... do.	250 0	265 0		10 0 0	10 12 0	
CLASS XXVI.						
MANUFACTURES.—Paper and its Applications.						
Books, in the dead or in foreign languages ... 100 kils.	10 0	11 0		0 8 0	0 8 9⅜	
— in French, scientific memoirs do.	50 0	55 0		2 0 0	2 4 0	
— ditto, other works, published abroad ... do.	100 0	107 50		4 0 0	4 6 0	
— ditto, reprinted from French editions ... do.	150 0	160 0	0 25	6 0 0	6 8 0	0 0 2⅜
— printed in France, and re-imported within 5 years ... do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9⅜	0 0 10½	
French works pirated ... do.	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited
Cards, playing ... do.	do.	do.		do.	do.	
Charts, geographical ... do.						
Engravings, lithographies, prints, &c. ... do.	300 0	317 50	1 0	12 0 0	12 14 0	0 0 9⅜

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.		By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		Export duties.		Duty in English Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.			By Foreign Vessels or by Land.			Export duties.		
	frs.	cts.	frs.	cts.	frs.	cts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CLASS XXVI. *continued.*															
Engraved music .....100 kils.	300	0	317	50	1	0	12	0	0	12	14	0	0	0	9⅜
Paper, wrapping ..... do.	80	0	86	50			3	4	0	3	9	2⅜			
—— white or ruled for music, or for registers or lists ..... do.	150	0	160	0			6	0	0	6	8	0			
—— coloured, in reams or quires, for binding, &c. ..... do.	90	0	97	0	0	25	3	12	0	3	17	7½	0	0	2⅜
—— painted, in rolls, for hanging do.	125	0	133	70			5	0	0	5	6	11⅝			
—— silk paper, in imitation of Chinese ..... do.	100	0	107	50			4	0	0	4	6	0			
Pasteboard, to press cloth, in sheets ..... do.	80	0	86	50	1	0	3	4	0	3	9	2⅜	0	0	9⅜
—— in sheets, sized and pressed, & other pasteboards in sheets do.	150	0	160	0			6	0	0	6	8	0			
—— moulded, or *papier maché*.. do.	200	0	212	50	0	25	8	0	0	8	10	0	0	0	2⅜
—— cut and sewed together .... do.	100	0	107	50			4	0	0	4	6	0			
CLASS XXVII. MANUFACTURES, OF VARIOUS MATERIALS.															
Arms for the war service, viz.:															
—— cannon, muskets, side-arms, and all others, and all munitions of war	prohibited		prohibited		prohibited		prohibited			prohibited			prohibited		
—— for the chase or amusement, viz.:															
—— side arms.....100 kils.	400	0	417	50	0	5	16	0	0	16	14	0	0	0	0½
—— fire ditto..... do.	200	0	212	50			8	0	0	8	10	0			
—— pocket pistols.....	prohibited		prohibited		prohibited		prohibited			prohibited					
Basket work, of whatever vegetable—rough ..... do.	15	0	16	50			0	12	0	0	13	2⅜			
—— peeled ..... do.	25	0	27	50	0	25	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2⅜
—— cut..... do.	35	0	38	50			1	8	0	1	10	9⅜			
Carriages with springs, ornamented and painted .. *ad valorem*	prohibited		prohibited		½ per cent		prohibited			prohibited			½ per cent		
—— waggons and carts, &c. ..... do.	15 per cent.		15 per cent		do.		15 per cent			15 per cent			do.		
Cordage, of hemp.....100 kils.	25	0	27	50			1	0	0	1	2	0			
—— of bark, sparte, coir, or hair do.	5	0	5	50			0	4	0	0	4	4½			
—— of other vegetable substances do.	2	0	2	20	0	25	0	1	7½	0	1	9⅜	0	0	2⅜
—— yarns, prepared to be worked up, and fishing-nets..... do.	25	0	27	50			1	0	0	1	2	0			
Coral, cut but not mounted .... 1 kil.	10	0	11	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	8	9⅜	0	0	0.1.10
Cutlery	prohibited		prohibited		prohibited		prohibited			prohibited			prohibited		
Clock and watch work, mounted gold watches, ordinary make, each	3	10	3	10			0	2	5⅛	0	2	5⅛			
—— gold repeaters..... do.	4	40	4	40			0	3	3⅝	0	3	3⅝			
—— all others..... do.	6	0	6	0			0	4	9⅜	0	4	9⅜			
—— silver watches, ordinary movement..... do.	1	10	1	10			0	0	10½	0	0	10½			
—— do. repeaters, and all others do.	1	80	1	80			0	1	5⅛	0	1	5⅛			
—— movements of all sorts without cases .....*ad valorem*	10 per cent.		10 per cent		½ per cent		10 per cent			10 per cent			½ per cent.		
—— furnitures for clocks and watches..... 1 kil.	5	0	5	50			0	4	0	0	4	4½			
—— wooden clocks ..... each	1	0	1	0			0	0	9⅜	0	0	9⅜			
Fancy wares (*ouvrages des modes*) ..... *ad valorem*	12 per cent.		12 per cent				12 per cent			12 per cent					
—— of cotton or wool..... do.	prohibited		prohibited				prohibited			prohibited					
Goldsmiths' work, in gold or vermilion.....1 hectolitre	10	0	11	0			0	8	0	0	8	9⅜			
—— in silver ..... do.	3	0	3	30			0	2	4⅘	0	2	7⅜			
—— jewellery, in gold, ornamented with fine pearls or precious stones, and all other kinds set in gold..... do.	20	0	22	0			0	16	0	0	17	7⅕			
—— ditto, in silver, ornamented with fine pearls and stones, and all other kinds set in silver ..... do.	10	0	11	0			0	8	0	0	8	9⅜			
Hats, of straw, bark, &c., coarse . each	0	20	0	20	0	25	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2⅜
—— ditto, fine, plaits, sewed.... do.	1	0	1	0			0	0	9⅜	0	0	9⅜			
—— ditto, fine, plaited, entire .. do.	1	25	1	25			0	1	0	0	1	0			
—— of Palmetta fibre, coarse.... do.	0	25	0	25			0	0	2⅜	0	0	2⅜			
—— ditto fine ..... do.	0	75	0	75			0	0	7⅕	0	0	7⅕			
—— plaiting, or tresses of straw, bark, and sparte, and more than three plaits, coarse... 100kils.	2	0	2	20			0	1	7⅕	0	1	9⅕			
—— ditto, fine..... 1 kil.	5	0	5	50			0	4	0	0	4	4⅘			
—— ditto, of white chip wood of more than 7 millimetres.. 100 kils.	70	0	76	0			2	16	0	3	0	9⅜			
—— ditto of 7 do. or less ..... do.	190	0	220	0			7	12	0	8	16	0			

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.		By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		Export duties.		Duty in English Monies. Import duties. By French Vessels.			By Foreign Vessels or by Land.			Export duties.		
	frs.	cts.	frs.	cts.	frs.	cts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CLASS XXVII. *continued.*															
—— Plaiting coarse of straw, bark, &c., of 3 plaits, or fit for cordage. do.	2	0	2	20			0	1	7⅗	0	1	9⅕			
—— tissues in sheets of straw, bark, &c.....per square metre	0	45	0	45			0	0	4½	0	0	4½			
Household wares, in use, viz.: table-linen, damasked or otherwise, the same duty as on cloths of which the same are made, with 10 per cent. in addition.															
—— clothing, &c., for the use of travellers if new.....	30 per cent.		30 per cent.				30 per cent.			30 per cent.					
—— household wares, &c., having been used .....100 kils.	51	0	56	0			2	0	9⅗	2	4	9⅗			
Instruments of agriculture and tools, &c., viz.:															
—— scythes ..... do.	150	0	160	0			6	0	0	6	8	0			
—— sickles, and all other agricultural tools..... do.	80	0	86	50	0	25	3	4	0	3	9	2⅖	0	0	1 2
—— files and rasps coarse cut, called common..... do.	80	0	86	50			3	4	0	3	9	2⅖			
—— ditto to polish, called fine, of 17 centimetres long and over do.	200	0	212	50			8	0	0	8	10	0			
—— ditto, having less than 17 centimetres .... do.	250	0	265	0			10	0	0	10	12	0			
—— saws of 146 centimetres or more in length, and circular saws ..... do.	140	0	149	50			5	12	0	5	19	7⅕			
—— of less than 146 centimetres in length ..... do.	200	0	212	50			8	0	0	8	10	0			
—— tools of iron..... do.	50	0	55	0			2	0	0	2	4	0			
—— ditto of iron and steel..... do.	140	0	149	50			5	12	0	5	19	7⅕			
—— ditto of pure steel ..... do.	200	0	212	50			8	0	0	8	10	0			
—— ditto of copper or brass .... do.	150	0	160	0			6	0	0	6	8	0			
—— optical, for calculation and observation.....*ad valorem*	30 per cent.		30 per cent.				30 per cent.			30 per cent.					
—— of surgery and chemistry... do.	10 per cent.		10 per cent.				10 per cent.			10 per cent.					
—— musical, viz.:															
—— fifes and flageolets..... each	0	63	0	63			0	0	6	0	0	6			
—— flutes and triangles ..... do.	0	75	0	75			0	0	7⅕	0	0	7⅕			
—— sistres, mandolins, psalterions, tambourines, drums, and dulcimers ..... do.	1	50	1	50			0	1	2⅖	0	1	2⅖			
—— altos, viols, violins, bassoons, guitars, and lyres, horns, bird-organs, serpents, and trumpets ..... do.	3	0	3	0			0	2	4⅘	0	2	4⅘			
—— clarionets and hautboys .... do.	4	0	4	0			0	3	2⅘	0	3	2⅘			
—— simple vielles ..... do.	5	0	5	0			0	4	0	0	4	0			
—— basses and contre-basses.... do.	7	50	7	50	½ per cent.		0	6	0	0	6	0	½ per cent.		
—— harmonica, spinnets, and portable organs ..... do.	18	0	18	0			0	14	4⅘	0	14	4⅘			
—— harps..... do.	38	0	38	0			1	10	4⅘	1	10	4⅘			
—— pianofortes, square ..... do.	300	0	300	0			12	0	0	12	0	0			
—— ditto long or organ-shape... do.	400	0	460	0			16	0	0	16	0	0			
—— church organs..... do.															
—— other instruments pay the same duty as the article they resemble.															
—— wool, cotton, or flax cards, hackles, weaving shuttles, and materials for making the same.....*ad valorem*	15 per cent.		15 per cent.				15 per cent.			15 per cent.					
—— steam engines ..... do.	30 per cent.		30 per cent.				30 per cent.			30 per cent.					
—— all others, including locomotives for railways ..... do.	15 per cent.		15 per cent.				15 per cent.			15 per cent.					
Money, or coin, viz.:															
—— „ gold.... per 1 hect.	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0.1-10	0	0	0.1-10	0	0	0.1-10
—— „ silver.....1 kil.															
—— „ pure copper 100 kils	0	20	0	20			0	0	2	0	0	2			
„ of copper and silver mixed..... do.	1	0	1	10			0	0	9⅗	0	0	10½			
Mercerie, haberdashery, common do.	30	0	42	50	0	25	1	4	0	1	4	0	0	0	2⅖
ditto ditto fine .... do.	32	50					1	6	0	1	14	0			
—— of cotton and wool prohibited	prohibited		prohibited				prohibited			prohibited					
Peltries, worked or prepared *ad val.*	15 per cent.		15 per cent.		¾ per cent.		15 per cent.			15 per cent.			¾ per cent.		
Plated works in common metals, varnished, gilt, or plated.. 100 kils.	prohibited.		prohibited.		0	25	prohibited.			prohibited.			0	0	2⅖

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies. Import duty. By French Vessels.		Duty in French Monies. Import duty. By Foreign Vessels, or by Land.		Duty in French Monies. Export duties.		Duty in English Monies. Import duty. By French Vessels.			Duty in English Monies. Import duty. By Foreign Vessels or by Land.			Duty in English Monies. Export duties.		
CLASS XXVII. *continued.*	frs.	cts.	frs.	cts.	frs.	cts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Printing types, new, in the French character .....per 100 kils.	200	0	212	50			8	0	0	8	10	0			
—— ditto in the German character ..... do.	50	0	55	0	0	25	2	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	2⅝
—— ditto in all other characters ..... do.	100	0	107	50			4	0	0	4	6	9			
—— old, unfit for use ..... do.	26	0	28	60			1	0	9⅜	1	2	10⅜			
Saddlery, coarse pack saddles ... each	0	50	0	50	0	5	0	0	4⅜	0	0	4⅜	0	0	0½
—— covered with leather, and all others ..... *ad valorem*	prohibited.		prohibited.		½ per cent.		prohibited.			prohibited.			½ per cent.		
Ships, vessels, or boats, for sea service ..... per ton	prohibited.		prohibited.		2	0	prohibited.			prohibited.			0	1	7½
—— river boats..... do.	20	0	20	0	2	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	1	7½
—— materials of vessels, except the following..... *ad valorem*	10 per cent.		10 per cent.		5 per cent.		10 per cent.			10 per cent.			5 per cent.		
—— sails..... do.	10 per cent.		10 per cent.		½ per cent.		10 per cent.			10 per cent.			½ per cent.		
—— iron cables for mooring ships 100 kls	37	50	55	0			1	10	0	2	4	0			
—— anchors of 250 kilogrammes and under..... do.	15	0	16	50			0	12	0	0	13	2⅜			
—— anchors above 250 kilogrammes..... do.	10	0	11	0	0	25	0	8	0	0	8	9⅜	0	0	2⅜
—— anchors and cables dragged up from the sea ..... do.	1	0	1	0			0	0	9⅜	0	0	9⅜			
Skins, prepared or worked, all except the following :	prohibited		prohibited				prohibited			prohibited					
—— lamb and goat skins, preserved in hair .....100 skins	2	50	2	50			0	2	0	0	2	0			
—— Do. do. tanned..... do.	3	0	3	0	½ pr cnt.		0	2	4⅘	0	2	4⅘	½ per cent.		
Russia calf, tanned and odoriferous, for bookbinders.... each	5	0	5	0			0	4	0	0	4	0			
—— parchment and vellum, undressed.....100 kils.	1	0	1	10			0	0	9⅜	0	0	10½			
—— ditto ditto, dressed..... do.	25	0	27	50	0	25	1	0	0	1	2	0			
—— swan, goose, or lamb, dressed do.	612	0	629	50	pr 100 kls		24	9	7½	25	3	7½			
—— large thick hides tanned for sole leather only..... do.	75	0	81	20			3	0	0	3	4	11⅜			
Tableteric, viz. :															
—— billiard balls, of ivory, per 1 kil.	4	1	4	40			0	3	2⅜	0	3	6½	0	0	2⅜
—— combs of ivory ..... do.	4	0	4	40			0	3	2⅜	0	3	6⅜			
—— ditto of shell..... do.	5	0	5	50			0	4	0	0	4	4⅜			
—— all other works in ivory, shells, horn, mother-of-pearl, or nacre .....100 kils.	prohibited		prohibited		0	25	prohibited			prohibited					
Toys, children's wood or bone toys, or Nuremberg toys..... do.	80	0	86	50			3	4	0	3	9	2⅜			
Umbrellas and parasols, of silk cloth..... each	2	0	2	0			0	1	7½	0	1	7½			
—— linen, waxed ..... do.	0	75	0	75	½ pr cnt.		0	0	7½	0	0	7½	½ per cent.		
—— with cotton covers.....	prohibited		prohibited				prohibited			prohibited					
Wrought Articles, viz. :															
—— of cast metal..... per 100 kils.	do.		do.				do.			do.					
—— as iron plates, tin and steel do.	do.		do.				do.			do.					
—— of copper, brass, and bronze do.	do.		do.		0	25	do.			do.			0	0	2⅜
—— of lead ..... do.	24	0	26	40			0	19	2⅜	1	1	1⅜			
—— of pewter ..... do.	prohibited		prohibited				prohibited			prohibited					
—— of zinc..... do.	do.		do.				do.			do.					
Wood-work, viz. :															
—— empty casks, wooden hoops. hect.	0	25	0	25			0	0	2⅜	0	0	2⅜			
—— ditto, iron hoops..... do.	2	20	2	20	½ pr cnt.		0	1	9½	0	1	9½	½ per cent.		
—— ditto, shooks ..... *ad valorem*	10 per cent.		10 per cent.				10 per cent.			10 per cent.					
—— brooms of birch, heath, &c. 100 in number	0	25	0	25			0	0	2⅜	0	0	2⅜			
—— boxes of white wood per 100 kils.	31	0	34	10	0	25	1	4	9⅜	1	7	3⅜	0	0	2⅜
—— button moulds..... do.	13	0	14	30			0	10	4⅘	0	11	5⅓			
—— oars and sweeps, rough, per metre in length	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	0	0⅘	0	0	0⅘	0	0	1-10
—— ditto dressed ..... do.	0	5	0	6	0	1	0	0	0⅘	0	0	0⅘	0	0	1-10
—— wooden shoes, not lined with fur, common.....100 kils.	12	0	13	20			0	9	7½	0	10	6⅘			
—— painted or varnished..... do.	25	0	27	50	0	25	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2⅜
—— measures and dishes..... do.	4	0	4	40			0	3	2⅜	0	3	6⅘			
—— household wares, and other wooden wares.....*ad valorem*	15 per cent.		15 per cent.		½ pr cnt.		15 per cent.			15 per cent.			½ per cent.		
—— articles not objects of trade, but of collection for museums, &c.	1 per cent.		1 per cent.				1 per cent.			1 per cent.					

EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN TERMS IN THE FOREGOING TARIFF, VIZ.—

MERCERIE.—This term includes many articles which are, and others which are not included in the English term *Haberdashery*. *Mercerie* is divided into *Mercerie fine* and *Mercerie commune*. The importation of articles of *Mercerie* made of cotton, wool, and metals, not specially enumerated, is prohibited.—*See* Tariff.

Mercerie fine includes needles, pins, ribbons of all kinds, sewing threads and tapes, bobbins of all kinds, necklaces of artificial stones and pearls, threads for embroidery, and almost every article usually required for the toilette; buttons of thread, strings for musical instruments, fans, masks, purses ornamented with beads, steel and copper pens; Spa ware, as ornamented boxes, &c., of wood, varnished and painted; portfolios, &c., of morocco leather and the like, dolls or waxwork figures, &c. &c.

Mercerie commune includes a countless variety of objects, most of whom are confounded with small wares, or *passementerie*, and with *tabletterie*, or articles of ivory, mother-of-pearl, &c.

The articles comprehended under the head of *Mercerie commune* are, buckles and spurs, knitting-needles of iron and common metals (not steel); all sorts of small wares, except the leather used for making saddles, harness, and bridles; iron, copper, brass, or tin candlesticks and snuffers; small rings of copper, brass, or lead; brooms and brushes, boxes of wood, varnished or painted; tea-caddies, fiddle or other musical cases, small wax-tapers, wadding for guns, braces other than cotton or Indian rubber, small padlocks, clasps, knife-cases, birdcages; pasteboards, pressed or stamped to resemble Leghorns, plaits, or bonnets; shoemakers' and saddlers' tacks, malles and trunks covered with skins, wooden spoons, dice of wood or bone, common and coarse wood engravings for children, &c., writing-cards, &c., called *dominoterie*, including patterns for embroidery, &c.; inkstands of bone, horn, or wood; Meerschaum pipes, horsewhips, powder-horns and flasks, sword-sheaths, eye-screens, jingles, and musical bells; tassels, elastic gaiters, small magic-lanterns, fishing-lines and tackle, common spectacles and opera-glasses, common metal chains and rings for ornaments, &c.; handles for knives and tools of boxwood, bedchamber lamps (common), sun-dials, moulds for casting balls for fusils or pistols, small articles of boxwood, fancy wares of straw and the like materials, paper-cutters of bone or wood, wafers, pepper and coffee mills, works of bone, works of boxwood, combs of horn, artificial trinkets and gems, wooden sabots ornamented with common fur, common hand fire-bellows, common cork-screws, &c.

Bimbeloterie (Toys), a term formed from the word *bimbelot*, an infant's plaything. This denomination includes all the playthings and articles of wood, tin, glass, hair, leather, small articles of porcelain usually found in the toy-shops of England, France, and Germany, they are called Nuremberg wares. The duty of 80 francs per 100 kilogrammes amounts nearly to a prohibition.

Modes, or fancy goods, includes chiefly fancy articles of ladies' dress, as ostrich and

other ornamental feathers, embroidery, &c. for export. The import of fancy works of cotton, wool, &c. being *prohibited.*—*See* Manufactures of cotton, wool, &c.

Passementerie, or small wares, includes fringes, galloons, garters, &c.; but many articles of *Passementerie* are confounded with those of *Mercerie;* and the importation is generally prohibited.

Quincaillerie (Hardwares). This denomination is not admitted in the French customs tariff, as a term for declaring or entering goods, although in constant use as descriptive of various hardwares; such as works of iron, steel, and copper, files, rasps, &c.; plated works, varnished metals, &c., and various articles which are enumerated as belonging to the class *Mercerie*. With the exception of the hardwares stated in the tariff, the importations of all other articles of *Quincaillerie* is *prohibited.*

Taillanderie, coarse knives of iron and steel, such as are whetted on common grindstones, and common kitchen utensils. These articles are generally prohibited. *See* Tariff.

Tabletterie, includes generally articles of mother-of-pearl and ivory, as ivory billiard balls, and other ivory balls, umbrella frames, ivory spoons, ivory dice, checkers; ivory inkstands, dressing-cases, &c., for travellers' use. In the Table of Imports all articles of *Tabletterie*, as well as all other manufactures not denominated, are prohibited.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF FRANCE.

THE metrical system, based upon the metre as a point of unity, was introduced by the National Assembly in 1791. The distance between the equator and the pole was divided into ten millions of equal parts, and one of these parts is the length of the metre. By simple decimal multiplication or division, all other measures are determined. Messrs. Delambre and Mechain ascertained, by measuring an arc of the meridian between the parallels of Dunkirk and Barcelona, that the distance from the equator to the pole was equal to 5,130,740 French toises. This distance, divided by ten millions, is the metre = 36.941,328 French inches = 37.308 English inches. The metre being the measure of length, the arc, or 100 square metres was adopted for the measurement of surfaces, and the litre as the measure of capacity or cubic measure: the litre being the cube of one-tenth of a metre. The *gramme* was adopted for weight, and made equal to the actual weight carefully ascertained of the 100th part of a cubic metre at the freezing point. This system is beautifully and arithmetically simple in all its proportions and calculations.

As multiplying terms, the word	Deca prefixed,	=	10 times.
	Hecto	=	100 times.
	Kilo	=	1000 times.
	Myria	=	10,000 times.
As dividors	Deci denotes the		10th part.
	Centi		100th part.
	Milli		1000th part.

The following proportions, to elucidate the comparison between English and French weights and measures, are taken from *L'Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes*:—

WEIGHTS.

ENGLISH TROY.	FRENCH.
Grain is equal to	0.06477 of a gramme.
Pennyweight is equal to	1.55456 of a gramme.
Ounce is equal to	31.0913 grammes.
Pound troy, imperial, is equal to	0.3730956 of a kilogramme.

AVOIRDUPOIS.	
Dram equals	1.7712 gramme.
Ounce	28.3384 grammes.
Pound imperial	0.4534148 of a kilogramme.
Hundred-weight	50.78246 kilogrammes.
Ton	1015.649 kilogrammes.

FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
Gramme, equals	15.438 grains troy. 0.643 of a pennyweight. 0.03216 of an ounce troy.
Kilogramme	2.68027 pounds troy. 2.20548 pounds avoirdupois.

LONG MEASURE.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.
Inch, equals	2.539954 centimètres.
Foot	3.0479449 décimètres.
Yard	0.91438348 of a mètre.
Pole or perch	5.02911 mètres.
Furlong	201.16437 mètres.
Mile	1609.3149 mètres.

FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
Millimètre, equals	0.03937 of an inch.
Centimètre	0.393708 of an inch.
Décimètre	3.937079 inches.
Mètre	39.37079 inches. 3.2808992 feet. 1.093633 yard.
Myriamètre	6.2138 miles.

LIQUID AND DRY MEASURES.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.
Pint, equals	0.567932 of a litre.
Quart	1.135864 litre.
Gallon imperial	4.54345794 litres.
Peck	9.0869159 litres.
Bushel	36.347664 litres.
Sack	1.09043 hectolitre.
Quarter	2.907813 hectolitres.
Chaldron	13.08516 hectolitres.

FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
Litre, equals	1.760773 pint. / 0.2200967 of a gallon.
Décalitre	2.2009667 gallons.
Hectolitre	22.009667 gallons.

LAND MEASURE.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.
Square yard, equals	0.836097 of a mètre carré.
Square rod or perch	25.291939 mètres carrés.
Rood	10.116775 acres.
Acre	0.404671 of an hectare.

FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
Métre carré, equals	1.196033 square yard.
Acre	0.098845 of a rood.
Hectare	2.47361 acres.

REGULATIONS FOR THE IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF CORN.

1. CORN can only be imported into, or exported from France by the customs specially named hereafter, and the duties are regulated by the average monthly prices of wheat in the class of frontier by which corn is imported or exported.

Classes.	Sections.	Departments.	Markets which regulate the averages.
1	Unique.	Pyrénées-Orientales, Aude, Hérault, Gard, Bouches-du-Rhône, Var, Corse	Toulouse, Gray, Lyon, Marseille.
2	1	Gironde, Landes, Basses-Pyrénées, Hautes-Pyrénées, Ariége et Haute-Garonne	Marans, Bordeaux, et Toulouse.
	2	Jura, Doubs, Ain, Isère, Basses-Alpes, Hautes-Alpes	Gray, Saint-Laurent près Mâçon, le Grand-Lemps.
3	1	Haut-Rhin, Bas-Rhin	Mulhausen, Strasbourg.
	2	Nord, Pas-de-Calais, Somme, Seine-Inférieure, Eure, Calvados	Bergues, Arras, Roye, Soissons, Paris, Rouen.
	3	Loire-Inférieure, Vendée, Charente-Inférieure	Saumur, Nantes, Marans.
4	1	Moselle, Meuse Ardennes, Aisne	Metz, Verdun, Charleville, Soissons.
	2	Manche, Ille-et-Vilaine, Côtes-du-Nord, Finistère, Morbihan	Saint-Lô, Paimpol, Quimper, Hennebon, Nantes.

The prices which shall regulate the averages for each class of the four, into which the frontier customs bureaux of all France are divided, *are fixed* by the

minister of commerce according to the average prices of the regulating markets for each class. These prices and the corresponding duties shall be published on the first day of each month in the bulletin of laws, and those duties shall be levied until the first day of the succeeding month.

List of the Customs Directions, and the Bureaux by which Corn may be imported and exported.

DIRECTIONS. Departments.	BUREAUX.	DIRECTIONS. Departments.	BUREAUX.
Dunkerque. Nord	Gravelines	Ardennes	Signy-le-Petit
	Dunkerque		Regnowez
	Zuydcoote		Rocroy
	La Brouckstraete		Gué-d'Hossus
	Oost-Cappel		Fumay
	Steonwoorde, *par l'Abèele*		Givét
	Lacdorne		Gespunsart
	Lille		Saint-Menges
	Armentières		Givonne, *substitué à la Chapelle*
	Pont-de-Niepe		Messincourt
	Pont-Rouge		Le Trembloy
	Commines		
	Werwich		
	Halluin	Metz. Meuse	Velosnes
	Riscontout		
	Wattrelos		
	Leers	Moselle	La Malmaison
	Baisieux		Mont-Saint-Martin
	Mouchin		Evrange
			Apach
			Sierck, *par la Moselle*
Valenciene. Nord	Maulde		Waldtwiese
	Condé, *par Bonsecours*		Bouzonville
	Blanc-Misseron		Les Trois-Maisons
	Bellignies		Creutzwald
	Honhergies		Forbach
	Malplaquet		Grosbliederstroff
	Bettignies		Frauenberg
	Vieux-Rengt		Wolmunster
	Jeumont		Haspelschiedt
	Coursolre		Sturzelbronn
	Solre-le-Château		
	Trélon	Strasbourg. Bas Rhin.	Lembach
	Anor		Wissembourg
	Maubège		Lauterbourg
			Münchausen
			Seltz
			Beinheim
Charleville. Aisne	Hirson		Fort-Louis
	Saint-Michel		Drusenheim

DIRECTIONS. Departments.	BUREAUX.
Strasbourg. Bas-Rhin	Grambsheim
	Le Wantzenau
	Le Pont-du-Rhin
	Rhinau
	Marckolsheim
Haut-Rhin.	Artzheim
	L'Ille-de-Paille
	Chalampé
	Saint-Louis
	Hegenheim
	Niederhagenthal
	Saint-Blaise
	Wolschwiller
	Winckel
	Courtavon
	Pfetterhausen
	Réchesy
	Courcelles
	Delle
	Croix
	Huningue
Besançon. Doubs	Villars-sous-Blamont
	Morteau, *par les Sarrasins*
	Le Villers
	Pontarlier, *par les Fourgs*
	Les Verrières-de-Joux
	Jougne
Jura	Les Rousses
	Mijoux
Belley. Ain	Bellegarde
	Seyssel
	Culles
	Virignin
	Cordon
Isère	Aostte
	Pont-de-Beauvoisin
	Entre-Deux-Guiers
Grenoble. Isère	Saint-Pierre-d'Entremont
	Chapareillan
	Pont-Charra
	Pont-de-Bens
	Vaujany
Hautes-Alpes	Le Lauzet
	Mont-Genèvre
	La Monta

DIRECTIONS. Departments.	BUREAUX.
Digne. Basses-Alpes (suite.)	Saint-Paul
	L'Arché
	Fours
	Colmars
Digne.	Sausses
	Saint-Pierre
Var	Sallagriffon
	Broc
	Saint-Laurent-du-Var
	Antibes
	Cannes
Toulon. Var	Saint-Raphael
	Saint-Tropez
	Salins-d'Hyères
	Toulon
	Bandol
Marseille. B.-du-Rhône	La Ciotat
	Cassis
	Marseille
	Port-de-Bouc
	Martigues
	Arles
Montpellier. Gard	Aigues-Mortes
Hérault	Cette
	Agde
Perpignan. Aude	La Nouvelle
Pyrénées-Or	St.-Laurent de la Salanque
	Collioure
	Port-Vendres
	Perthus
	Saillagousse
	Bourg-Madame
	Carols
St. Gauders. Ariège	Ax, *par l'Hospitalet*
	Tarascon, *par l'Hospitalet*
	Siguer
	Auzat
	Saint-Girons, *par Conflens*
	Orle
H.-Garonne	Saint-Béat, *par Fos*
	Bagnères

DIRECTIONS. DEPARTMENTS.	BUREAUX.
H.-Pyrénées	Arreau, *par Vielle*
	Argelès, *par Gèdre*
BAYONNE. B.-Pyrénées	Bedous, *par Urdos*
	Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port *par Arnéguy*
	Ainhoa
	Béhobie
	Saint-Jean-de-Luz
	Bayonne
BORDEAUX. Gironde	La Teste de Busch
	Pauillac
	Bordeaux
	Libourne
	Blaye
Charente-Inf.	Royan
	Mortagne
LA ROCHELLE. Charente-Inf.	La Tremblade
	Marennes
	Charente
	Rochefort
	La Rochelle
CHERBOURG. Manche. (suite).	Carteret
	Dielette
	Omonville
	Cherbourg
	Barfleur
	Carentan
Calvados.	Isigny
	Caen, *par Ouistreham*
ROUEN. Calvados	Honfleur
Seine-Infér.	Rouen
	Le Havre
	Harfleur
	Caudebec
	Fécamp
LA ROCHELLE Charente-Inf. (suite)	Saint-Martin (Ile de Ré)
	Marans
Vendée	Luçon
	Saint-Michel
	Moricq, *par l' Aiguillon*
	Les Sables
	Saint-Gilles
	Croix-de Vic

DIRECTIONS. DEPARTMENTS.	BUREAUX.
NANTES. Vendée	La Barredemont
	Beauvoir
	Boin
	Noirmoutiers
Loire-Infér.	Bourgneuf
	Pornic
	Saint-Nazaire
	Painbœuf
	Nantes, *et les deux de chargement situés au-dessous jusqu'à Paimbœuf*
	Le Poulguen
	Le Croisic
	Mesquer
LORIENT. Ille-et-Vilaine	Redon
Morbihan	La Roche-Bernard
	Penerf
	Sarzeau
	Vannes
	Auray
	Hennebon
	Loirent
BREST. Finistère	Quimperlé
	Pontaven
	Pont-l'Abbé
	Quimper
	Audierne
	Camaret
	Port-Launay
	Landernau
	Brest
	Abrevrach
	Roscoff
	Morlaix
	Paimpoul
SAINT-MALO. Côtes-du-Nord	Toulanhery
	Lannion
	Perros
	Tréguier
	Lézardieux
	Pontrieux
	Paimpo
	Portrieux
	Le Légué
	Dahouet
	Port-à-la-Duc
	Dinan
	Binic
Ille-et-Vilaine.	Saint-Servan
	Saint-Malo

DIRECTIONS. Departments.	BUREAUX.	DIRECTIONS. Departments.	BUREAUX.
Cherbourg.	Granville	Boulogne.	Etaples
Manche . .	Régneville	Pas-de-Calais .	Boulogne
	Saint-Germain-sur-Ay		Calais
	Porbail		
			Macinaggio
			Bastia
Abbeville.	Saint-Valery-en-Caux		Cervione
Seine-Infér .	Dieppe	Bastia.	Bonifacio
	Tréport	Corse . . .	Ajaccio
			Calvi
Somme . . .	Saint-Valery-sur-Somme		Ile-Rousse

All the foregoing bureaux are open for the importation as well as the exportation of corn.

The bureaux of Walschbrunn is open for imports not for exportation; and the bureaux of Hondschoote, Houtkerke, Labeele, Boeschepe, Sceau, Nieppe, Pont de Warneton, Lille, Pont de Nieppe, Sedan, Watigny, Vieux St. Martin, Haute Butté, Les Rivieres, Genelle, Bosseval, Puilly, Margut, Carri, Narbonne, Bagnols, La Roque, Ceret, Arles, Prats de Mollo, Argeles, Les Aldudes, Sarc Olhette, Quilleboef, Le Crotoy, Abbeville, Saint Florent, Vinsolasca, Propriano, Monbeliard, Les Sarrasins, Les Fourgs, Ferens, and Maurin, are open only for the exportation of corn.

In the following Tables of Corn Duties, it will be observed, that the prices which regulate the averages, are the prices of Wheat in each of the columns for the respective classes of the four *zones*, or *frontier* divisions of Customs.

Wheat, Spelt, and Maslin, pay the same duties. *Spelt* is a kind of Red Wheat, and *Maslin* consists of Wheat and other grain mixed together.

A TABLE of French Corn Duties, exhibiting the Prices and Rates of Duties upon each description as regulated by the Prices of Wheat.

WHEAT, SPELT, and MASLIN.

Regulating Prices per hectolitre of 2.75 Imperial bushels of Wheat in each of the four classes of Customs Frontier.				Import Duties. Upon Grain.		Import Duties. Upon Flour.		Export Duties.	
1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	Grain.	Flour.
Price above 28f.	Price above 26f.	Price above 24f.	Price above 22f.	Per hect. 0f. 25c.	Per hect. 0f. 25c.	100 kils. 0f. 50c.	100 kils. 0f. 50c.	Per hect. A	100 kils. A
28 to 27f.01c	26 to 25f.01c	24 to 23f.01c	22 to 21f.01c	0 25	1 50	0 50	2 16	6f. 0c.	12f. 0c.
27..26 01	25..24 01	23..22 01	21..20 01	0 25	1 50	0 50	2 16	4 0	8 0
26..25 01	24..23 01	22..21 01	20..19 01	1 25	2 50	3 50	5 16	2 0	4 0
25..24 01	23..22 01	21..20 01	19..18 01	2 25	3 50	6 50	8 16	0 25	0 50
24..23 01	22..21 01	20..19 01	18..17 01	3 25	4 50	9 50	11 16	0 25	0 50
23..22 01	21..20 01	19..18 01	17..16 01	4 75	6 0	14 0	15 66	0 25	0 50
Price under 22f. 01c.	Price under 20f. 01c.	Price under 18f. 01c.	Price under 16f. 01c.	Plus 1 50 for each franc of lower price	Plus 1 50	Plus 4 50	Plus 4 50	0 25	0 50

RYE.

Regulating Prices per hectolitre of 2.75 Imperial Bushels of Wheat in each of the four classes of Customs Frontier.				Import Duties. Upon Grain.		Import Duties. Upon Flour.		Export Duties.	
1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	Grain.	Flour.
Price above 28 f.	Price above 26f.	Price above 24f.	Price above 22f.	Per hect. 0f. 15c.	Per hect. 0f. 15c.	100 kils. 0f. 32½c.	100 kils. 0f. 32½c.	Per hect. B.	100 kils B.
28 to 27f.01c	26 to 25f.01c	24 to 23f.01c	22 to 21f.01c	0 15	1 40	0 32½	1 98½	3f. 60c.	7f. 80c.
27..26 01	25..24 01	23..22 01	21..20 01	0 15	1 40	0 32½	1 98½	2 40	5 20
26..25 01	24..23 01	22..21 01	20..19 01	0 75	2 0	2 27½	3 93½	1 20	2 60
25..24 01	23..22 01	21..20 01	19..18 01	1 35	2 60	4 22½	5 88½	0 15	0 32½
24..23 01	22..21 01	20..19 01	18..17 01	1 95	3 20	6 17½	7 83½	0 15	0 32½
23..22 01	21..20 01	19..18 01	17..16 01	2 85	4 10	9 16	19 76	0 15	0 32½
Price under 22f. 01c.	Price under 20f. 01c.	Price under 18f. 01c.	Price under 16f. 01c.	Plus 0 90 for each franc of lower price.	Plus 0 90	Plus 2 92	Plus 2 92	0 15	0 32½

MAIZE.

Regulating Prices per hectolitre of 2.75 Imperial bushels of Wheat in each of the four classes of Customs Frontier.				Import Duties. Upon Grain.		Import Duties. Upon Flour.		Export Duties.	
1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd. Class.	4th Class.	French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	Grain.	Flour.
Price above 28f.	Price above 26f.	Price above 24f.	Price above 22f.	Per hect. 0f. 13¾c.	Per hect. 0f. 13¾c.	100 kils. 0f. 30c.	100 kils. 0f. 30c.	Per hect. C	100 kils. C
28 to 27f.01c	26 to 25f.01c	24 to 23f.01c	22 to 21f.01c	0 13¾	1 38¾	0 30	1 96	3f. 30c.	7f. 20c.
27..26 01	25..24 01	23..22 01	21..20 01	0 13¾	1 38¾	0 30	1 96	2 20	4 80
26..25 01	24..23 01	22..21 01	20..19 01	0 68¾	1 93¾	2 10	3 76	1 10	2 40
25..24 01	23..22 01	21..20 01	19..18 01	1 23¾	2 48¾	3 90	5 56	0 13¾	0 30
24..23 01	22..21 01	20..19 01	18..17 01	1 78¾	3 03¾	5 70	7 36	0 13¾	0 30
23..22 01	21..20 01	19..18 01	17..16 01	2 61¼	3 86¼	8 40	10 06	0 13¾	0 30
Price under 22f. 01c.	Price under 20f. 01c.	Price under 18f. 01c.	Price under 16f. 01c.	Plus 0 82½ for each franc of lower price.	Plus 0 82½	Plus 2 20	Plus 2 20	0 13¾	0 30

(continued)

BARLEY.

Regulating Prices per hectolitre of 2.75 Imperial bushes of Wheat in each of the four classes of Customs Frontier.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Price above 28f.	Price above 26f.	Price above 24f.	Price above 22f.
28 to 27f.01c	26 to 25f.01c	24 to 23f.01c	22 to 21f.01c
27..26 01	25..24 01	23..22 01	21..20 01
26..25 01	24..23 01	22..21 01	20..19 01
25..24 01	23..22 01	21..20 01	19..18 01
24..23 01	22..21 01	20..19 01	18..17 01
23..22 01	21..20 01	19..18 01	17..16 01
Price under 22f. 01c.	Price under 20f. 01c.	Price under 18f. 01c.	Price under 16f. 01c.

Import Duties.

Upon Grain.		Upon Flour.		Export Duties.	
French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels	French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	Grain.	Flour.
Per hect. 0f. 12½c	Per hect. 0f. 12½c	100 kils. 0f. 30c.	100 kils. 0f. 30c.	Per hect. D.	100 kils. D.
0 12½	1 37½	0 30	11 96	3f. 0c.	7f. 20c.
0 12½	1 37½	0 30	1 96	2 0	4 80
0 62½	1 87½	2 10	3 70	1 0	2 40
1 12½	2 37½	3 90	5 56	0 12½	0 30
1 62½	2 87½	5 70	7 36	0 12½	0 30
2 37½	2 62½	8 40	10 16	0 12½	0 30
Plus 0 75	Plus 0 75	Plus 2 70	Plus 2 70	0 12½	0 30

for each franc of lower price.

BUCKWHEAT.

Regulating Prices per hectolitre of 2.75 Imperial bushels of Wheat in each of the four classes of Customs Frontier.

1st Class.	2nd. Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Price above 28f.	Price above 26f.	Price above 24f.	Price above 22f.
28 to 27f. 01c	26 to 25f. 01c	24 to 23f. 01c	22 to 21f. 01c
27..26 01	25..24 01	23..22 01	21..20 01
26..25 01	24..23 01	22..21 01	20..19 01
25..24 01	23..22 01	21..20 01	19..18 01
24..23 01	22..21 01	20..19 01	18..17 01
23..22 01	21..20 01	19..18 01	17..16 01
Price under 22f. 01c.	Price under 20f. 01c.	Price under 18f. 01c.	Price under 16f. 01c.

Import Duties.

Upon Grain.		Upon Flour.		Export Duties.	
French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	Grain.	Flour.
Per hect. 0f. 10c.	Per hect. 0f. 10c.	100 kils. 0f. 25c.	100 kils. 0f. 25c.	Per hect. E.	100 kils. E.
0 10	1 35	0 25	1 91	2f. 40c.	6f. 0c.
0 10	1 35	0 25	1 91	60	4 0
0 50	1 75	1 75	3 41	0 80	2 0
0 90	2 15	3 25	4 91	0 10	0 25
1 30	2 55	4 75	6 41	0 10	0 25
1 90	3 15	7 0	8 66	0 10	0 25
Plus 0 60	Plus 0 60	Plus 2 25	Plus 2 25	0 10	0 25

for each franc of lower price.

OATS.

Regulating Prices per hectolitre of 2.75 Imperial bushels of Wheat in each of the four Clases of Customs Frontier.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Price above 28f.	Price above 26f.	Price above 24f.	Price above 22f.
28 to 27f 01c	26 to 25f.01c	24 to 23f.01c	22 to 21f.01c
27..26 01	25..24 01	23..22 01	21..20 01
26..25 01	24..23 01	22..21 01	20..19 01
25..24 01	23..22 01	21..20 01	19..18 01
24..23 01	22..21 01	20..19 01	18..17 01
23..22 01	21..20 01	19..18 01	17..16 01
Price under 22f. 01c.	Price under 20f. 01c.	Price under 18f. 01c.	Price under 16f. 01c.

Import Duties.

Upon Grain.		Upon Flour.		Export Duties.	
French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	French Vessels or by Land,	Foreign Vessels.	Grain.	Flour.
Per hect. 0f. 03¾c	Per hect. 0f. 03¾c	100 kils. 0f. 27½c	100 kils. 0f. 27½c	Per hect. F.	100 kils. F.
0 08¾	1 33¾	0 27½	1 93½	2f. 10c.	6f. 60c.
0 08¾	1 33¾	0 27½	1 93½	1 40	4 40
0 43¾	1 68¾	1 92½	3 58½	0 70	2 20
0 78¾	2 03¾	3 57½	5 23½	0 08¾	0 27½
1 13¾	2 38¾	5 22½	6 88½	0 08¾	0 27½
1 06¼	2 91¼	7 70	9 36	0 08¾	0 27½
Plus 0 52½	Plus 0 52½	Plus 2 47½	Plus 2 47½	0 08¾	0 27½

for each franc of lower price.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE exhibiting the preceding French Prices of Corn and Rates of Duty, according to their relative values in English currency and measures.

WHEAT, SPELT, AND MASLIN.

Prices calculated by the Imperial quarter in each of the four undermentioned classes of Customs Frontier.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Price above 64s 11d. s. d.	Price above 60s 6½d. s. d.	Price above 56s 4d. s. d.	Price above 51s 3½d. s. d.
64 11 to 62 8½	60 6½ to 58 4	56 4 to 53 5½	51 3½ to 48 10½
62 8½ 60 6½	58 4 56 4	53 5½ 51 3½	48 10½ 46 8
60 6½ 58 4	56 4 53 5½	51 3½ 48 10½	46 8 44 3
58 4 56 4	53 5½ 51 3½	48 10½ 46 8	44 3 41 10
56 4 53 5½	51 3½ 48 10½	46 8 44 3	41 10 39 7½
53 5½ 51 3½	48 10½ 46 8	44 3 41 10	39 7½ 37 2½
Price under 51s. 3½d.	Price under 46s. 8d.	Price under 41s. 10d.	Price under 37s. 2½d.

Import Duties.				Export Duties.	
Upon Grain.		Upon Flour.			
French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	Grain.	Flour.
per qr.	per qr.	pr 220 lbs.	avrdpse.	per qr. A.	200 lbs. av. A.
0s. 6d.	4s. 6d.	0s. 4¾d	0s. 4¾d	13s. 6¾d.	9s. 9d.
0 6	3 6	0 4¾	1 9½	8 10½	6 6
0 6	3 3½	0 4¾	1 9½	4 5¼	3 3
2 9	5 6½	2 10	4 2½	0 6	0 4½
4 11½	7 9¾	5 3¼	6 7½	0 6	0 4½
7 2½	10 0	7 8½	9 1	0 6	0 4½
9 6½	13 4¾	11 4½	12 8	0 6	0 4½
Plus 3s. 4½d. for each 2s. 3d. of lower price.		Plus 4s. 1d. for each 1s. of lower price.		0 6	0 4½

RYE.

Prices calculated by the Imperial quarter in each of the four undermentioned classes of Customs Frontier.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Price above 64s 11d. s. d.	Price above 60s 6½d. s. d.	Price above 56s. 4d. s. d.	Price above 51s 3½d. s. d.
64 11 to 62 8½	60 6½ to 58 4	56 4 to 53 5½	51 3½ to 48 10½
62 8½ 60 6½	58 4 56 4	53 5½ 51 3½	48 10½ 46 8
60 6½ 58 4	56 4 53 5½	51 3½ 48 10½	46 8 44 3
58 4 56 4	53 5½ 51 3½	48 10½ 46 8	44 3 41 10
56 4 53 5½	51 3½ 48 10½	46 8 44 3	41 10 39 7½
53 5½ 51 3½	48 10½ 46 8	44 3 41 10	39 7½ 37 2½
Price under 51s. 3½d.	Price under 46s. 8d.	Price under 41s. 10d.	Price under 37s. 2½d.

Import Duties.				Export Duties.	
Upon Grain.		Upon Flour.			
French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	Grain.	Flour.
per qr.	per qr.	per 220 lbs.	avrdps.	per qr. B	220 lbs. avr. B
0s. 4d.	0s. 4d.	0s. 3½d	0s. 3½d	7s. 8½d.	7s. 11d.
0 4	1 1½	0 3½	1 7½	5 3½	2 6½
0 4	1 1½	0 3½	1 7½	2 7½	2 0
1 7½	4 5½	1 10	3 2½	0 4	0 3½
2 10	5 8½	3 3½	4 7½	0 4	0 3½
4 5¼	7 11¼	5 0	6 2½	0 4	0 3½
6 2½	9 2	7 4½	8 9½	0 4	0 3¾
Plus 2s. 0½d. for each 2s. 3d. of lower price.		Plus 2s. 10d. for each 1s. of lower price.		0 4	0 3½

BARLEY.

Prices calculated by the Imperial quarter in each of the four undermentioned classes of Customs Frontier.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Price above 64s 11d. s. d	Price above 60s 6½d. s. d.	Price above 56s 4d. s. d.	Price above 51s 3½d. s. d.
64 11 to 62 8½	60 6½ to 58 4	56 4 to 53 5½	51 3½ to 48 10½
62 8½ 60 6½	58 4 56 4	53 5½ 51 3½	48 10½ 46 8
60 6½ 58 4	56 4 53 5½	51 3½ 48 10½	46 8 44 3
58 4 56 4	53 5½ 51 3½	48 10½ 46 8	44 3 41 10
56 4 53 5½	51 3½ 48 10½	46 8 44 3	41 10 39 7½
53 5½ 51 3½	48 10½ 46 8	44 3 41 10	39 7½ 37 2½
Price under 51s. 3½d.	Price under 46s. 8d.	Price under 41s. 10d.	Price under 37s. 2½d.

Import Duties.				Export Duties.	
Upon Grain.		Upon Flour.			
French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	Grain.	Flour.
per qr.	per qr.	per 220 lbs.	avrdps.	per qr. D	220 lbs. avr. D
0s. 2¾d	0s. 2¾d	0s 3d.	0s. 3d.	6s 8½d.	5s. 10d.
0 2¾	2 10	0 3	1 7½	4 5½	3 10
0 2¾	2 10	0 3	1 7½	2 2¾	1 10¾
1 3½	3 8½	1 8¼	3 0½	0 2¾	0 3
2 5	5 1⅝	3 0½	4 6	0 2¾	0 3
3 6¼	5 11½	4 7½	5 11¼	0 2¾	0 3
5 0⅛	7 7	6 9	8 2¾	0 2¾	0 3
Plus 1s. 10d. for each 2s. 3d. of lower price.		Plus 2s. 7d. for each 1s. of lower price.		0 2¾	0 3

OATS.

Prices calculated by the Imperial Quarter in each of the four undermentioned classes of Customs Frontier.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Price above 64s 11d. s. d.	Price above 60s 6½d. s. d.	Price above 56s. 4d. s. d.	Price above 51s. 3½d.
64 11 to 62 8½	60 6½ to 58 4	56 4 to 53 5½	51 3½ to 48 10½
62 8½ 60 6½	58 4 56 4	53 5½ 51 3½	48 10½ 46 8
60 6½ 58 4	56 4 53 5½	51 3½ 48 10½	46 8 44 3
58 4 56 4	53 5½ 51 3½	48 10¼ 46 8	44 3 41 10
56 4 53 5½	51 3½ 48 10¼	46 8 44 3	41 10 39 7½
53 5½ 51 3½	48 10¼ 46 8	44 3 41 10	39 7½ 37 2½
Price under 51s. 3½d.	Price under 46s. 8d.	Price under 41s. 10d.	Price under 37s. 2½d.

Import Duties.				Export Duties.	
Upon Grain.		Upon Flour.			
French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	French Vessels or by Land	Foreign Vessels.	Grain.	Flour.
per qr.	per qr.	per 220 lbs.	avrdpse.	per qr. E.	220 lbs. av. E.
0s. 0½d.	0s. 0½d	0s. 2½d.	0s. 2½d.	4s. 7½d.	5s. 4d.
2 11¾	2 11¾	0 2¼	1 6¾	3 0¼	3 6¾
0 1¾	2 11¾	0 2¼	1 6¾	1 5¾	1 9¼
1 0	3 7	1 6¾	2 9¼	0 1¾	0 2¾
1 7½	4 7	2 9½	4 3	0 1¾	0 2¾
2 5	5 2¾	4 3	5 5½	0 1¾	0 2¾
3 7¾	6 6	6 3	7 7	0 1¾	0 2¾
Plus 1s. 7d for each 2s. 3d. of lower price.		Plus 2s. 4d. for each 1s. of lower price.		0 1¾	0 2¾

LAWS AND REGULATIONS, &c., OF THE FRENCH DOUANES, OR CUSTOMS.

Verification of Goods.

THE verification of goods and merchandize shall be made either at the Custom-houses, or at some other convenient place, named for the convenience of trade, or upon the various quays—but not in *private* warehouses.

The examination of goods shall take place in the presence of the parties declaring the nature, &c., of the goods. If the latter refuse to be present, the customs are authorized to warehouse the merchandize, and treat the same as goods abandoned by the proprietors.

All expenses of packing, repacking, weighing, &c. &c., are at the charge of the owners.

If the customs officers see fit they may dispense with the examination of goods, on being satisfied with the declaration of the consignee.

Those making declarations, found to be inaccurate or falsified, are subject, according to the circumstances of the case, to the penalties hereafter enumerated.

False declarations are only punishable when loss would arise to the treasury in consequence.

Payment of Duties.

The duties are paid on the actual quantities, &c., of merchandize: they shall be liquidated either in *ready* money, or upon undoubted securities (*effets de credit*), and in no other manner.

If paid in the first way, the party paying the same shall be entitled to a discount, calculated for four months, at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. But in order that the parties may be qualified to enjoy the above discount, it is requisite that the amount of payment should exceed 600 francs. In order however to make up the latter sum, it is allowable to add together the payments arising from several declarations, provided they are all made *on the same day.*

In the second instance the receiver of the customs has a right to deduct *one-third per cent* upon the amount for which he gives credit.

No credit can be given, except—

1. Unless the duties paid are the result of declarations made *on the same day,* and shall amount to upwards of 600 francs.

2. That persons seeking such credit, shall be duly accepted by the receiver of the customs, who shall be responsible to the treasury for their paying these duties.

3. That these securities be guaranteed to the satisfaction of the receiver.

4. That no one security (*effet de credit*) shall exceed 10,000 francs, and shall be on stamped paper, endorsed by one or more known solvent persons.

5. The duration of these credits are fixed for salt at six months, and for all other merchandize at four months.

Return of Duties improperly levied.

If any duty may have been irregularly or improperly levied, the Custom-house, to which a certificate of such improper payment should be transmitted, shall take care to endorse upon the same a fresh and exact account of the exact amount, and then forward it to the Director of the Administration of the Customs at Paris, to obtain authority for returning the sum over-entered.

IMPORTATIONS.

Merchandize not specially denominated.

MERCHANDIZE and goods not particularly enumerated in the Tariff, can only be imported at certain principal Custom-houses, at which the most analogous duty upon the various Articles is imposed upon the same.

Restrictions on Importation.

The Importation of Goods, the duty upon which is above 20 francs per 100 kilogrammes, or those enumerated by the 8th Article of the law of the 27th of March, is restricted to the following *Directions* and *Bureaux*, viz.:—

DIRECTIONS.	BUREAUX.
DUNKERQUE.....	Dunkerque.—Dunkerque, *by Zuydcoote.*—Armentières, *by la Lys.*—Lille, *by Halluin and Baisieux for the trade by land, and Bousbeck for the transport by water.*
VALENCIENNES...	Condé.—Blancmisseron.—Valenciennes.—Maubeuge.
CHARLEVILLE....	Rocroy.—Givet.—Charleville.—Sedan, *by St-Menges or by Givonne.*
METZ	Longwy.—Evrange.—Thionville, *by Sierck or by Evrange.*—Sierck.—Bouzonville.—Trois-Maisons.—Forbach.—Sarraguemines, *by Grosbliederstroff and Frauenberg.*
STRASBOURG	Wissembourg.—Lauterbourg.—Strasbourg.—L'Ile-de-Paille.—Saint Louis.—Delle.—Huningue.
BESANÇON.....	Verrières-de-Joux.—Jougne.—Les Rousses.—Les Pargots.
BELLEY.....	Bellegarde, Seyssel.—Pont-de-Beauvoisin.—Entre-deux-Guieurs.
GRENOBLE.....	Chapareillan.—Mont-Genèvre.

DIRECTIONS.	BUREAUX.
DIGNE.....	L'Arche.—Saint-Laurent-du-Var.—Antibes.—Cannes.
TOULON.....	Saint-Raphaël.—Toulon.
MARSEILLE.....	Marseille.—Arles.—Port-de-Bouc.
MONTPELIER.....	Aigues-Mortes.—Cette.—Agde.
PERPIGNAN.....	La Nouvelle.—Port Vendres.—Perpignan, *by Perthus*.—Bourg-Madame.
BAYONNE.....	Bedous, *by Urdos*.—Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port.—Ainhoa.—Béhobia.—Saint-Jean-de-Luz.—Bayonne.
BORDEAUX.....	Bordeaux.
La ROCHELLE....	Charente.—Rochefort.—La Rochelle.—Saint-Martin (Ile-de-Ré).—Les Sables.
NANTES.....	Nantes.
LORIENT	Vannes.—Lorient.
BREST	Quimper.—Brest.—Roscoff.—Morlaix.
SAINT MALO.....	Saint-Brieux.—Le Légué.—Saint-Servan.—Saint-Malo.
CHERBOURG.....	Granville.—Cherbourg.—Caen.
ROUEN	Honfleur.—Rouen.—Le Havre.—Fécamp.
ABBEVILLE.....	Dieppe.—Saint-Valery-sur-Somme.
BOULOGNE.....	Boulogne.—Calais.

Goods and Merchandize specially named by the 8th Article of the law of the 27th March, 1817, viz.:—

Liquors, &c. (the importation of which is not particularly limited to the bonding ports)—hats—copper of all sorts, pure or mixed—lace wares—felt—cast-iron—iron in bars and wrought—glass—gums (European)—wooden clocks—common olive oil—instruments of all kinds—medicines—measures—machines, &c. for industrial purposes—modes—objects, viz., specimens, &c. for other than commercial uses—umbrellas and parasols—furs—engraved plates—potash—tartar raw—soda—natron—Sicilian ashes and all descriptions of salt—pottery of all kinds—silks—basket-makers' wares.

As an exception to the above, it is allowable to import at any of the custom-houses

25 kilogrammes of linen yarn and cloth, or of tow.

5 ditto of all other kinds of thread, and of all kinds of ribbons and small lace wares.

50 kilogrammes of iron—of iron tools, or of iron wares plated with steel.

TONNAGE RESTRICTIONS.

THE undermentioned merchandize, viz., Sugars, raw, and clayed; Coffee, Cocoa, Indigo, Tea, Pepper, Pimento, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cassea Lignea, Nutmegs, Mace, Cochenille, &c.

Woods, foreign, for dying, and cabinet-makers' use; Cotton-wool, Gums, and Resins, not European; Ivory, Mother-of-Pearl, Nankeens (Indian), and *Colonial* merchandize, which may be admissable at moderate rates of duty can only be entered by the following bureaux:

DIRECTIONS.	BUREAUX.
TOULON	Toulon.
MARSEILLE . . .	Marseille.—Arles.
MONTPELIER . .	Cette.—Agde.
PERPIGNAN . . .	Port-Vendres.
BAYONNE	Bayonne.
BORDEAUX . . .	Bordeaux.
LA ROCHELLE . .	Rochfort. — La Rochelle.
NANTES	Nantes.
LORIENT	Vannes.—Lorient.
BREST	Brest.—Morlaix.
SAINT-MALO . .	LeLégué.—Saint-Brieux.—Saint-Malo.
CHERBOURG . . .	Granville.—Cherbourg.—Caen.
ROUEN	Honfleur.—Rouen.—Le Havre.—Fécamp.
ABBEVILLE. . . .	Dieppe. — Saint-Valery-sur-Somme.
BOULOGNE	Boulogne.—Calais.
DUNKERQUE . . .	Dunkerque.

The above merchandize, if coming from the French colonies, must be imported in vessels of at least 60 tons burden; or if from foreign parts in vessels of at least such tonnage, when arriving from the ocean, or of 40 tons burden, if from the Mediterranean Sea.

There are, however, the two following exceptions, viz.:—

1. As regards the Port of Bayonne into which the above description of merchandize may be brought if imported in a vessel of upwards of 24 tons, and if arriving from ports situated on the coast of Spain and Portugal on this side of Cape Finisterre.
2. With regard to Mediterranean ports having *entrepôts*, which, agreeably to the 11th Article of the law of the 27th of March, 1817, may import from Spain, on board Spanish vessels of upwards of 24 tons burdens, the following description of merchandize, viz., *Sugar, Cocoa, Indigo, Cochenille, Dyewoods, and Cotton wool.*

The following articles are exempt from certificate of origin, viz.:—Coal, emery (not prepared), sulphate of magnesia, and of potasse, zinc, litharge, soda, raw lead, chromate of potasse, cast-iron in pigs, linen or hemp yarn, and woven linen,—checked or striped linen, mill and grindstones, bar-iron and steel, iron cables and anchors, machines, sewing-needles, beer, bricks, tools of iron, steel, or brass. Rum, arrack, and tafia; whalebones, sulphuric, arsenic, citric, benzoic, oxalic and boric acids—shoe-blacking, printing-ink, lampblack, nature mineral called *grant*,

cotton-twist of No. 143 and upwards,—raw undyed foulards, raw silk, pipeclay, animal charcoal, and cachemere shawls.

The Importation into France for Consumption is prohibited,

1st. Of all goods, wares, and merchandizes the produce of Europe, imported by British vessels from any port of Europe, except British ports.

2nd. The produce of Europe, Asia, and Africa, imported into England, or into British possessions in Europe by the ships of any nation.

3rd. The produce of Asia, Africa, and America, imported by British ships from any port. Raw silk, foulards of India, rum, arrack, tafia, and cachemere shawls not of European manufacture, are excepted.

The following articles are exempt from the lead stamps (*plombage*), when carried coastwise, re-exported or changed from one entrepôt to another, viz.:—

Acid, citric, crystalized or concentrated above 35 degrees, benzoic, nitric, muriatic, nitro-muriatic, phosphoric, tartaric, and oxalic acids.

Bismuth, bituminous asphalt, barks for tanning.

Copper-ore, rods, bars, plates, and wire; cordage, sails, cables, and anchors, carpets, coaches and carriages, canes and reeds, charcoal.

Firewood, furniture, and wood of all kinds. Fruits for the table; fruits preserved. Furniture which has been used. Fish.

Grindstones and millstones. Gunpowder, grease, and animal oils. Honey.

Iron, lead, tin, and zinc, not manufactured otherwise than rolled, or hammered, or in bars, rods, or plates.

Manufactures, common, of wood; madder, mushrooms, marble slabs, molasses, meats, fresh and salt.

Oils of olive, and oleaginous seeds and nuts.

Sirups, truffles.

Skins and raw hides, dry or wet.

Slates and tiles. Salt.

Wax raw, not bleached.

PENALTIES.

The following are the Penalties for making an inaccurate declaration.

If there be more packages, &c. than stated.—Confiscation and a fine of 100 frs. for every package over the exact number; and confiscation of the goods with a penalty of 500 frs. if the articles *be prohibited.*

For excess of merchandize.—If there be any excess, as regards the weight, number, or measure, the goods are subjected to double the export duties, pro-

vided it does not exceed the 20th part for metals, or the 10th part for all other kinds of merchandize. In the latter case the simple duty is charged.

If there be a less number of packages than stated.—A fine of 300 frs. for every package deficient, always excepting loss from robbery.

If the merchandize be deficient.—The duties are remitted upon the quantities wanting.

For any difference in the quality of the merchandize.—Merchandize falsely stated or described, shall be confiscated and subjected to a fine of 500 frs., if the articles be prohibited to be exported, or of 100 frs. if specially rated in the tariff.

If the duty might not amount to more than 12 frs., a fine of 100 frs. only is imposed.

Prohibited merchandize, which has been properly declared, is not subject to seizure—nor can the customs retain the same.

Pre-emption—If the officers of customs imagine that the value of merchandize upon which the duty is to be levied, be improperly estimated, they may detain it upon paying the declared value together with an additional *tenth* of the same, for the fifteen days following the requisite *legal* notification. ("*Notification du procès verbal.*")

The detention of goods paying only $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent upon the value is forbidden, especially as regards the export duty.

If, either before or after examination, the goods are not regularly taken away or forwarded to their destination, they shall be placed in the customs' warehouse, and treated as abandoned merchandize.

Customs duties improperly levied, shall be repaid to the parties by the receiver of the customs, but only upon his having received special authority to do so, from the chief administration.

A period of two years is granted, in which such claims for return of duties may be made. After such time, the like applications will be refused.

Goods injured by sea-water, which may consequently have suffered a deterioration in value, shall obtain, if publicly sold, a reduction of duty proportioned to the amount of depreciation.

Such sales shall be made by a public officer, and under the *surveillance* of the receiver of the customs, without whose presence not any transactions can be performed.

TARIFF OF ADDITIONAL DUTIES.

Transit Duties.—Twenty-five centimes per 100 kilogrammes gross weight, deducting the outer covering or package, or 15 per cent, at the choice of the declarant, are charged on goods passed in transit, from the sea or frontier bureaux to other entrepôts réel, or from one frontier bureau to another frontier bureau.

By the land bureaux to the entrepôt réel of Lyons, or other interior bureaux, no transit duty is charged.

Re-export Duties.—Fifty-one centimes, or 15 per cent, at the choice of the declarant, for 100 kilogrammes, are charged on goods re-exported by sea from the maritime entrepôts; and from the interior or land frontier entrepôts, twenty-five centimes, or 15 per cent, at the choice of the declarant. Goods returning unsold from the French colonies are charged 15 centimes as re-importation duties.

Customs Warehousing Duties. (Droit de Magasinage pour dépôt en Douane.)

Goods not reclaimed by the proprietors, and goods, &c. . .	1 per cent.
National merchandize re-exported	½ per cent.

Stamp Duties:—

Ships' manifests on entering or departing	free.
Acquits à cautions (bonds) each	75 centimes.
Pass, 5 centimes. Quittances (or receipts) for duties, each for 10 francs and under, 5 centimes, and above 10 francs, 25 centimes.	
Permits for shipments, French vessels	50 centimes.
„ Foreign vessels	1 franc.
Leading charges (Droit de Plombage) 56 centimes for one lead, and 25 for each above one.	

TONNAGE AND PORT CHARGES.

French Vessels:—

Arriving from all foreign ports, except British	free.
Coasting trade, per ton	22½ centimes.
From French colonies, ditto	15
From British ports, ditto	1 franc.

Foreign Ships:—

Without distinction, per ton	3 frs. 75 cents.
Except Spanish from the coast of Spain, the same duty as French coasters, viz.	22½
Spanish from foreign ports	free.
Venezuelan and Grenada vessels	free.
British from British ports, per ton	1 franc.
Smugglers ditto	1 fr. 25 cents.
American and Mexican ditto	5 francs.
Foreign vessels entering by stress of weather, or distress, excepting Neapolitans, Swedes, Tartars, and Norwegians	free.

Smugglers which arrive to take on board French productions, prohibited by high duties in England, or foreign gin and teas placed in entrepôt, and other vessels to load with oysters, pay for port charges only 1 franc 25 centimes per ton.

Warehousing Charges.—The custom-house can only charge warehousing duties when goods are forcibly detained for alleged breaches of the law, viz.:—

1st.—When goods are abandoned, or the proprietors unknown, the charge for storage is ¼ centime daily for 50 kilogrammes gross.

2nd.—When it is necessary to discharge a vessel arriving in distress, and

warehouse room is furnished by the custom-house, then the charge is ½ per cent on the value.

3rd.—When declaration of entry in detail is not made within three days, it is considered neglect, and the charge of 1 per cent on the value is levied.

Diplomatic agents being entitled to receive, free of duty, all articles for their own use, direct from their respective countries, during the first year of their mission; those articles are exempt from customs charges for storage.

Tares allowed for the weight of packages:—

	Per Cent.
Sugar, raw, in boxes or casks	15
„ in bales or bags, several coverings	5
„ „ „ one do.	2
„ clayed, in boxes or casks	12
„ in bales or bags	2
Coffee, in the nut	43½
„ with the pellicule only	22
„ hulled or clear, in boxes or casks	12
„ „ „ in bales or bags	3
Cocoa, pepper, in casks or boxes	12
„ „ in bales or bags	3
Indigo, in boxes, or bags, containing bags of skin	21
„ „ „ „ of linen	14
„ seroons	9
„ bags of linen	2
Cotton, Levant, in double coverings of matting of goats' hair	10
„ of all other origin, in bales above 50 kilogrammes	6
„ „ „ of and above 50	8
Potash, weed-ashes, raw tartar, &c., in casks	12
Musk, in bladders	33
Anchovies, in barrels weighing 3 kilogrammes or 1-6th of their weight.	
Lace, Manufactures of silk, - Tissues of gold or silver, Indian napkins, - - - Prepared feathers - -	Without regard to the covering, the net weight must be ascertained, and declared by the officers of the customs.
Velvet ribbons	from 10 to 30
Cork, rough, and in irregular pieces	25
All other merchandize charged with duty according to net weight.	
„ in boxes or casks	12
„ in bales, boxes, bags, baskets, or hampers	2

Tin cases in which goods are sometimes packed, are to be charged the duty on tin; the actual tare to be deducted from the articles they contain.

The net weight of such liquids as are taxed by weight, as acids, distilled waters, oils, preserves, sirups, &c., is ascertained by deducting the tare allowed on the vessels containing them. Bottles and jars pay separately; metal vessels pay 10 per cent.

Duties are payable according either to the net or gross weight of the merchandize.

As a general rule, duties are payable on the united weight of the goods, and

the cases, casks, &c. containing them, and of oil-cloths, cords, &c., which cover the whole.

Exceptions are made on goods, the packages of which are out of proportion to the bulk, and where the duties are high. These exceptions are on such articles as cotton, wool, indigo, sugar, &c., and all goods taxed on the importation or exportation at more than 40 francs per 100 kilogrammes.

Net weight is either real or legal. The first is that ascertained by actual examination when stated or required in the original declaration. When not so mentioned or required, the legal weight is substituted, according to the foregoing table.

TRANSIT OF, AND WAREHOUSING MERCHANDIZE.

Abstract of the Law of the 9th of February, 1832.

Prohibited Merchandize.—All merchandize may, according to the conditions prescribed by this law, be forwarded from any port, having an *Entrepôt Réel*, to pass through the kingdom by the proper frontier bureaux, excepting those articles which are excluded by the above law.

All other merchandize not prohibited, may be forwarded in transit, if regularly packed and declared, to one or other of the said frontier bureaux.

Prohibited merchandize, excepting those excluded, may be forwarded, on having entered by one of the ports or bureaux (Table, Page 326), if they arrive by land, and exclusively by those marked with two asterisks (**), if imported by sea.

Such goods must be imported under their known proper names, as to *nature*, *kind*, or *quality*, to be strictly stated in the manifest, if by sea, and in the declaration if by land; and so to be declared in detail, describing the *kind, quality, number, measure, gross and net weight, and value.*

All packages stated in the manifests or declarations, must, if required, be shown on the first visit of the customs officers; and in case of deficiency, the subscriber to the manifest or declaration will be liable to a fine of 1000 francs for each package wanting; and for the payment of which, the ship, or conveyance by which such declared merchandize may have been conveyed, will be detained.

If the *acquit à caution* which attaches to a bond to fulfil the stipulated conditions, be not duly discharged in the time specified by the *bureau of customs*, he who has bound himself by the *acquit à caution*, will be constrained to pay, *first*, the value of the merchandize stated in the said *acquit à caution; secondly*, a penalty equal to triple that value. All other breaches of the transit obligations will be subjected to high penalties, for which goods, horses, and conveyance will also be held liable.

The conductors or carriers of goods, *in transit*, must present the merchandize they convey at the bureaux of the douanes of the second line, after entering the

kingdom; and before departure, at the opposite second line of bureaux, for the douaniers to examine the *acquit à caution*, and that the *employés* of the customs may at the same time verify that the load of merchandize conveyed is in regular condition, as to *leads, cords, and packages*, and to the details of declaration.

ENTREPOTS.

Prohibited merchandize of all kinds may be warehoused in the *entrepôts-réel* of Marseilles, Cette, Bayonne, Bordeaux, Nantes, St. Malo, Havre, St. Valery-sur-Somme, Boulogne, Calais, and Dunkirk; and locked with two different locks, the key of one to be in the hands of the douanier, the other in those of the person who imports or warehouses such merchandize.

Prohibited merchandize, except declared and admitted for transit, must be re-exported by sea.

Prohibited merchandize can only be exported by vessels of 100 tons or upwards, except into Bayonne, in vessels of 40 tons, or upwards.

When *accidentally* imported into other than the ports above mentioned, the following regulations are to be observed:—

In *ports having an entrepôt-réel*, if the vessel be of 100 tons, or more, and such goods be regularly described in the manifest, and if they exceed not more in value than that of the tenth part of the whole cargo, they may be landed and warehoused *in depôt*, under the key only of the *douane*, but under condition that the captain or consignee re-exports them within four months; but, although not exceeding the prescribed value, if not described in the manifest, otherwise than as to their *mere nature*, they must be lodged in the douane only to be re-exported by the same vessel, if this vessel should be returning to a foreign port; or if not, by the first vessel that sails to a foreign port, before the expiration of one month.

If imported in vessels under 100 tons, although in every respect regulated as to *quantity* and description, the said prohibited goods must, under pain of confiscation, be re-exported within one month.

If exceeding the tenth part of the cargo in value, in whatever way reported in the manifest, or in whatever burden of vessel, the said vessel will be immediately compelled to leave the port, without having any transaction with those on shore. This regulation will apply to all vessels with prohibited goods, arriving in ports where there are no *entrepôts*; except in the event of putting in for shelter in cases of well-substantiated distress.

In every case of contravention of the foregoing provisions on the part of the captain or supercargo of a ship under 100 tons burden, the captain will be subjected to a penalty of 1000 frs. for which the vessel and cargo will be retained as security until paid.

A warehouse duty of 1 per cent is paid for prohibited goods lodged in entrepôts.

Merchandize not prohibited.—Merchandize not prohibited for consumption or for transit, is admitted by declaration or manifest, from any one entrepôt to another overland, and under a guarantee of being so ensured without contravention in transit, free of all duty; while prohibited goods can only be forwarded by the special entrepôts above stated.

Special *regulations* for the following Entrepôts:—

ARLES.—Non-prohibited foreign merchandize imported into this port, will be admitted in entrepôt, but only under condition of not being re-exported by sea.

PORT VENDRE.—The same privilege is accorded to this port, without the notation above mentioned, as regards the entrepôt of Arles.

LYONS.—All the *entrepôts réel*, may forward merchandize to the special entrepôt of Lyons, either for *consumption*, *re-exportation*, or *transit*.

STRASBOURG.—The formality of the *acquit à caution* is not exacted for merchandize re-exported from this entrepôt, by the river *Ill*, or by the *Pont du Rhin*; but the owners or forwarders of such merchandize are required to guarantee, under a prescribed penalty to produce to the administration at Strasbourg, a certificate of the employés of the douane at the place of shipment on the *Ill*, or on the merchandize crossing the Pont du Rhin, or the bureaux or *brigades* of Wantzenau and of Pont du Rhin. Such certificate detailing the number of packages and the good condition of the same, and also notification of their having passed out of the kingdom.

Prohibited goods as well as non-prohibited are also, by the circular of the 13th of February, 1832, to be admitted in the entrepôt of Strasbourg, including all colonial produce, marked with two asterisks (**) in the tariff, as denominated in the 22nd Article of the Law of the 28th of April, 1816. *The express guarantee that such colonial produce will not be re-exported by sea or delivered for consumption, is to be understood not to apply when forwarded to this entrepôt, from the seaports of France, by way of transit; except it should appear that according to the treaty of* 1826 *with England, such articles are not prohibited to enter France.* The privilege of admitting to the entrepôt of Strasbourg foreign non-prohibited merchandize, is strictly applied to goods arriving by the Pont du Rhin.

Prohibited merchandize, arriving by the river *Ill*, are admitted at the *entrepôt of Strasbourg*, excepting the produce of countries beyond the sea, and the Rhenish confines below Mayence.

The following articles, viz.:—Dry-salted and smoked fish,—tobacco rolled, cut, or cigars, molasses, and Bergen oil (*huile de foie de Bergen*), are also admitted.

This regulation does not exclude from the entrepôt the tariffed merchandize

now enumerated under this head, and which is equally imported by the river *Ill*, but to which the transit by Wantzenau and Hunigen, is not applicable.

MERCHANDIZE forwarded in transit which requires the formality of being twice leaded (*double plombage*), designating the packages in which they are contained.

IN CASES.

Arms, others than those of war.
Candles, spermaceti.
Chocolate.
Chromate of lead and potash, and other chemical productions, not being liquids, prohibited.
Compound medicaments other than liquids.
Copper, gilded or plated, in leaves, wire, laminated, spun, or worked.
Coral, cut, not mounted.
Gold, in leaves, wire, laminated, or spun in silk.
Hats and *schakos* in felt.
Jewellery and gold, or silversmiths' ware.
Mirrors (large), glasses for spectacles or dials, cut or polished.
Modes or millinery work.
Silver, in leaves, wire, laminated, or spun in silk.
Soap, perfumed, of all sorts.
—— white, red, or marble coloured.
Tin.
Umbrellas.
Wax, white, worked.
Zinc, worked.

IN CASES OR BALES.

Cambric and lawn.
Cork, manufactured.
Coverlids and carpets in hair.
Felt, doubled, and other works in felt.
Household furniture.
Lace of flax.
Linen cloth of flax or hemp, including handkerchiefs.
———, table, of flax or hemp.
Net, called tulle, of flax.
Pasteboard, papers, books, playing-cards, maps and charts, engravings and lithographies, engraved music.
Shawls and stuffs of cashmere and other tissues in hair.
Skins or hides, prepared or worked.
Thread, cotton, woollen, and others, prohibited.
Tissues of woollens, in pieces.
——— of horsehair.
——— of silk, with the borders of silk, and floret silk.
——— of cotton, in pieces.
——— of bark.

IN CASES OR CASKS.

Agates, worked.
Alabaster, sculptured, ground, or polished.
Chiques, in stone.
Clocks and watches.
Coin.
Copper and brass, in leaves, or wire, drawn.
——— works in copper.
Cutlery.
Instruments of husbandry, files, rasps, saws, and tools.
——— optical, for calculation, observation, chirurgical, chemical, and musical.
Iron plate (thin) and wire.
—— works in iron, iron plate or tin.
Lead, in balls, other than those of war.
—— in leaves, laminated or worked.
Marble, sculptured, ground, polished, or chique.
Mirrors, small, rough glasses for spectacles or dials, and glass of all sorts (except large mirrors, and glasses for spectacles or dials cut and polished).
Pewter, in leaves, or laminated.
——— worked
Plated articles (*plaqués*).
Porcelain.
Pottery.
Saddlery.
Steel, in plates, or wire.
—— works in steel.
Type.
Vitrefactions.
Wood, works in.
Zinc, laminated.

IN CASES, BALES, OR CASKS.

Arts and sciences, objects of collection for the.
Baskets of all sorts.
Cordage.
Hosiery—laces and buttons, and ribbons *au jour* of flax or hemp.
——— of wool.
——— in hair.
——— and laces and buttons in cotton.
Machines and mechanism.
Mercery.
Pelt, worked.
Rigging, appurtenances, sails, and anchors of ships.

Thread, other than that prohibited.
Toys (*tabletterie* and *bimbeloterie*).
Wearing apparel.

ARTICLES WHICH MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY PATTERNS (ECHANTILLONS).

All articles subject to *average* on account of damage (*atteintes d'avarie*) :—Wool, grain and flour; sugars, raw or clayed; vanilla; cochenille; leaf tobacco; olive oil. All yarns of linen or wool, which are prohibited. Linen, cotton, or silk *tulle;* tissues of linen, or mixed with linen, in pieces. (Laces are exempt.) Liquids and fluids; seed oils; pepper, nutmegs, and other spices; tea; saffron, Orseille indigo, ipecacuanha, rhubarb, sarsaparilla, jalap, medicinal barks, senna leaves; vegetable juices, with the exception of pure gums; indigenous resins, strong manna, glue, and liquorice juices; corks of corkwood; acid phosphoric in a solid state; oxalic, tartaric, and benzoic acids; sulphates of potasse, soda, magnesia, alumine; oxalate and tartrate of potass; acetates of potass, soda, and lead; arseniate of potass; carbonate of magnesia; borax in its several states; chromates of lead and potass; sulphur, solid or in powder; oxides of lead, yellow or red; and carbonate of lead.

The conductor of merchandize in transit must present his goods at the second or inner line of customs, within four leagues of the frontier, in order that the *acquit à caution* may be examined. Penalty for neglect 500 francs.

Non-prohibited merchandize destined for transit, can only be entered at the customs, where there are *entrepôts-réel,* or at the following *bureaux,* viz. :—

* Calais.
* Boulogne.
** Dunkerque par Zuidcotte.
Lille par Halluin et Baisieux.
Valenciennes par Blanc-Misseron.
** Blanc-Misseron.
Givet.
Sedan par St.-Menge et La Chapelle.
** Longwy.
Forbach.
Sareguemines.
** Lauterbourg.
** Wissembourg.
** Strasbourg.
** Huningue.
** St-Louis.
Delle.
** Le Viller (en attendant l'installation du bureau des Pargots).
** Verrières de Joux.
Jougne.
** Les Rousses.
** Bellegarde.
Entre-Deux-Guiers.
** Pont-Beauvoisin.
Chapareillan.
St-Laurent-du-Var.
Bedous par Urdos.
* Béhobie.
Ainhoa.
St.-Jean-Pied-de-Port par Arueguy.
* Perpignan par Perthus, seulement pour l'entrée; par Perthus, Bourg-Madame et Port-Vendre pour la sortie.

IMPORTATIONS FROM CHINA, COCHIN-CHINA, AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

NATURAL productions (sugar excepted) legally imported in French vessels, from the Isles of Sunda, or from certain parts of Asia and of Australia, situated beyond the Straits formed by the above islands, shall enjoy, in conformity with the law of the 2nd of July, 1836, a reduction of 1-5th of the import duties, as if they were the productions of the most favoured of the French Colonies.

This regulation has been modified by a Royal Ordinance, of the 2nd of September, 1838.

From the date of such Ordinance, the modification of these duties shall not any longer be applicable in regard to vessels sailing from France for the Indian seas, after the promulgation of the said Ordinance, but only to the produce, which shall be legally imported from countries situated beyond the Straits and the

Isles of Sunda, whether as far as the 3rd degree of north latitude, or to the 106th degree of east longitude. China, Cochin-China, the Philippine Islands, the Celebes and Malucca Islands shall also enjoy a similar privilege; Batavia, Padang, Samarang, or other ports in the Sunda Islands, as Singapore, and the other dependencies of the Government of Bengal, however, shall be no longer entitled to the benefit hereby conferred.

RE-EXPORTATION.

No merchandize, foreign or colonial, can be re-exported, either from an entrepôt (if from ports open to the transit trade), except on board vessels of at least 60 tons burden sailing for the ocean, or of at least 40 tons burden for the Mediterranean. The Port of Bayonne, however, is permitted to employ vessels of 25 tons burden in regard to its re-exportations made to places not beyond Cape Finistère, as also the Ports of Marseilles and Cette, are allowed to make use of vessels of the same tonnage for re-exportations to the coasts of Spain situated in the *Mediterranean*, and of vessels measuring 40 tons for other ports.

The embarcation and re-exportation of *prohibited* merchandize must be made on board vessels measuring at least 100 tons. Such merchandize can, however, be re-exported from the port of Bayonne, in vessels of 40, and even of 25 tons, if no vessel of superior tonnage is to be procured there. At Marseilles such re-exportation must be made in vessels of 40 tons, if the goods be destined for Spain or Italy, and at Bordeaux on board vessels of 60 tons burden, if destined for Spanish ports.

Such re-exportations by sea are made in the two following modes:

1st. By being furnished with an ordinary certificate (*permis*), which is to accompany the goods until the vessel sails.

2nd. By cocket (*acquits à caution*) if the merchandize be destined for the French Colonial or African possessions, or for the Indian Establishment, and elsewhere, where it may be received *free of duty*.

In the first case, that is to say, if the re-exportation may have reference to *rated* or *prohibited* goods, taken from the *entrepôt* for foreign destination, the certificate (*permis*) which accompanies them shall be returned to the custom-house from whence it was granted, with an additional certificate, proving the departure of the vessel with a statement of the merchandize on board, under penalty of paying the value of such merchandize.

In the second case the merchandize is to be accompanied by a cocket, which should be returned properly verified and discharged by the local authorities, at the port of destination, and within the fixed period, under penalty of the consignee's paying double the amount of the import duty.

Merchandize destined for re-exportation is only permitted to be *sealed* or *leaded* (*plombé*) at the custom houses, at Rouen, Nantes, Bordeaux, Bayonne, and Marseilles.

EXPORTATIONS.

ALL goods and merchandize, the produce of France, except such as are by law prohibited to be sent out of the kingdom, may be exported to foreign countries without any kind of restriction, upon payment of the export duties as imposed by the tariff.*

Live stock and provisions for the use of the crews and passengers on board French vessels sailing for foreign ports, are free from these duties. Those destined for foreign shipping pay as follows :—

		Frs.	Cents.
Corn and grain, bread, potatoes, and dry vegetables,—the	100 kils. (gross)	0	25
Meat (fresh)	ditto	3	0
Ditto (salt)	ditto	0	25
Casks, empty, for the use of ships,—per hectolitre, according to contents .		0	50
Charcoal	the 100 kils. (gross)	1	0
Forage for animals on board	ditto	0	50
Cordage, old, and tow	ditto	0	25

Sea-biscuits are totally exempt from all duty.

Exportation may be made through all the frontier custom-houses, but if the merchandize comes from the interior of the country, the declaration of the exporter and payment of such duties must be made at the *bureau* of the *second line* (*Au Bureau de 2me Ligne*). In all other cases payment shall be made at the custom-house established in the neighbourhood from whence the goods, &c., are forwarded; or if there be no *bureau* in the immediate vicinity, then these dues are to be paid at the first custom-house they arrive at on their way to the frontier.

PREMIUMS.

LIST of French Manufactures to which are awarded Premiums on their being exported from France, including the several Modifications made, to the 3rd of July, 1840.

Sugar premiums according to the import duties.

		Rate of import duty.	Premium on refined	Premium on canes.
		Frs. Cts.	Frs. Cts.	Frs. Cts.
Raw, other than white	From Bourbon	42 35	60 50	58 01
	—— French W. Indies	49 50	70 70	67 80
Clayed brown, called Moscovada	—— Bourbon	66 0	94 29	90 41
	—— French W. Indies	73 15	104 50	100 20
Raw, other than white	—— India	66 0	94 29	90 41
	—— other places out of Europe.....	71 50	102 14	97 95
Clayed brown, called Moscovada	—— India	88 0	125 71	120 55
	—— other places out of Europe.....	93 50	133 57	128 08

* Merchandize sent to the French colonies and the commercial establishments in India is exempt from the payment of the export duties. In fact, such goods (excepting *butter, salted provisions*, and *sal amoniac*, exported by sea), enjoy a bounty on being exported.

Skins and peltries, when exported dressed, same premiums as paid on raw skins and peltries, when imported.

Soap, manufactures of lead, brass, pewter, copper, the amount of import duty on the raw material.

	Per 100 kilogrammes.					
				Frs.	Cts.	
Butter, to countries in Europe				2	40	
Ditto, to other countries				3	60	
Salted provisions	from	7	50 to	12	0	
Household furniture				2	40	
Straw and bast hats and bonnets, same premium as import duty.						
Cotton threads and woven cottons				25	0	
Woollen yarns according to fineness and value	from	40	20 to	275	0	
Woollen cloths, cassimeres, &c. milled, and fine hosiery—9 per cent of the value.						
Tissues of wool only, and ordinary hosiery and carpets, according to the value, being at the lowest 7 frs. per kilogramme weight, to 45 frs. per kilogramme	from	67	0 to	300	0	
Tissues, woollen and cotton, or linen mixed, and which contain more than one half of woollen thread, according to the value	from	42	50 to	195	0	
Tissues of wool or cotton, when the wool forms less than one-half				25	0	
Tissues of wool and silk, in which wool forms more than one-half the material, according to the value. Mean value 15 frs., mean value 45 frs. and upwards per 1 kilogramme	from	74	80 to	246	0	
Tissues of wool and Thibet goats' hair, and if white wool forms more than one-half the material	from	42	56 to	150	0	

Premiums are not allowed on yarns under the value of 2 frs. per kilogramme, coverlets and carpets of less value than 3 frs., and cloths under 4½ frs.

Wearing-apparel, slops, &c., are allowed the same premium as the woollens of which they are made.

BROKERS, *or Courtiers.*—Almost every transaction in regard to customs duties, ships, funds, monies, and goods, are managed in France by those intermediate agents called *Courtiers*, or *Brokers*. They must, by law, be persons licensed by the government, and their charges or commissions are rated according to the nature of the business they transact, at from ½ to 5 per cent.

SHIP BROKERS, *Courtiers Maritime, or Courtiers Interprêtes*, manage nearly all matters relating to the ships and cargoes of foreigners, and the entries and clearances at the seaports. The commission or brokerage legally allowed them varies at one port from those allowed at another port. *See* Port Charges and Ports hereafter. There are brokers especially appointed for buying and selling public funds, &c., and for Assurances, and most other transactions.

STAMPS (*Timbre*).—All legal acts and deeds, bills of exchange, promissory notes, and receipts must be stamped.

The duties on the three latter are as follow:—

Under 1000 francs		35 centimes.
„ 1000 „ to 2000	1 franc,	40 „
„ 2000 „ to 3000	2 „	10 „
For every additional 1000	0 „	75 „

Registry.—Bonds, discharges, and all acts which contain arrangements as to monies and bills must also be *enregistered*—the duty varies according to the stipulations, from 20 centimes to 7 francs.

LICENCE DUTY.

(*Droits de Patentes.*)

ALL persons in trade, business, or following a profession, including physicians and surgeons, must be licensed and pay a tax for the same. The licence duty is divided into two heads,—the *proportional tax*, or 10 per cent on the rent of the dwelling occupied; and the *fixed tax*, which is rated according to the extent of the population of the towns in which the patentee exercises his trade or profession.

Trades, professions, &c., are divided into seven classes; and the *fixed tax* is rated according to the assumed profits of the business or profession. The maximum and minimum are as follow:—A merchant's licence from 40 to 300 francs, according to the population of the place where he resides, and 10 per cent on his rent. Bankers are rated at 500 francs per annum, without any regard to the population of the town in which they reside. Ship-brokers, waggon, coach, and boat proprietors, pay in the same manner 200 francs annually. Market-people who have carts, travelling hawkers and pedlers who have horses, pay 40 francs a year. Pedlers and hucksters on foot, with packs, with or without any fixed residence, pay 30 francs per annum. Those exempt from this duty are all public functionaries, farmers, labourers, clerks, journeymen, professors of the fine arts, who sell their own productions only; army surgeons, midwives, postmasters, fishermen, carders, and wool-spinners, washerwomen and cobblers, tripemen and street-hawkers: an exception is also made in respect to the proportional tax in favour of those who let furnished lodgings; who pay only one-fortieth of the rent of their house, instead of one-tenth.

PATENTS *for Inventions.*—In France not only citizens but foreigners may secure their property in new inventions, and the great number of *Patentees* registered during one year, as published by royal ordinance, seems incredible. A foreigner, to secure a patent for his discovery or invention, may do so in his own name, but he must be at the same time represented by a French citizen. Foreigners usually sell their patents of invention to French citizens, who secure the privilege within that kingdom.

THE OCTROIS, OR MUNICIPAL TAXES ON CONSUMPTION.

THE duties on articles of food, whether meat or drink, consumed by the inhabitants of France, are not confined to those levied by the customs or excise: exclusive of which, the *octrois*, or the municipal consumption duties, form a heavy and vexatious imposition. One of the able writers in the new *Encyclopédie du Commerçant* observes—"This import is designated by our laws under the philanthropic appellation of *Octroi Municipal et de bienfaisance*; but the inventors of all fiscal measures have ever guarded against the introduction of any new tax by its veritable aspect. Our readers will have observed that the establishments for lending money at usury are called with us *Monts de Piété*.

"The customs and octrois have usually been confounded the one with the other. Originally they were of the same character, but at present they resemble each other only so far as both are fiscal. The customs assumes the pretension of protecting home fabrics, by restricting the importation of foreign manufactures, while the octrois tax all articles of meat or drink wherever produced, if consumed within the barriers of the town. The octrois are the customs of the towns in regard to the country, what the customs are to the whole kingdom, in regard to all foreign countries.

"The octrois are injurious to trade, by causing delay and expense, and injury: at the entrance of towns all packages, bales, &c., are examined and disturbed, whether liable to import or not."

TARIFF OF OCTROI DUTIES FOR THE CITY OF PARIS.

	Frs.	Cts.	
Wine in the wood	18	50	per 100 litres.
Ditto in bottles	26	0	„
Vinegar, verjuice, lees, and sour wine, either in wood or bottles	10	50	„
Alcohol, or pure spirit contained in brandy or other spirituous liquors	75	0	„
Brandy, &c., in bottles, liqueurs, fruit in brandy, and spirits in wood or bottles	75	0	„
Cider, perry, and mead	8	0	„
Beer (excise 3 francs) octrois duty 4 francs	7	0	„
Olive oil	40	0	„
All other oils, whether vegetable or animal	20	0	„

PROVISIONS, VIZ.—

Oxen	24	0	per head.
Cows	18	60	„
Calves	6	0	„
Sheep	1	50	„
Pigs and boars	6	0	„

	Frs.	Cts.	
Butchers' meat cut up	0	13	per kil.
Sausages, hams, fresh or salt pork	0	20	„
Livers, lights, &c.	0	5	„

There is an additional duty of 10 centimes on every franc.

FUEL.

Hard firewood	2	75	per stere.
White wood	1	95	„
Fagots	1	0	„
Charcoal	0	75	per sack.
Coals	0	50	per hect.

FORAGE.

Hay, clover, lucern, &c.	5	0	per 100 trusses of 5 kils.
Straw	2	0	„
Oats	0	60	per 1 hect.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Lime	1	20	per hect.
Plaster	0	36	„
Unhewn stone	0	60	3 feet cube.
Hewn stone	1	60	„
Marble and granite	16	0	„
Slates, small	4	0	per 1000
„ large	5	0	„
Bricks	6	0	„
Tiles	7	50	„
Clay, marl, and sand	0	60	pr cubic metre.
Turf	1	0	„

WOOD FOR BUILDING.

Oak, elm, ash, walnut, and cherry-tree, &c.	10	0	per stere.
The same sawed in planks	10	0	„
Beech, deal, sycamore, poplar, birch, lime, &c.	8	0	„
The same sawed in planks	8	0	„
Laths	10	0	pr 100 bundles.

BOAT-WOOD AND OLD TIMBER.

Boat-wood of oak	24	0	per boat.
„ of deal	12	0	„
Old timber of oak	0	18	per metre.
„ of deal	0	10	„

SUNDRY ARTICLES, VIZ.—

Dry cheese	0	10	per kil.
White and gray salt	0	5	„
White wax bougies, wax candles and refined spermaceti	0	30	„
Yellow beeswax and spermaceti	0	20	per kil.
Barley	1	0	per hect.
Hops	0	10	„
Tallow in lumps, or in candles	3	0	per 100 kils.
Window-glass	1	0	„

Tariff of the duties paid for sales in the halls and wholesale markets; as also by coach-stands, &c.

Poultry and game	10	per cent.	of the produce of the sale.
Butter and eggs	2½	„	„
Sea-fish	6	„	„
Oysters	8	„	„
Fresh-water fish	5		„

	Frs.	Cts.	
Grain	0	60	per sack.
Flour	1	25	„
Linen and broad cloth	0	50	per piece.
Hackney-coaches	0	75	for each No.
Cabriolets	1	60	„
Covered magazines for grain	3	0	per day.
Ditto for flour	0	50	„

OCTROI OF THE TOWN OF LYONS.

(Intra Muros.)

Year 1830.		Number.	Tax.	
Oxen		11,891	21.50	per head.
Calves		26,261	5.50	„
Sheep		119,509	1.50	„
Lambs		3,508	.75	„
Pigs		12,199	9.00	„
Butchers' meat		166,281	.20	per kil.
Fuel.				
Hard wood	per stere	22,176	3.00	per stere.
White wood	„	2,658	2.00	„
Branches	per 100	4,591	4.00	per 100
Loads	„	14,900	2.00	„
Fagots	„	129,435	.50	„
Turf	per 1000	4,201,200	.25	per 1000
Charcoal		176,286	.40	
Drink.				
Wine in wood		190,268	5.50	per hectolitre.
„ in bottle		454	10.00	„
Vinegar		4,421	5.50	„
Spirits		780	14.70	„
Beer (home)		13,049	10.00	„
„ (foreign)		742	15.00	„
Light wine		792	5.40	„
Forage.				
Hay		659,737	.10	„
Straw		322,985	.61	„
Oats		43,339	.50	„

Year 1830.	Number.	Tax.
MATERIALS.		
Lime	42,577	.50 per hectolitre
Mortar	8,046	.20 „
Plaster	21,477	.20 „
Cut stone	4,747	3.00 „
Rough blocks	2,370	2.00 „
Building-stones	30,462	.25 „
Paving-stones	2,008,630	1.50 per 1000
Bricks	1,811,740	2.00 „
Building-wood	11,935	2.00 „
Planks	142,367	5.00 „
Oak planks	6,358	8.00 „
Deal planks	406,208	1.50 „

Total Proceeds for the Year 1830:—

Gross Revenue	fr. 2,307,330.32
Expenses on Collection, &c.	280,362.53
Net Revenue	fr. 2,026,967.79

From returns given by the Mayor of Lyons to Dr. Bowring, the rates are still the same. The amount of articles consumed, *except butchers' meat*, has increased, but we have no returns of the same.

The *communes* are obliged to maintain their poor, repair cross-roads, and assist such hospitals as have not sufficient funds. The minister of the interior adds a supplementary grant for these and similar outlays. Loans, in almost every *commune*, for local purposes, have also been raised with the sanction of the Chambers.

EXPENSES OF THE CITY OF PARIS.

AMONG the establishments of the city of Paris are the *Grande* and *Petite Voirie*, or offices for the public safety and cleanliness of the city. The first inspects all new constructions and the repairs of old buildings. New houses can only be erected by special licence, for which a duty is paid. New buildings are generally under the control of the prefect of police, who is also charged with preventing and suppressing all public nuisances and obstructions in the streets, and with levying fines for infractions of the municipal regulations. The cemeteries of Paris are all *extra muros*, and under the direction of the prefecture. Places for burials, either for a term of years or in perpetuity, are granted at a price fixed according to the extent of the vault or tomb; all funerals are furnished and conducted by a government establishment, called

Pompes Funèbres, which provides coffins, hearse, mourning-coaches, &c. &c., according to a tariff divided into six classes.

The large markets, as well as the covered retail markets of all descriptions, belong to and are regulated by the prefecture, to whom dues are paid on articles sold in the wholesale markets, and also on the rent of shops and stalls for retail.

The *Abattoirs* are slaughterhouses belonging to the prefecture. To avoid the nuisance of such establishments, they are erected near the outer barrier: adjoining the *abattoirs* are the houses for melting the tallow. The following slaughtering duties are charged: viz., on an ox, 6 francs; a cow, 4 francs; a calf, 2 francs; a sheep, 50 centimes; a pig, 1 franc.

Before a butcher can open a shop in Paris, he must obtain a licence and deposit 300 francs at the prefecture, for which he receives interest. The *Caisse de Poissy* is a fund or bank, established by the prefecture, to regulate and secure the payments for cattle sold in that market.

Sceaux and *Poissy* are the principal cattle-markets in the vicinity of Paris; and all animals sold in these markets must be paid for at the bureau instituted for that purpose. On a bargain being made between a grazier and butcher, the latter delivers into the bureau a statement of the purchases which are then paid for by the *caisse de Poissy,* and the butcher is made accountable to the *caisse* for the sum paid by the bureau to the seller. This institution lends monies to a number of butchers, for one month, at 5 per cent interest. Graziers pay for every head of cattle which they sell in the markets of Poissy and Sceaux, the following duty: viz., 10 francs for an ox; 6 francs for a cow; 2 francs and 40 centimes for a calf; and 70 centimes for a sheep. There is also at Paris, for the weekly horse-fair, a *caisse* of deposit, in which every purchaser must lodge for nine days the value of the horse he buys, and if the animal proves unsound, or be stolen during that period, the purchaser can reclaim his money. When no such claim is made, the money is paid to the seller.

The prefecture owns also those vast warehouses, called *Entrepôts Généraux,* for wine and other liquids. A rent is paid for all wine, spirits, &c., placed in bond until taken from these warehouses. The duty per 100 litres of wine is 50 centimes, for security, besides a warehouse rent of 2 francs a year for every square metre. There are particular vaults where 1 franc is charged for every hectolitre of brandy, and 3 francs for pure alcohol. These charges are paid when the goods are taken out of bond.

There is an institution in Paris, called *Mont de Piété,* the profits derived from which, amounting to from 320,000 to 450,000 francs per annum, are applied to the maintenance of charitable establishments.

The *Mont de Piété* possesses the exclusive right to lend money upon pledges, at the rate of 1 per cent per month, besides the charges for registering; if the interest is not paid up at the end of twelve months, the articles pledged are sold,

and the surplus produce of the sale (deducting the interest and expenses) is paid to the claimant on producing the *reconnaissance*, or duplicate, for the articles pledged. The theatres pay one-tenth of the net receipts of every representation towards the support of hospitals, &c. All public gardens, concerts, &c., pay a certain sum, in lieu of one-fourth of their receipts for the like purposes.

RECEIPTS OF THE CITY OF PARIS FOR 1838.

		Francs.
1.	Communal centimes	837,576
2.	Town dues	31,930,661
3.	Market dues	1,469,662
4.	Public weights and measures	279,720
5.	Large and small sewers	158,448
6.	Waterworks	766,767
7.	Cattle dues at Poissy	1,369,072
8.	Slaughterhouses	1,105,181
9.	Depôts	464,523
10.	Rents for standings in markets	579,982
11.	„ „ the public streets	325,622
12.	Rent of city estates	121,202
13.	Contract for gaming-houses	abolished
14.	Certificates of births, deaths, and marriages	90,399
15.	Tax on burials	440,765
16.	Cession of ground in burying-places	561,598
17.	Cleaning of sewers	166,000
18.	Various receipts	961,336
	Annual receipts	41,625,520
	Extraordinary receipts	80,156
	Total annual receipts	41,705 677
	Supplementary receipts	17,095,620
		58,801,297
	Deductions for former credits	8,815,096
	Net amount for the service of the year 1838	49,989,201

or nearly Two Millions sterling.

The Expenditure of the City of Paris consists of the payments for maintaining the civil service, the arrears of municipal debt, expenses of the national guard, primary instruction, public worship, public works, hospitals, police, libraries, museums, colleges, public fêtes, new edifices and repairs, cemeteries, &c.; which amounted in 1838 to 42,592,413 francs; and which, with keeping up a reserved fund, may be considered to balance the receipts.

General Summary of the Investigations concerning the Annual Expenditure of the Population of the City of Paris, formed by order of the Prefect of the Seine, according to the informations which relate to the year 1826.

INDICATION.			Amount of the Annual Expenditure.	
Of the Objects of Expense.	Of the Bases on which the Expenditure has been estimated.		*In round* Numbers for all the Population, estimated at 875,000 souls.	For each Inhabitant.
			Francs.	Francs.
Taxes and general expenses common to all the inhabitants	Taxes and payments for the Public Service		119,106,993	136.05
Rent	Revenue of houses in Paris, estimated at		80,000,000	91.26
Annual maintenance and repairs of houses	1-4th of the revenue of the houses		20,000,000	22.86
Food	Corn, meat, fish, poultry, eggs, vegetables, liquors, &c.		308,745,000	352.43
Clothing	1-5th of the expenses of food		61,749,000	70.48
Fuel	According to the entries of combustibles		42,300,000	48.34
Lights	According to the entries of oil, tallow, wax, candles, and the costs of 9000 tubes of gas, at 78 fr. each		17,421,000	19.84
Washing	Work, at the rate of 3 persons paid 2 f. 50 c. per day, for 100 inhabitants, cost of carriages, and washers' profits, one half of the work		31,500,000	36.00
Furniture (renewal and repairs)	1 15th of the value of the furniture, which is considered as being equal to the amount of the annual expense		59,517,500	68.02
Education of children	Including college education, public schools, private tuition, and apprentices' fees		31,285,200	35.75
Servants and salaries (expenses of)	Servants of all kinds: 40,000 males 50,000 females Assistants, scrubbers, sick-nurses, &c. 4,000 males 6,000 females 15,000 semstresses 115,000 at 350 fr. per year (average wages or salary)		40,250,000	46.00
Horses	Food—according to the entries of forage	20,900,000		
	Renewal and purchase of 4500 horses at 600 fr.	2,700,000		
	Shoeing and medicine for 21,000 horses, at 92 fr.	1,932,000	25,532,000	29.42
Carriages and Harness, (maintenance and renewal of)	6000 carts and drays, at 150 fr.	900,000		
	2500 private carriages, at 500 frs.	1,125,000		
	5000 cabriolets, &c. at 200 fr.	1,000,000	3,025,000	3.46
Cost of interior conveyance	Gains of 1400 hackney-coaches, at 12 fr. per day	4,818,000		
	,, 1000 cabriolets, at 9 fr. per day	3,285,000		
	,, 400 glass-coaches, at 5000 fr. per annum	2,000,000	10,103,000	11.54
Tobacco (consumption of..	According to the information given by the Administration of indirect Taxes		5,700,900	6.51
Baths	2 river baths 2 warm baths 4 baths per inhabitant		2,800,000	3.20
Charities in general	Expenses of hospitals and asylums		10,000,000	11.42
Presents	At 5 fr. per family, average 300,000 families		1,500,000	1.72
Theatres	According to the produce of the tax levied on the receipts for the poor		6,200,000	7.09
Lyings-in (charges of)	There may be reckoned 29,000 births annually,— 6,500 lyings-in at hospitals, and assistance afforded at residences 7,500 at 15 fr.	112,500		
	10,000 at 40 ,,	400,000		
	5,000 at 72 ,,	360,000	872,500	1.00
Nursings (charges of)	There may be calculated of the 29,000 children born in the year,— 5,000 are at the charge of the asylums 9,000 at 100 fr. per annum	900,000		
	12,000 at 200 ,, ,,	2,400,000	3,300,000	3.72
	and 3,000 children successively dead.			
Physicians and Surgeons (charges of)	1-12th of the population, 74,000 sick, at 0 fr. 25 c of drugs and medicines, per day	6,700,000		
	Fees to physicians and surgeons, estimated at one-half of the price of the medicines	3,375,000	10,125,000	11.56
Newspapers &c. (cost of subscription)	30,000 subscribers to the daily newspapers at 70 fr.	2,100,000		
	Subscriptions at reading-rooms, and to domestic and foreign periodicals	900,000	3,000,000	3.43
	Totals		894,032,193	1,020.98

Estimate of the Annual Cost of Maintenance in Food of the Inhabitants of Paris, prepared by order of the Prefect of the Seine.

Specification. Of the Articles of Consumption.	Of the Grounds of the Estimates.	Of the Unit of Measure.	Quantities annually consumed by the whole (875,000) Inhabitants, and estimated at: Nature.	Quantities annually consumed by the whole (875,000) Inhabitants, and estimated at: Value in Round Numbers.	Annual average Expense of each Inhabitant: Founded on Authentic Documents.	Annual average Expense of each Inhabitant: Estimated according to Information.	Annual average Expense of each Inhabitant: Total of the two Columns.	Summary of the Expenditure annually for each Class of Objects of Consumption
				Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Corn — Bread		kilogramme	146,991,250	51,310,000	58.64	. . .	58.64	0.19
Corn — Flour, various uses, Pastry, &c.		,,	9,629,281	3,680,000	4.19	. . .	4.19	
Corn — Macaroni, &c. Fecula, Grits, &c.	Half of the Flour	francs	. . .	1,840,000	. . .	2.09	2.09	
Meat of all kinds	,,	kilogramme	54,236,818	68,528,000	78·31	. . .	78.31	0.22
Poultry and Game	,,	francs	. . .	9,179,000	10.50	. . .	10.50	0.03
Fish — River or fresh-water Fish	,,	,,	. . .	615,000	0.70	. . .	0.70	0.03
Fish — Oysters and Shellfish	,,	,,	. .	923,000	1.05	. . .	1.05	
Fish — Fresh Sea-fish	,,	,,	. . .	4,454,000	5.09	. . .	5.09	
Fish — Salted ditto	Half of the fresh Sea-fish	,,	. . .	2,227,000	. . .	2.55	2.55	
Eggs, Milk — Fresh and melted Butter	,,	kilogramme	4,136,869	9,563,000	10.92	. . .	10.92	0.07
Eggs, Milk — Eggs	,,	,,	101,160,000	4,776,000	5.44	. . .	5.44	
Eggs, Milk — Milk, Whey, Cream, new Cheese	The 8th of the Meat	francs	. . .	8,566,000	. . .	9.80	9.80	
Fresh and dry Vegetables and Fruit	The 5th of the Meat	,,	. . .	13,705,600	. . .	15.66	15.66	0.05
Various Articles — Salt	,,	kilogramme	4,038,000	1,817,000	2.08	. . .	2.08	0.02
Various Articles — Dry Cheese	,,	,,	1,415,000	1,725,000	1.97	. . .	1.97	
Various Articles — Olive Oil	,,	hectolitre	8,000	1,800,000	2.05	. . .	2.05	
Various Articles — Vinegar	,,	,,	21,600	1,500,000	1.68	. . .	1.68	
Liquors — Brandy and Cordials	,,	,,	31,700	11,000 000	12.28	. . .	12.28	0.27
Liquors — Wine	,,	,,	976,000	68,327,000	77.70	. . .	77.70	
Liquors — Cider and Perry	,,	,,	11,500	275,000	0.32	. . .	0.32	
Liquors — Beer, Barley, Hops	,,	,,	167,600	5,100,000	6.17	. . .	6.17	
Colonial Produce — Sugar and its various applications	1 kilogramme per month for each inhabitant	kilogramme	10,500,000	21,875,000	. . .	25.00	25.00	0.11
Colonial Produce — Coffee	0 kilogramme 375 per month for one inhabitant	,,	3,937,000	8,750,000	. . .	10.00	10.00	
Colonial Produce — Tea, Cocoa	The 10th of the Coffee	francs	. . .	875,000	. . .	1.00	1.00	
Colonial Produce — Spices, Honey, &c.	The 10th of the Sugar	,,	. . .	2,187,000	. . .	2.50	2.50	
Water	6 litres per inhabitant per day, of which 3 litres only are bought	hectolitre	19,162,500	4,148,000	. . .	4.74	4.74	0.01
Totals	. . . . .	. . . .	. . .	308,745,000	279.09	73.34	352.43	1.00

CONDITION OF WORKMEN IN PARIS.

1. The fall in prices was but immaterial during the three years preceding the revolution; it has only been important for some time since that epoch, and even then only affected trades of luxury, such as jewellery, carving, gilding, cabinet-work, engraving on gems, watch and clock making, coachmaking, &c.

2. In general workmen labour all the week, and in some trades even half the Sunday. About one-eighth part of the whole may be excepted,—for those who have contracted the habit of making holidays of Sunday and Monday. The time of work is twelve hours per day for builders—such as masons, locksmiths, carpenters; in other trades thirteen hours, from which, however, two hours are to be deducted for meal-times.

3. Masons and stone-cutters are the only trades that do not take apprentices at Paris: workmen of these classes coming from the country being sufficiently acquainted with their business. All others receive apprentices.

4. Boys are put out as apprentices from the age of twelve to fourteen. In some trades they were formerly boarded in the master's house, but this custom is now almost abolished. The time of apprenticeship is three years in easy trades, and four years in those of greater difficulty; during this term the apprentice receives no pay.

5. Workmen generally expend all they earn.

6. We may safely affirm that hardly one-sixth of them are economical enough to put anything into the savings' banks.

It may be reckoned that one-half of the workmen belong to benefit societies; the members of these societies impose upon themselves a slight contribution of 1 fr. 50 c. per month; in return for which they, in case of sickness, receive medicines gratis, are attended, also gratuitously, by the physician employed by the society, and have an allowance of 2 fr. per day till their complete recovery.

These societies are very numerous in Paris: the most numerous does not contain more than 200 or 300 members; and, according to a statement drawn up by the Philanthropic Society, the poorest, even, has a fund of from 2000 to 3000 fr., placed either in the savings' bank, or at the Mont de Piété.

7. It is in general on each Saturday night that the workmen receive their pay: in a few trades only are they paid by the fortnight.

FOOD OF THE WORKMEN OF PARIS.

This may be arranged under four heads:—

1. The terrace-makers and labourers live very economically, not expending more than from sixteen to seventeen sous per day: in the morning they repair to the low eating-houses, called Gargottes, where for seven sous they get soup,

and a plate of meat with vegetables; their custom is to breakfast on the soup and vegetables, and carry the meat away with them for their dinner.

Thus, these seven sous, two pounds of bread, eight sous, and, perhaps, for wine two sous, make 17 sous.

2. The masons, paviers, locksmiths, &c., do not exceed twenty or twenty-one sous; their only addition to the above being four or five sous for supper—21 sous.

3. The other classes of trades shown upon the list, such as carvers, saddlers, gilders, printers, mechanics, upholsterers, &c., spend from 25 to 27 sous; thus—

	sous.	
Soup and meat for breakfast	7	27 sous.
Dinner	6	
Wine at ditto	6	
Two pounds of bread	8	

4. The fourth class may, perhaps, spend from thirty to thirty-six sous. This class comprises the jewellers, engravers, watchmakers, tailors, &c.

Breakfast, estimated at	12	36 sous.
Dinner at an ordinary, at per head	22	
Other expenses	2	

LODGING.

The workmen who have their own furniture may get apartments for from 40 fr. to 1000 fr. per annum: they who hire furnished rooms, pay—

For a whole room, 12 fr. per month	144 fr. per annum.
For a room with more than one lodger, 8 fr. per month	96 „
For the half of a bed, 5 fr. per month	60 „

CLOTHING.

The expense for clothing cannot be precisely estimated, from the difference existing in the dress of the various classes of workmen. The masons, smiths, &c., who wear very coarse clothing, do not expend more than 100 or 120 frs. for dress, washing, shoes, &c.; while the jewellers, watchmakers, and engravers, spend at least 300 fr., perhaps 350 fr., but not more.

AMUSEMENTS.

We shall not here speak of those thriftless men, who, on the Sunday and Monday, spend three-fourths of their weekly earnings in intemperance, and who, to defray their daily expenses, contract debts they never pay, but of prudent men who base their expenses on their income.

Some of these content themselves with spending 25 to 30 sous in the houses of entertainment in the suburbs; others frequent the public balls of Paris, and spend in entrance-money and refreshments from 40 sous to 3 francs, perhaps 3 fr. 50 c.; others go to the theatres, where the price of admittance to the pit varies with the different houses, there are some of 1 fr. 25 c., and others of

2 fr. 50 c.; we may add about 50 c. for unforeseen expenses, raising the whole from 1 fr. 75 c. to 3 fr.

There are, moreover, secret expenses on which we can say nothing.

[Answers to Questions of the British Commissioners.]

The Official Returns for 1827, in Paris, give for the average price of labour the following statements :—

Number of Workpeople.		Average.
1054	Tobacco-manufacturers, highest rate, 3.35 fr. per day, lowest, 1.45 fr. .	fr. 2.08½
1000	Fan-makers . Men, 2.50 fr. Women, 1.25 fr., Children, 60 c.	
4116	Paper-stainers „ 3 to 4 „ 1.50 to 2 „ 80 to 1 fr.	
660	Woolwashers	fr. 1.80
400	Ditto, in the fleece	1.70
1050	Blanket-manufacturers	2.50
200	Lapidaries	4.00
3345	Working jewellers . lowest rate, 2.50 fr., highest, 4.50 fr.	
925	Marble-workers and statuaries „ 2.50, „ 6.00	
750	Glass-manufacturers	fr. 4.00
417	Lithographic printers . . lowest rate, 1.50fr., highest, 5.00 fr.	
46	Gas-work labourers	fr. 2.75

Taking on an average of 12 years, the prices of labour for the following trades (from 1817 to 1828) are thus presented :—

Stone-cutters . . .	lowest, fr.	3.25,	highest, fr.	4.25,	last rate, fr.	3.50 (1828.)
Bricklayers . . .	„	3.75,	„	5.00,	„	4.50
Ditto (assistants) . .	„	2.50,	„	3.50,	„	3.25
Day-labourers . . .	„	2.00,	„	3.00,	„	2.30
Masons	„	3.25,	„	4.50,	„	3.50
Mortar-makers . .	„	2.50,	„	3.25,	„	2.75
Boys (employed by builders)	„	1.90,	„	2.40,	„	2.10
Carpenters . . .	„	3.25,	„	4.00,	„	3.40

The price paid to Sawyers was—

Sawing oak .	lowest, fr.	230 per 100,	highest, fr.	260,	last rate, fr.	240
Ditto fir . . .	160	„	„	210,	„	170

[Prefect of the Seine.]

In the iron works at Vandelesse (Nievre), the price of labour is 1.50 fr. per day (Dupin, p. 293); at Nevers, for manufacture of iron cables, 2 fr.; at Fourchambault (where 2386 are employed in wood-cutting), 1.60 fr. is the average rate; the workmen in the potteries at Nevers gain 1.75 fr. per day; at Nogent,

in the manufacture of linen goods, the wages are, to men, 2 fr. women, 1.25 fr., and children, 60 c. to 90 c. per day; at Mouy, in the woollen manufactures, men are paid from 1 fr. to 1.50 fr., and boys of fifteen, 1 fr.; in the Department de l'Aube, the weavers of fine clothes get 1.75 fr., stocking-makers, 1 fr., cotton-spinners, 1.50 fr. per day, reelers and winders, 1 fr., tanners, 2 fr. to 2 fr. 10 c.; at St. Etienne, the wages paid to the miners are, diggers, 3.50 fr., drawers, 3 fr. per day: at Rive de Gier, 4.25 fr. and 3.50 fr., nailors receive either 7 to 10 centimes per lb., or from 1 fr. to 1.50 fr. per 1000. The tenders on silkworms are paid from 50 c. to 1 fr. per day. Women employed in reeling silk, receive 1 fr. per lb. At the forge of Janon (Vienne), a master founder is paid 8 fr., a founder, 4 fr. to 5 fr., a labourer 2 fr., and a boy from 1 fr. to 1.25 fr. per day. At Rive de Gier, the labouring makers of coke receive from 2 fr. to 2.50 fr. per day. The "Ponts et Chaussées" pay their labourers 36 fr. per calendar month. (Dupin, p. 263.)

M. Dupin, as the result of his observations and investigations as to the medium price of manufacturing labour, calculates 2.26 fr. for the northern, and 1.89 for the southern provinces of France;—giving, with a reference to the whole population, 2.06 fr. as the average rate.

[Sundry Sources.]

CONSUMPTION of the following Articles in Paris during the Year 1838, showing the Consumption per Inhabitant, taking the Population at 950,000:—

	Total.	Per Inhabitant.
Wine in cask and bottled	950,912 hectolitres	25 imp. gallons
Distilled spirits	42,784 „	$4\frac{1}{2}$ „
Cider, perry, &c.	6,841 „	$\frac{5}{7}$ „
Olive oil	6,584 „	$\frac{5}{7}$ nearly
All other oils	95,748 „	$2\frac{1}{2}$ „
Vinegar	18,387 „	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
Rum, including that manufactured in Paris	134,000 „	$2\frac{4}{5}$ gallons
Grapes	507,000 kilogrammes	$1\frac{1}{10}$ lb. aver.
Wax and bougies 194,063		
Bougies stearique 130,428	2,321,460 „	$4\frac{3}{4}$ „
Tallow and candles 1,996,969		
Eggs, value	5,121,004 francs	$5\frac{1}{2}$ frs.
Fresh pork and hams	3,721,004 kilogrammes	8 lbs.
Cheese	1,269,091 „	$2\frac{2}{3}$ „
Butter	5,237,675 „	11 „
Salt	4,268,675 „	9 „

[Official returns of the Prefecture.]

CONSUMPTION OF PARIS.

NUMBER of Animals slaughtered annually in Paris and the Proportion consumed per 1000 Inhabitants: Averages taken for periods of five years, from 1812 to 1840 inclusive. From Report of the Councils general of Agriculture, &c., in 1841.

PERIODS.	Population of Paris according to the official returns.	Oxen: Average annual number killed.	Oxen: Proportion per 1000 Inhabitants.	Cows. Average annual number killed.	Cows. Proportion per 1000 Inhabitants.	Calves. Average annual number killed.	Calves. Proportion per 1000 Inhabitants.	Sheep. Average annual number killed.	Sheep. Proportion per 1000 Inhabitants.
		head.		head.		head.		head.	
From 1812 to 1816	547,756	71,961	129	7,925	14	75,443	138	335,745	613
„ 1817 „ 1821	713,966	71,991	101	7,820	11	72,043	101	330,649	464
„ 1822 „ 1826	890,095	79,210	89	11,224	13	76,447	86	389,222	437
„ 1827 „ 1831	774,338	69,279	90	14,374	19	64,595	83	346,488	448
„ 1832 „ 1836	909,126	70,964	78	15,804	17	69,891	77	349,147	384
„ 1837 „ 1840	950,000	70,757	74	19,824	21	79,876	84	418,254	440

According to Lavoisier, the number of animals slaughtered annually (before 1798) in Paris for consumption were—Oxen, 70,000; Cows, 18,000; Calves, 120,000; Sheep, 120,000.

ANIMALS sold in the Markets of Sceaux and Poissy for the Consumption of the (*Banlieue*) immediate neighbourhood without the walls of Paris.

YEARS.	Population of the Arrondissements of Sceaux and St. Denis.	Oxen.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.
	Inhabitants.	head.	head.	head.	head.
1825	122,942	20,340	367	22,617	92,993
1830	181,335*	19,118	638	22,321	95,831
1835	197,765*	18,914	402	21,749	103,796
1839		20,989	449	19,703	129,442
	Inhabitants.	head.	head.	head.	head.
Increase in Number .	74,823	649	82	...	36,449
Increase per cent .	61.4	3.1	22.3	...	38.7
Decrease . .				2,914	

[Same Authority.]

* According to the census of each of these years. The octroi duty is not paid by the inhabitants of the *Banlieue*.

STATEMENT showing the total annual Consumption, and also the Consumption per Inhabitant, in Paris, of Butchers' Meat from 1812 to 1840 inclusive.

PERIODS.	Population of the City of Paris.	Quantity of Meat consumed.*			Average Consumption per Inhabitant.		
		Meat slaughtered in Paris.			Meat killed in Paris.		
		Oxen, Cows, and Calves.	Sh ep, &c.	TOTAL.	Beef & Veal.	Mutton.	TOTAL.
		kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.
1812 to 1816	547,756	30,573,815	7,386,394	37,960,209	55,82	13,48	69,30
1817 „ 1821	713,966	29,874,940	7,278,287	37,153,227	41,84	10,19	52,03
1822 „ 1826	890,095	33,303,853	8,562,888	41,866,741	37,42	9,62	47,04
1827 „ 1831	774,338	30,072,507	7,622,745	37,695,252	38,84	9,84	48,68
1832 „ 1836	909,126	31,641,273	7,881,247	39,522,520	34,80	8,67	45,47
1837 „ 1840	950,000	32,609,588	9,201,588	41,811,176	34,33	9,68	44,01
Proportional differences between the first and last period.	More	6.6%	24.5	10.1	„	„	„
	Less	„	„	„	38.4	28.1	36.4

[Same Authority.]

* The quantity of meat is exclusive of the offal consumed, which is about one-fifth more. The weights of the carcasses are the net weight calculated on the uniform average weights of the last twenty-eight years; viz., oxen 325 kilogrammes=716¼lbs. avoirdupois; cows 230 kilogrammes=507¼lbs.; calves 65 kilogrammes=126¼lbs.; sheep 48¼lbs. Therefore the diminution of consumption per individual, as from the first to the last, is more than 36.4 per cent.

CONSUMPTION of Poultry and Game, Sea-fish, Fresh-water Fish, Hogs, and Wild Boars, Dressed Meats, Charcuterie,* Pasties, &c.

YEARS.	Population of the City of Paris.	Poultry and Game.		Sea-fish† including Oysters.		Fresh-water Fish.		Hogs and Wild Boars.	Dressed Meats.	Pasties and conserved Meats, Lobsters, &c.
		Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.			
		Francs.	£	Francs.	£	Francs.	£	Head.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
1820.....	713,966	7,289,000	291,560	3,684,000	147,360	456,000	18,240	72,813	..	..
1825.....	800,095	9,442,000	377,680	4,351,000	174,040	628,000	25,120	92,547	707,000	..
1830.....	774,338	7,579,000	303,160	4,299,000	171,960	552,000	22,080	89,841	620,000	..
1835.....	909,126	7,993,000	319,720	4,469,000	178,760	509,000	20,360	86,006	783,000	242,466
1840.....	950,000	7,468,000	298,720	5,078,000	203,120	564,000	22,560	90,190	945,000	280,593
Measure in number	236,034	179,000	7,160	1,394,000	55,760	108,000	4,320	17,377	238,000	38,027
Per cent....	33	2½		37⅛		23 1.6		23.3	33.6½	15.1
	..	..		..		..		..	..	..
	..	..		..		..		..	..	..

[Same Authority.]

* Charcuterie, formerly *chair-cuit*, or cooked flesh, consists of dressed hams, cold meats, and fowls, dressed; viz hams, tongues, veal, sausages, &c.

† Sea fish alone, in the above table of consumption, is the only article which has increased over the increase of the population—all other articles of animal food have greatly diminished, except that of charcuterie.

AVERAGE Prices of Oxen, Cows, Calves, and Sheep, sold in the Markets of Sceaux, Poissy, and Paris during the following Years.

Years.	Oxen—Average Prices.					Cows—Average Prices.					Calves—Average Prices.					Sheep—Average Prices.				
	French Monies.		English Monies.			French Monies.		English Monies.			French Monies.		English Monies.			French Monies.		English Monies.		
	f.	c.	£	s.	d.	f.	c.	£	s.	d.	f.	c.	£	s.	d.	f.	c.	£	s.	d.
1820	243	0	9	14	4 4/5	170	0	6	16	0	62	0	2	9	7 1/5	21	0	0	16	9 3/5
1821	267	0	10	13	7 1/5	181	0	7	4	9 3/5	64	0	2	11	2 2/5	20	0	0	16	0
1822	296	0	11	16	9 3/5	184	0	7	7	2 2/5	70	0	2	16	0	19	0	0	15	2 2/5
1823	289	0	11	11	2 2/5	180	0	7	4	0	74	0	2	19	2 2/5	20	0	0	16	0
1824	294	0	11	15	2 2/5	189	0	7	11	2 2/5	79	0	3	3	2 2/5	22	0	0	17	7 1/5
1825	309	0	12	7	2 2/5	168	0	6	14	4 4/5	80	0	3	4	0	21	0	0	16	9 3/5
1826	314	0	12	11	2 2/5	168	0	6	14	4 4/5	82	0	3	5	7 1/5	23	0	0	18	4 4/5
1827	323	0	12	18	4 4/5	210	0	8	8	0	84	0	3	7	2 2/5	23	0	0	18	4 4/5
1828	352	0	14	1	7 1/5	223	0	8	18	4 4/5	84	0	3	7	2 2/5	23	0	0	18	4 4/5
1829	351	0	14	0	9 3/5	215	0	8	12	0	85	0	3	8	0	23	0	0	18	4 4/5
1830	356	0	14	4	9 3/5	191	0	7	12	9 3/5	95	0	3	16	0	25	0	1	0	0
1831	330	0	13	4	0	198	0	7	18	4 4/5	80	0	3	4	0	24	0	0	19	2 2/5
1832	321	0	12	16	9 3/5	191	0	7	12	9 3/5	84	0	3	7	2 2/5	24	0	0	19	2 2/5
1833	330	0	13	4	0	200	0	8	0	0	86	0	3	8	9 3/5	25	0	1	0	0
1834	319	0	12	15	2 2/5	191	0	7	12	9 3/5	87	0	3	9	7 1/5	25	58	1	0	5 1/2
1835	327	0	13	1	7 1/5	192	0	7	13	7 1/5	89	0	3	11	2 2/5	26	0	1	0	9 3/5
1836	347	0	13	17	7 1/5	200	0	8	0	0	90	0	3	12	0	27	0	1	1	7 1/5
1837	361	0	14	8	9 3/5	204	0	8	3	2 4/5	92	0	3	13	7 1/5	25	65	1	0	6
1838	379	0	15	3	2 2/5	212	0	8	9	7 1/5	94	0	3	15	2 2/5	25	76	1	0	7 1/4
1839	392	0	15	13	7 1/5	218	0	8	14	4 4/5	94	0	3	15	2	26	82	1	1	5 1/2 3/4
1840	380	0	15	4	0	204	16	8	3	4	99	0	3	19	2 2/5	25	18	1	0	1 3/4

PRICES of the Half-kilogramme of Butchers' Meat, as sold in the Markets of Sceaux, Poissy, and la Chapelle, during the following Years.

Years.	Oxen—Average Prices.						Cows—Average Prices.						Calves—Average Prices.						Sheep—Average Prices.					
	French Monies.			English Monies per lb.			French Monies.			English Monies per lb.			French Monies.			English Monies per lb.			French Monies.			English Monies per lb.		
	f.	c.	m.	£	s.	d.	f.	c.	m.	£	s.	d.	f.	c.	m.	£	s.	d.	f.	c.	m.	£	s.	d.
1820	0	48	8	0	0	4 3/4	0	39	8	0	0	3 3/4	0	55	0	0	0	5 1/2	0	56	0	0	0	5 1/2
1821	0	48	9	0	0	4 3/4	0	40	1	0	0	4	0	55	5	0	0	4 1/2	0	52	2	0	0	5
1822	0	43	2	0	0	4 1/4	0	36	8	0	0	3 1/2	0	51	2	0	0	5	0	45	0	0	0	4 1/2
1823	0	43	4	0	0	4 1/4	0	35	9	0	0	3 1/2	0	53	7	0	0	5 1/4	0	46	0	0	0	4 1/2
1824	0	42	9	0	0	4 1/4	0	35	3	0	0	3 1/2	0	57	5	0	0	5 3/4	0	46	8	0	0	4 1/2
1825	0	45	0	0	0	4 1/2	0	37	3	0	0	3 3/4	0	56	5	0	0	5 1/2	0	45	4	0	0	4 1/2
1826	0	45	6	0	0	4 1/2	0	39	4	0	0	3 3/4	0	57	8	0	0	5 3/4	0	49	8	0	0	4 3/4
1827	0	47	2	0	0	4 3/4	0	42	0	0	0	4	0	59	5	0	0	5 3/4	0	51	1	0	0	5
1828	0	52	1	0	0	5 1/4	0	45	3	0	0	4 1/2	0	60	3	0	0	6	0	52	5	0	0	5
1829	0	50	9	0	0	5	0	43	7	0	0	4 1/4	0	56	6	0	0	5 1/2	0	52	4	0	0	5
1830	0	52	9	0	0	5 1/4	0	45	7	0	0	4 1/2	0	62	8	0	0	6	0	58	1	0	0	5 3/4
1831	0	47	8	0	0	4 3/4	0	43	7	0	0	4 1/4	0	59	9	0	0	5 3/4	0	53	4	0	0	5 1/4
1832	0	47	9	0	0	4 3/4	0	43	3	0	0	4 1/4	0	61	5	0	0	6	0	58	0	0	0	5 3/4
1833	0	49	4	0	0	5	0	44	5	0	0	4 1/4	0	65	8	0	0	6 1/2	0	60	0	0	0	6
1834	0	46	4	0	0	4 3/4	0	42	7	0	0	4 1/4	0	66	2	0	0	6 1/2	0	56	2	0	0	5 1/2
1835	0	45	7	0	0	4 1/2	0	44	4	0	0	4 1/4	0	65	7	0	0	6 1/2	0	56	7	0	0	5 1/2
1836	0	48	4	0	0	4 3/4	0	45	3	0	0	4 1/2	0	66	1	0	0	6 1/2	0	56	3	0	0	5 1/2
1837	0	50	8	0	0	5	0	47	0	0	0	4 3/4	0	67	0	0	0	6 1/2	0	56	0	0	0	5 1/2
1838	0	52	4	0	0	5 1/4	0	49	3	0	0	5	0	68	5	0	0	6 3/4	0	56	8	0	0	5 1/2
1839	0	54	3	0	0	5 1/2	0	49	4	0	0	5	0	68	0	0	0	6 3/4	0	59	5	0	0	5 3/4
1840	0	54	6	0	0	5 1/2	0	49	7	0	0	5	0	73		0	0	7	0	57	8	0	0	5 3/4

AGRICULTURE OF FRANCE.

THE soil and climate of France are adapted to the growth in perfection of almost every agricultural production. All descriptions of corn, vegetables, and most fruits are grown. Flax, hemp, oleaginous seeds, beetroot, various grasses, and plants yielding dyes, are cultivated extensively. The olive, the mulberry-tree, the vine, maize, wheat, and the potato, all find a natural soil and climate in this eminently-favoured country.

Yet, without denying that the agriculture of the kingdom has improved since the time Arthur Young described it immediately before the first revolution, the progress of improvement has been remarkably slow, and the actual state of agriculture far inferior to that of many other parts of Europe.

Legislative interference and restriction have been the chief cause of this mediocre state of husbandry, and of the inferiority of agricultural implements, as well as of the breed and numbers of cattle in France. Under the ancient *régime*, when every department of the administration was either farmed for a certain fixed sum of money, or bestowed upon favourites, we find that the free circulation of grain was prohibited between one part of France and the other, in order to prevent the falling off of prices in the less productive parts, by prohibiting the admission of corn, the produce of the more fertile districts. To the *baillis* and *seneschals*, were confided the power of prohibiting or admitting the importation of corn within their respective jurisdictions: and the local buying and selling of grain was only permitted by those functionaries upon conditions as profitable to themselves, as it was grievous to the people. So oppressive were the restrictions upon the buying, selling, and transport of corn in France, that, as late as July, 1791, we find, when the Marquis de Lafayette, then Major-general of the National Guard, after receiving the orders of the King, took the oath of allegiance, which was afterwards sworn to by the vast federation of that *Guard* assembled on the occasion in presence of Louis XVI. and his Queen, in the Champs de Mars, they "solemnly swore to be for ever faithful to the nation, to the law, and to the king, to *protect the safety of persons and property, and the free circulation of grain and provisions in the interior of the kingdom.*"

France, of all countries in Europe, should produce so cheaply as to have no pretence for restricting the importation of foreign corn. Notwithstanding this undoubted fact, a committee of the chamber of deputies reported in 1832, *that*, "if we admitted the *food* and *raiment* and *metals* and *colonial and other objects* which strangers would bring to our ports, we might probably gain some hundreds of millions: should we be the richer in consequence?—for the riches of a state are in the elements of labour, and when labour fails to find

employment misery is reproduced. And it is not only a question of comfort, but one of existence, *for if wheat were introduced without duty from the Baltic or Black Sea, our maritime shores would remain uncultivated, and the effect of a ruinous competition would affect, more and more, nearly the whole of our agricultural population.*" This is an extraordinary confession on the part of the representatives of a great people. They declare that *France*, with her soil so especially well adapted for the raising of corn, with her scientific and agricultural skill, with an industrious farming population, and with the expense of freight and other charges, equal at least to twenty per cent of the value of corn, against the Baltic and Black Sea corn-grower.

The French agriculturist has, however, to contend against a real and most oppressive disadvantage: that is the high price of iron required for making ploughs, harrows, and other agricultural instruments. By estimates, much under those made by the late Duc de la Rochefoucault and others, of the annual wear of the iron of ploughs and of harrows in France, and calculating the difference between the average prices, for ten years, of iron in that kingdom, and the prices at which for the same period English iron would have been sold and delivered in France (if not restricted by high duties), we find that by a very moderate calculation the agriculture of that kingdom is taxed *forty millions* of francs annually to maintain the proprietors of iron mines and foundries, and the proprietors of woods used in making charcoal. M. Annison, an unprejudiced deputy, has estimated this tax, in his *Examen de l'Enquête sur les Fers*, at 49,522,000 frs., or nearly two millions sterling.

In England we have no agricultural statistics excepting a knowledge of certain facts gathered from individual farmers, by which we estimate that the average produce of wheat yielded by an acre of land varies for the whole kingdom from twenty bushels the minimum to about forty the maximum of good cultivation in years of fair crops, or about twenty-eight bushels for the kingdom. In France, where the agricultural statistics are accurately known, the average produce for the whole kingdom is under fourteen bushels of wheat per acre. The following tables are arranged from the statistical archives of the ministerial department for agriculture and commerce. Great care has been observed in obtaining them in each Department, Arrondissement, and Commune in France; and their general accuracy as to the average produce of the kingdom may be confidently relied upon.

STATEMENT showing the Extent of Land sown with Grain, in France, and annual Produce of Corn in that Kingdom, condensed from the official Returns obtained by the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.

REGIONS.	SUPERFICIES IN HECTARES, SOWN WITH GRAIN.							
	Wheat.	Spelt, or Red Wheat.	Maslin.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Maize.	TOTAL.
North-East.....	1,584,334.59	4,222.53	255,001.67	455,437.98	452,202.88	1,266,956.28	29,451.45	4,047,607.38
South-East.....	953,635.69	510.90	112,458.49	913,808.10	133,226.37	314,226.43	62,725.11	2,490,591.09
North-West.....	1,465,704.83	....	373,111.41	555,808.59	382,565.49	1,131,659.41	16,638.62	3,925,488.35
South-West.....	1,543,192.83	....	169,855.02	648,045.35	196,937.81	287,781.07	522,378.38	3,368,190.46
Total of Continental France.....	5,546,867.94	47,33.43	910,426.59	2,573,100.02	1,164,932.55	3,000,623.19	631,193.56	13,831,877.28
Total of Corsica...	39,918.59	....	506.00	4,153.86	23,256.98	H	538.33	68,384.76
General Total....	5,586,786.53	4,733.43	910,932.59	2,577,253.88	1,188,189.53	3,000,634.19	631,731.89	13,900,262.04
English Acres....	13,808,171½	11,715¼	2,251,438¾	6,369,879	2,936,453⅝	7,416,297½	1,561,372	34,355,566

REGIONS.	PRODUCE IN HECTOLITRES.							
	Wheat.	Spelt.	Maslin.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Maize.	TOTAL.
North-East.....	21,467,060	132,055	3,461,396	4,844,301	6,370,278	19,985,159	446,305	56,406,554
South-East.....	10,744,544	4,072	1,204,193	8,894,300	1,873,720	4,574,393	894,297	28,189,219
North-West.....	21,960,498	....	5,423,330	7,679,416	6,059,276	21,078,583	232,798	62,433,901
South-West.....	14,982,361	....	1,735,995	6,354,596	2,140,756	3,561,817	6,036,880	34,812,405
Total of Continental France.....	69,154,463	30 ,127	11,824,914	27,772,613	16,444,030	48,899,659	7,610,280	181,842,079
Total of Corsica ...	403,599	....	4,534	39,087	217,432	133	9,984	674,769
General Total.....	69,558,062	136,127	11,829,448	27,811,700	16,661,462	48,899,785	7,620,264	182,516,848
Imperial Bushels.	191,284,670	374,348¾	32,530,982	76,482,175	45,819,020	134,474,408	20,955,726	501,921,332
Imperial Bushels per Impl. Acre..	13.9	31.9	14.4	12.0	15.9	18.1	13.4	14.6

Certified and signed by A. MOREAU DE JONNES, Chief of the Statistical Department at the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture.

Estimating the average population of France, for the last ten years, at 33,000,000, the consumption per individual of Wheat will have been, within a small fraction, $5\frac{3}{4}$ bushels, and taking the excess of Importations over Exportations at about 6 bushels. If we add Spelt or red Wheat, Maslin or mixed Corn, Rye, Barley, and Maize, the consumption will have been $11\frac{1}{3}$ bushels per Individual, exclusive of excess of Importations over Exportations. The 134,474,408 bushels of Oats may be considered as having been consumed by Horses.

STATEMENT of the Importations and Exportations of Grain and Flour into and from France from 1778 to 1832 inclusive.

YEARS.	POPULATION.	DAILY CONSUMPTION.	Number of Metrical cwts. of 220½ lbs.		Excess of		Number of Days of Consumption.		Number of Shiploads of 100 Tons.	
			Importation.	Exportation and Re-exportation.	Importations over Exportations.	Exportations over Importations.	Importation.	Exportation.	Importation.	Exportation.
		Qnt. mét	Quint.	Quint.						
1778	22,000,000	110,000	635,617	70,050	565,567	..	5	..	635	
1779	..	..	81,808	265,639	..	183,831				
1780	..	..	58,498	1,022,415	..	963,917	..	10		
1781	..	..	37,089	969,542	..	931,853				
1782	..	..	209,684	95,936	113,748	..	2			
1783	..	..	118,216	178,210	..	59,994				
1784	..	..	66,428	307,063	..	240,635				
1785	24,676,000	123,380	118,530	383,414	..	264,884				
1786	..	..	346,211	386,007	..	39,796				
1787	..	..	167,445	605,102	..	437,657	..	5		
1788	..	..	181,174	662,723	..	481,549	..	6		
1789	..	..	1,830,010	77,761	1,752,249	..	14	..	1,830	
1790	26,700,000	133,500	1,689,228	132,409	1,556,819	..	12	..	1,689	
			5,550,458	5,156,271						
1798	26,043,254	130,241*								
1799										
1800	..	..	34,117	415,957	..	381,840				
1801	..	..	87,769	104,930	..	17,161				
1802	..	..	964,747	8,111	956,636	..	7			
1803	..	..	195,531	58,107	137,424					
1804	..	..	198,126	565,658	..	367,532				
1805	..	..	167,362	1,089,629	..	922,267	..	8		
1806	..	..	463,367	571,075	..	107,708	4			
1807	..	..	393,410	651,289	..	257,879				
1808	..	..	303,036	857,974	..	554,938				
1809	..	..	391,428	894,439	..	503,011				
1810	..	..	454,503	1,361,908	..	887,405	..	9		
1811	..	..	1,054,258	72,682	981,576	..	8	..	1,054	
1812	8,700,0 0	143,500	1,399,408	35,363	1,364,045	..	9	..	1,399	
1813	..	..	577,096	5,082	572,114	..	..	..	577	
1814	..	..	3,288	1,421,809	..	1,418,521	..	10		
			6,687,446	8,994,013						
1815	29,236,000	146,180	133,457	757,314	..	623,857	..	5		
1816	..	..	1,459,771	169,778	1,289,993	..	10	..	1,459	
1817	..	..	1,794,425	177,066	1,617,359	..	12	..	1,794	
1818	..	..	1,515,704	200,000	1,315,704	..	11	..	1,515	
1819	..	..	1,024,018	200,000	824,018	..	7	..	1,024	
1820	..	..	662,602	404,736	257,866	..	5	..	662	
1821	..	..	647,943	240,910	407,033	..	5	..	647	
1822	..	..	152,034	251,869	..	99,835	1	..	152	
1823	..	..	139,035	249,350	..	110,315	..	..	139	
1824	..	..	167,741	252,448	..	34,707	1	..	167	
1825	..	..	156,482	310,980	..	154,480	1			
1826	..	..	136,266	450,672	..	326,406	1			
1827	..	..	156,815	628,957	..	472,142	1			
1828	32,000,000	160,000	1,051,296	249,889	801,407	..	7	..	1,051	
1829	..	..	1,800,481	270,475	1,530,006	..	11	..	1,800	
1830	32,300,000	..	1,858,485	192,096	1,666,389	..	12	1	1,858	
			12,856,555	5,012,529	6,831,655		184	145	25,094	18,262
1831	32,400,000	162,000	1,017,223	370,173	647,050	..	6	2	1,017	370
1832	32,563,000	162,800	3,747,889	280,472	3,467,417	..	22	1	3,747	286
			29,859.751	18,913.449	10.946,122		242	148	29,858	18,912

The total value of the grain imported is estimated by M. Millot (from whose tables the above is taken) at 1,011,467,000 francs (£44,446,680), and the value of the grain exported at 337,334,524 francs (£17,493,381). The number of days' consumption of grain imported, deducting the number of days' consumption, are sixty-four days for forty-five years, or nearly *one day and four hours' consumption per annum.*

* From 1790 until 1798, we have no returns that can be depended upon.

STATEMENT of total Imports and Exports of Corn and Flour into and from France, from the Year 1833 to 1840 inclusive, from French Customs and Returns, and 1839 and 1840 from Bulletins of the Minister of Agriculture.

Years.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	Corn of all	Flour.	Value.	Corn of all kinds.	Flour.	Value.
	Hectolitres.	Met. Quintals of 220½ lbs.	Francs.	Hectolitres.	Met. Quintals of 220½ lbs.	Francs.
1833	259,714	6,059	4,511,842	235,253	166,404	7,069,510
1834	187,514	3,106	3,735,901	218,256	183,243	7,475,181
1835	185,041	1,299	3,737,633	1,271,537*	221,622	28,880,535
1836	1,601,411	6,736	32,031,619	1,212,988†	235,064	26,491,695
1837	803,443	3,783	15,791,401	441,376	362,598	14,956,593
1838	997,000	8,056	15,929,250	698,838	358,240	19,857,452
1839	959,116	13,333	19,582,319	614,847	175,194	12,972,694
1840	1,841,686	96,816	39,793,372	159,964	98,557	7,899,280
Total	6,834,922	139,188	135,113,337	4,853,059	1,800,922	125,602,940
	Or,	Or,	Or,	Or,	Or,	Or,
	2,349,504⅛	274,026	£5,404,533	1,668,238⅛	3,581,279½	£5,024,117
	English Qrs.	Cwts.		English Qrs.	Cwts.	

* Of which quantity 1,097,000 Hectolitres = 377,093¾ Imperial Qrs. } were sent to Spain.
† „ 920,000 „ = 316,290 do. }

About two-thirds of the whole Exports of Corn and Flour were to Algiers, and to the French West Indies. The above exports include flour of foreign corn ground in France.

STATEMENT of the Quantity of Corn and Flour imported into and entered for Consumption in France, and of Corn and Flour, the Produce or Manufacture of France, exported to other Countries during the undermentioned Years.

Years.	Imports consumed.			Produce of France, exported to French Colonies and to Foreign Countries.		
	Grain.	Flour.	Total Value.	Grain.	Flour ground in France.	Total Value.
	Hectolitres.	Met. Quintals.	Francs.	Hectolitres.	Met. Quintals.	Francs.
1833	32,390	574	297,067	124,927	103,258	4,019,247
1834	1,827	38	26,603	112,348	113,777	3,989,723
1835	12,730	78	84,557	143,014	128,897	4,472,052
1836	221,837	60	4,418,829	190,547	147,193	5,340,951
1837	303,094	114	2,018,590	143,363	217,756	4,337,111
1838	325,625	883	8,638,319	388,203	188,860	10,607,758
1839	1,332,648	13,507	26,657,460	870,124	175,194	17,927,480
1840	2,527,009	76,145	44,450,180	216,766	97,819	7,269,890
Total	4,757,160	91,399	86,591,605	2,189,292	1,172,754	57,964,212
	Or,	Or,	Or,	Or,	Or,	Or,
	1,635,273⅝	179,941 7/10	£3,463,664	752,694⅛	2,308,859 4/10	£2,318,568
	English Qrs.	Cwts.		English Qrs.	Cwts	

STATEMENT of the Trade in Corn between England and France from the Years 1827 to 1840 inclusive.

Years.	IMPORTED FROM FRANCE TO ENGLAND. Produce of all Countries. Wheat.	Flour.	Maize and Rye.	Oats.	All other kinds.	Produce of France. Wheat.	Flour.	Maize and Rye.	Oats.	All other kinds.
	Hects.	Met. Qnts. of 220½ lbs.	Hects.	Hects.	Hects.	Hects.	Met. Quintls.	Hects.	Hects.	Hects.
1827	70,155	2831	71,407	179,324	...	684	792	71,405	177,854	...
1828	85,721	1748	204	3,684	...	35,858	1,622	204	3,684	...
1829	89,213	4575	193	872	...	58,095	3,799	112	872	...
1830	23,191	314	442	37,128	...	1,395	302	442	75	...
1831	175,157	7,795	60,506	170,42	...	95,413	5,895	60,506	17,035	...
1832	4,546	926	3	154	6,824	282	596	3	154	6,826
1833	7,370	2,573	304	3,611	4,120	842	1,200	304	3,611	4,120
1834	876	2,964	1	238	5,110	836	253	1	2,338	5,110
1835	992	10,374	1,254	4,506	3,967	592	160	1,254	4,506	3,967
1836	2,405	12,620	5,011	1,187	8,230	75	107	1	1,187	8,230
1837	13,516	32,844	16	3,608	13,549	602	683	16	3,608	10,402
1838	369,612	63,854	9,018	7,704	6,225	260,546	21,606	4,034	7,704	5,490
1839	808,915	115508	5,104	6,053	391225					
1840	140,590	1,070		652	168801					
1841										
1842										

Years.	Imported into France from England. Wheat.	Flour.	Maize and Rye.	Oats.	All other kinds.	Entered for Consumption in France. Wheat.	Flour.	Maize and Rye.	Oats.	All other kinds.
	Hects.	Met. Qnts. of 220½ lbs.	Hects.	Hects.	Hects.	Hects.	Met. Quintls.	Hects.	Hects.	Hects.
1827	719	...	...	120	35	...	...	...	120	...
1828	88,246	411	426	...	1,813	62,833	97	426	...	1,813
1829	132,644	1,497	7,213	86,540	29,293	138,793	12,92	6,843	47,732	23,979
1830	77,936	97	...	59,120	3,455	71,830	13	...	41,415	4,335
1831	54,327	5,692	...	13	81	53,162	5,197	...	3	81
1832	522,802	21,906	20,456	26,036	4,426	509,333	15,548	20,456	22,853	4,287
1833	3,608	...	...	10,948	...	13	...	...	24	...
1834	45	2	...	...	64	45	2	...	...	64
1835	2,541	8	2	6	58	31	8	...	6	58
1836	13,307	507	3	4	14	5,960	12	3	4	14
1837	20,800	4,237	145	561	1,329	12,314	39	...	556	1,329
1838	15,634	143	...	1,729	4,147	10,612	45	...	5,771	1,551
1839	161	21	50,41							
1840	33,258	68	...	...	5,708					
1841										
1842										

[Same Authority.]

PRICES of the Hectolitre of Wheat, calculating the ancient Setier of Wheat (of 1.56 hectolitres, equal to $4\frac{3}{10}$ bushels) at the following periods:—from the year 1202 to the year 1842. The livres, sols, and deniers tournois, are reduced to francs and centimes at the value of the marc tournois of the time.

Years.	Price of the Hectolitres of Wheat in pure Money.	Real Value of the Marc tournois of pure silver of 12 deniers.	Legal Value of the Marc of silver in coin.	PRINCIPAL EVENTS.
	frs. cts.	liv. sol. den.	liv. sol. den.	
1202	3 87	2 12 $3\frac{1}{2}$	.....	The proportionate value of gold to silver was for a long time : : 1 : 8. In 1220, it was : : 1 : 12.
1256	3 74	2 14 $8\frac{1}{3}$		In 1260, St. Louis published an ordinance on the value and kinds of money, and formed a pragmatic sanction against the spoliations of property, &c., by the court of Rome.
1289 to 1294	5 50	3 1 1		In 1284, the revenue of the state 240,000 livres tournois. Philippe le Bel.
1296	7 50	3 7 0	3 3 0	Gold remains in western Europe—1285, end of the Crusades.
1304	8 56	7 5 0	3 3 0	Disputes between the king and his barons and the pope—States-general met at Paris.
1312	7 14	2 19 0		Clement V. resides at Avignon—An ell of linen valued at 1 sol 3 deniers; a pound of pepper at 6 sols 4 deniers.
1314	4 46	3 15 0	4 0 0	
1315	22 37	3 15 0	4 0 0	A great famine.
1316	7 61	3 15 0	4 0 0	Pest in Burgundy—Philippe le Long.
1318	6 20	2 14 0	4 0 0	The taxes equal to one-fifth of the national rents —Emancipation of serfs—A pound of pepper 7 sols 6 deniers — The qualification for a burgher of Paris was the possession of a house of the value of 90 livres tournois = 1254 francs of the present time, or about £42 sterling.
1322	7 41	3 7 6	4 7 9	Charles-le-Bel.
1325	3 50	3 7 6	4 7 9	
1328	5 16	5 11 0	6 0 0	Philippe de Valois.
1333	9 79	4 4 0	3 0 0	Value of a sheep 10 sols 8 deniers; 1 lb. of sugar 75 cents = $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ — First appeals against the clergy of France and their spoliations.
1336	4 10	3 12 6	4 4 0	War with England.
1337	4 94	4 13 0	6 0 0	States-general met at Paris—Previous to this time 300 prelates and barons had the right to coin money—They were finally deprived of this nefarious privilege.
1339	13 51			A famine.
1341	3 50	10 0 8	12 0 0	
1342	5 27	12 3 3	15 0 0	The black plague commences.
1345	5 08	3 10 6	3 14 6	

(*continued*)

Years.	Price of the Hectolitre of Wheat in pure Money.	Real Value of the Marc tournois of pure silver of 12 deniers.	Legal Value of the Marc of silver in coin.	PRINCIPAL EVENTS.
	frs. cts.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	
1347	6 07	5 12 0	9 0 0	
1350	20 0	5 14 0	7 10 0	Famine and black plague.
1351	25 98	7 18 7	10 6 5	
1354	8 80	7 18 9	6 0 0	States-general met at Paris.
1356	2 64	8 10 0	12 0 0	Charles the Bad, King of Navarre—Battle of Poitiers.
1358	2 75	11 1 6 4/7	9 15 0	The "*Jacquerie*"—States-general met at Compiegne.—Peace with England in 1359. Black plague disappears.
1361	9 53	4 5 0	6 0 0	*Minot* of salt, or less than a bushel, 27 sols 2 deniers — Champagne, Normandy, and Toulouse, reunited to the crown of France. Charles V.
1365	6 26	5 0 0	6 0 0	Treaty with Charles the Bad of Navarre. The *Taille* amounted to 300,000 livres tournois.
1366	6 50	5 0 0	6 0 0	War with Spain, purges France of her *grande Compagnies*.
1368	6 40	5 0 0	6 0 0	Revolt of Guyenne against the English.
1369	11 83	5 0 0	6 0 0	Ordinances of Charles V. generally considered wise.
1372	3 44	5 0 0	6 0 0	Peace with England.
1374	4 69	5 0 0	6 0 0	Charles V. repossessed of all the provinces lost by the battle of Poitiers. Charles VI.—1380. Treasure left by Charles V. wasted.
1382	3 13	5 0 0	6 0 0	Gangrenous epidemic, which appeared with the famine of 1350, disappears in 1386.
1390	5 32	5 12 0	6 15 0	
1397	3 54	6 11 6	6 15 0	Grand schism in the Western church.
1400	7 0	6 11 6	6 15 0	Animosities between the houses of Orleans and Burgundy. Repression of the schism of the anti-popes.
1405	5 25	6 11 6	6 15 0	A sheep valued at 12 sols 6 deniers.
1407	7 0	6 11 6	6 15 0	Duke of Orleans assassinated. The Burgundians and the Armagnacs.
1412	5 25	6 16 6	11 14 0	The faction which governs abolish the right of coinage.
1415	5 30	7 0 0	11 14 0	Battle of Agincourt.
1416	12 30	7 0 0	11 14 0	Jacques Cœur, the regent's and dauphin's silversmith, established the proportion between gold and silver : : 1 : 17,297.
1417	11 30	7 0 0	15 0 0	Great disorders in France; bad harvests and famine; scarcity until 1425.
1418	15 90	9 10 0	15 0 0	
1419	22 60	16 10 0	24 0 0	Isabella of Bavaria takes the regency.
1420	34 40	22 0 0	40 0 0	Treaty of Troy, by which Henry V. of Lancaster becomes King of France.
1421	28 0	27 0 0	40 0 0	A sheep valued at 40 sols.

(*continued*)

Years.	Price of the Hectolitre of Wheat in pure Money.	Real Value of the Marc tournois of pure silver of 12 deniers.	Legal Value of the Marc of silver in coin.	PRINCIPAL EVENTS.
	frs. cts.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	
				Charles VII. 1422. — The *taille* 2,000,000 livres=267,000 marcs of pure silver—Proportion of gold to silver :: 1 : 11,181.
1426	4 46	6 18 0	7 10 0	
1429	12 97	6 18 0	8 0 0	The Maid of Orleans appears.
1431	8 10	7 5 0	8 0 0	Council of Basil.
1432	17 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	
1437	22 30	8 0 0	.....	Paris taken by Henry VI., and English order re-established in France, accompanied by improving trade and an increasing population.
1439	39 34	8 0 0	9 0 0	Great scarcity.
1440	4 30	8 0 0	9 0 0	Pragmatic sanction of Bourges against the spoliations by the Roman church.
1443	12 09	8 0 0	9 0 0	Minot of salt valued at 39 sols 10 deniers; a pound of sugar at 8 sols 9 deniers.
1445	4 20	8 0 0	9 0 0	A permanent army established 1440 to 1450—Invention of printing—The tax called "taille" made perpetual.
1447	2 44	8 10 0	9 0 0	A sheep valued at 9 sous=8*d.*; a pound of pepper 5 sols 1 denier.
1450	2 16	8 10 0	9 0 0	The king agrees not to alter the value of money, which had been done before.
1451	2 10	8 10 0	9 0 0	Charles VII. repossesses all his provinces.
1452	1 58	8 10 0	9 0 0	
1454	2 85	8 10 0	9 0 0	Constantinople taken by the Turks, and the Eastern empire ends.
1456	3 95	8 10 0	9 0 0	Money flows from France into Italy for the purchase of liqueurs, spices, &c., from the Lombards, Florentines, Genoese, and Venetians—Wheat exported to Spain, Portugal, and Barbary; wine to Flanders and Germany; and salt to various countries.
1460	3 10	8 10 0	9 0 0	The wars of the "Two Roses" in England—The peaceable life of Charles VII. since the peace of Arras.
1462	2 40	8 10 0	11 5 0	Louis XI.—Pragmatic Sanction abolished.
1464	1 01	8 10 0	11 5 0	"*Tailles*" and "the Aids"=4,700,000 livres=550,000 marks of pure silver.
1466	3 95	8 10 0	11 5 0	War of the Public Weal (*Bien publique*)—Battle of Montlery — Peace of St. Maur and of Conflans.
1470	1 38	9 3 0	11 5 0	Silk-mills established about this time.
1474	2 90	9 3 0	11 5 0	Louis XI., since 1465, restricted the exportation of corn by selling the licences to export.
1480	2 80	10 0 0	10 16 0	Religious houses established granaries of reserve against famine or scarcity.
1482	6 68	10 0 0	10 16 0	Severe frosts.

(*continued*)

Years.	Price of the Hectolitre of Wheat in pure Money.	Real Value of the Marc tournois of pure silver of 12 deniers.	Legal Value of the Marc of silver in coin.	PRINCIPAL EVENTS.
	frs. cts.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	
1483	4 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	Charles VIII.—His sister Anne de Beaujeu Regent during his minority—The *taille* reduced to 2,500,000 livres=250,000 marcs of pure silver.
1485	2 23	10 0 0	12 0 0	Luxury of Italian dresses, &c., introduced.
1490	2 24	11 0 0	11*l.* to 12*l.*	The Portuguese sail round the Cape of Good Hope.
1492	2 15	11 0 0	11*l.* to 12*l.*	Columbus discovers America.
1498	30 01	11 0 0	11*l.* to 12*l.*	Louis XII.—Scarcity. The *taille* 4,700,000 livres = 376,400 marks of pure silver.
1500	1 80	11 0 0	11 10 0	Wars of the Italian states 1508—Pest in Provence—Italians with capital and riches seek refuge and establish themselves in France.
1508	3 95	11 0 0	11 9 4	League of Cambray.
1510	1 18	11 0 0	11 9 4	A sheep worth 23 sols.
1512	2 10	11 0 0	11 9 4	Spices only one-third the price which they cost previously to the Portuguese opening the communication round the Cape of Good Hope to India.
1515	9 55	11 0 0	12 0 0	Francis I.—Revenue of the kingdom 16,000,000 livres tournois =1,450,000 marcs of pure silver. The *taille* amounted to 4,200,000 livres.
1519	3 50	11 0 0	12 0 0	Four great fairs and a bank established at Lyons in 1518.
1521	11 70	12 15 0	13 0 0	War with Charles V. of Spain, in Flanders.
1530	10 13	12 15 0	13 0 0	Treaty of Cambray, which is purchased by Francis I.
1531	14 50	12 15 0	13 0 0	
1532	11 34	12 15 0	13 0 0	About this time the luxury of Francis I. of France, and of Henry VIII. of England, and also of Pope Paul III. in jewellery, pearls, &c., and the general extravagance of countries excessive.
1534	4 51	12 15 0	13 0 0	The French trade to the Levant about this time.
1536	8 43	12 15 0	13 0 0	Provence invaded by Charles V.
1540	4 92	14 0 0	15 0 0	The money of the New World circulates in the Old.
1542	6 24	14 0 0	15 0 0	Francis I. becomes economical since 1537, and at his death left, after paying his debts, 1,750,000 crowns in his treasury, valued at 500,000 marcs of pure silver.
1544	7 92	14 0 0	15 0 0	Severe winter and pest.
1545	7 90	14 0 0	15 0 0	Champagne invaded by the Germans, and Picardy by the English.

(*continued*)

Years.	Price of the Hectolitre of Wheat in pure Money.	Real Value of the Marc tournois of pure silver of 12 deniers.	Legal Value of the Marc of silver in coin.	PRINCIPAL EVENTS.
	frs. cts.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	
1547	5 50	14 0 0	14 0 0	Henry II.—The *taille* amounted to 12,000,000 livres = 857,142*l.*; the whole revenue to 18,000,000*l.*
1550	6 60	14 0 0	15 0 0	Peace with England purchased with money.
1556	13 80	15 0 0	15 0 0	Siege of Metz raised—The troubles of the Guises.
1557	13 60	15 0 0	15 0 0	Edict of Henry II. permitting a free trade in corn even with foreign countries.
1559	8 60	15 0 0	15 0 0	Peace of Château-Cambrises.
1560	9 30	15 0 0	15 0 0	Minority of Charles IX.—The *taille* reduced to 8,600,000 louis=562,000 marcs of pure silver.
1562	14 50	15 0 0	15 0 0	Debts of the state 7,000,000 louis—Wars of religion and devastation.
1563	19 40	15 15 4	16 13 4	Disorders and prodigality of Catherine de Medicis.
1564	8 53	15 15 0	16 13 4	Pest at Lyons.
1566	22 55	15 15 0	16 13 4	
1570	10 90	15 15 0	16 13 4	The price of the setier of corn ceases to be counted in sols, and from this time the prices are reckoned in livres, sols, and deniers, and in this table reduced to hectolitres and francs.
1572	16 89	15 15 0	16 13 4	
1573	32 15	15 15 0	16 13 4	Massacre of St. Bartholomew.
1575	10 69	19 0 0	21 5 8	Henry III.—Reign of favourites—Prodigality of the court—Value of money raised—The value of the marc of silver raised from 15 livres 13 sols to 19 livres—The "Holy League."
1576	14 01	19 0 0	21 5 8	
1577	9 32	19 0 0	21 5 8	
1580	10 75	19 0 0	21 5 8	Wages of man and horses for a day, 25 sols—A great plague.
1585	14 20	19 0 0	20 12 4	Beginning of the wars of the League.
1586	34 12	19 0 0	20 12 4	The principles of free trade, "*laissez faire*" and "*laissez passer*," advocated in 1578 by the *Savant Bodin.* In 1586, a scarcity and pest in Paris.
1587	61 25	19 0 0	20 12 4	
1589	9 72	19 0 0	20 12 4	Henry IV.—Siege of Paris.
1590	20 85	19 0 0	20 12 4	
1591	52 83	18 13 0	20 12 4	
1595	42 0	18 13 0	20 12 4	The debts left by Henry III. amounted to 339,649,000 livres—Edict permitting importation of corn.
1597	28 0	18 13 0	20 12 $4\frac{4}{5}$	Interior peace—A sheep valued at 4 livres, 8 sols.
1598	24 22	18 13 0	20 12 $4\frac{4}{5}$	Sully, minister—Plague at Marseilles.

(*continued*)

Years.	Price of the Hectolitre of Wheat in pure Money.	Real Value of the Marc tournois of pure silver of 12 deniers.	Legal Value of the Marc of silver in coin.	PRINCIPAL EVENTS.
	frs. cts.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	
1599	12 85	18 13 0	0 12 $4\frac{4}{5}$	Pest at Bordeaux — Money in circulation, 200,000,000 livres—Population 16,000,000—*Taille* 11,400,000, or 570,000 marcs of pure silver.
1604	12 46	20 5 4	22 0 0	Religious houses not lending upon interest, kept their grain unsold.
1610	12 40	20 5 4	22 0 0	Henry IV. leaves by the economy of Sully, 63,533,000 livres in his treasury.
1611	12 40	20 5 4	22 0 0	Louis XIII.—Mary de Medicis regent—From 1617 to 1664, the privilege of buying and selling corn granted to partisans and to the finance department.
1618	23 76	20 5 4	22 0 0	
1621	14 19	20 5 4	22 0 0	War with the Protestants. Richelieu minister.
1625	15 56	20 5 4	22 0 0	Second Protestant war.
1626	27 55	20 5 4	22 0 0	The army increased to 97,000 men. Pest at Toulouse.
1630	17 49	20 5 4	22 0 0	The *taille* amounts to 43,000,000 livres, or 2,121,000 marcs of pure silver.
1638	13 33	23 10 0	27 0 0	The army increased to 180,000 men.
1643	22 48	26 10 0	28 13 8	Louis XIV. — Mazarin prime minister — *Taille* 5,000,000 livres=2,121,000 marcs of silver.
1646	11 17	26 10 0	28 13 8	
1648	19 11	26 10 0	28 13 8	Peace of Westphalia—Civil war of the "Fronde."
1650	33 50	26 10 0	28 13 8	Pest in Provence. Mazarin enters Paris.
1654	16 0	26 10 0	28 13 8	Pest in Artois—Mazarin.
1659	19 20	28 10 0	28 13 8	Peace of the Pyrenees.
1661	33 46	28 10 0	28 13 8	Colbert minister—State revenue 100,000,000 livres.
1662	42 14	28 10 0	28 13 8	
1664	21 54	28 10 0	28 13 8	Pest in Provence.
1667	11 34	28 10 0	28 13 8	War against Spain in Flanders.
1668	10 02	28 10 0	28 13 8	Conquest of Franche Comté.
1672	12 28	28 10 0	28 13 8	War with Holland.
1678	18 24	28 10 0	28 13 8	Peace of Nimeguen.
1683	14 23	28 10 0	28 13 8	The heads of families pay a tax equal, in corn, to 2 setiers=$6\frac{3}{4}$ bushels.
1684	18 04	28 10 0	28 13 8	Death of Colbert—Money in circulation, 600 million livres=20,370,000 marcs of pure silver.
1685	26 22	28 10 0	28 13 8	The exportation of corn permitted—Edict of Nantes revoked.
1686	12 73	28 10 0	28 13 8	Influence of the Jesuits—Madame de Maintenon—Old age of Louis XIV.
1689	8 87	28 10 0	28 13 8	War against all Europe.

(*continued*)

Years.	Price of the Hectolitre of Wheat in pure Money.		Real Value of the Marc tournois of pure silver of 12 deniers			Legal Value of the Marc of silver in coin.			PRINCIPAL EVENTS.
	frs.	cts.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	
1692	14	19	31	0	0	31	12	$3\frac{3}{11}$	Exportation of corn prohibited.
1694	43	59	31	0	0	31	16	$0\frac{7}{11}$	Capitation tax.
1697	19	14	31	0	0	34	19	$7\frac{7}{11}$	Peace of Ryswick.
1698	22	90	31	0	0	34	19	$7\frac{7}{11}$	Exportation of corn prohibited under pain of death.
1702	12	02	32	16	0	35	19	$9\frac{9}{11}$	Permission to export.
1703	11	28	34	0	0	34	9	$8\frac{7}{11}$	War of succession with Spain.
1704	11	0	34	0	0	35	3	$6\frac{3}{11}$	Exportation of corn prohibited.
1707	6	64	34	0	0	40	19	$4\frac{10}{11}$	
1709	44	45	34	0	0	36	3	$6\frac{2}{11}$	Exportation prohibited—Severe winter.
1710	40	50	34	0	0	43	12	$8\frac{8}{11}$	Mediocre harvest.
1711	15	67	34	0	0	43	12	$8\frac{8}{11}$	
1712	18	76	42	10	$10\frac{10}{11}$	43	12	$8\frac{8}{11}$	Peace of Utrecht (1712).
1714	26	19	42	10	$10\frac{10}{11}$	38	3	$7\frac{9}{11}$	Heads of families pay an impost equal to 2 setiers = $6\frac{3}{4}$ bushels of wheat.
1715	13	14	34	18	$9\frac{9}{11}$	32	3	$7\frac{9}{11}$	The *taille* = 43,000,000 livres = 1,200,000 marcs.
1717	5	50	34	18	$9\frac{9}{11}$	43	12	3	Debts left due by Louis XIV. = 1,074,496,522 livres tournois.
1720	11	30	60	0	0	63	9	$5\frac{3}{4}$	Pest at Marseilles—Law's scheme.
1721	8	08	11	80	0	89	11	$1\frac{7}{11}$	
1725	19	40	44	8	0	43	12	$8\frac{8}{11}$	Exportation of corn absolutely prohibited.
1728	12	80	49	15	5	53	8	$10\frac{2}{3}$	A general peace from 1724 to 1741, excepting the war of the succession of Parma.
1730	15	65	49	10	5	53	8	$10\frac{2}{3}$	Administration of Cardinal Fleury.
1733	10	35	49	10	5	53	8	$10\frac{2}{3}$	Scarcity. Cardinal Fleury engages that the religious houses shall always have the produce of two or three harvests in their granaries.
1734	11	30	49	10	5	53	8	$10\frac{2}{3}$	
1735	11	30	49	10	5	53	8	$10\frac{2}{3}$	Permission to export corn.
1739	22	95	49	10	5	53	8	$10\frac{2}{3}$	
1740	27	12	49	10	5	53	8	$10\frac{2}{3}$	Scarcity. Exportation prohibited.
1741	38	10	49	10	5	53	8	$10\frac{2}{3}$	
1743	11	70	49	10	5	53	8	$10\frac{2}{3}$	Death of Cardinal Fleury.
1744	11	05	49	10	5	53	8	$10\frac{2}{3}$	
1751	19	0	49	10	5	53	8	$10\frac{2}{3}$	Partial exportation permitted.
1752	24	75	49	10	5	53	8	$10\frac{2}{3}$	The head of each family pays a tax equal to 4 setiers, or 5 bushels of corn.
1756	9	38	49	10	5	53	8	$10\frac{2}{3}$	
1757	11	91	49	10	5	53	8	$10\frac{2}{3}$	Seven years' war.
1759	11	79	49	17	10	54	1	5	
1760	11	79	49	17	10	54	1	5	The *Regulars* compelled to have in store two harvests.
1761	10	0	49	17	10	54	1	5	Partial exportation allowed.
1763	9	58	49	17	10	54	1	5	Trade in corn free within France. Treaty of Fontainebleau—General peace.
1764	10	13	49	17	10	54	1	5	Permission to export and premium allowed on exportation.

(*continued*)

Years.	Price of the Hectolitres of Wheat in pure Money.	Real Value of the Marc tournois of pure silver of 12 deniers.	Legal Value of the Marc of silver in coin.	PRINCIPAL EVENTS.
	frs. cts.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	
1767	11 34	49 17 10	54 1 5	The monopoly of corn neutralized by the Intendants of provinces.
1768	10 02	49 17 10	54 1 5	Premium on exportatiom allowed.
1770	10 60	49 17 10	54 1 5	Prohibition to export—Bankruptcy of the Abbé.
1771	11 78	49 17 10	54 1 5	
1774	14 60	49 17 10	54 1 5	Permission to export—Death of Louis XV.
1775	15 93	49 17 10	54 1 5	American War.
1778	14 70	49 17 10	54 1 5	
1780	12 62	49 17 10	54 1 5	
1783	15 07	49 17 10	54 1 5	Peace of Versailles.
1784	15 25	49 17 10	54 1 5	
1785	14 89	49 17 10	54 1 5	Gold to Silver : : 1 : 15,431.
1786	14 12	49 17 10	54 1 5	
1787	14 18	49 17 10	54 1 5	Partial exportation allowed.
1788	16 12	49 17 10	54 1 5	Generally deficient harvest.
1789	21 90	49 17 10	54 1 5	National assembly—Tithes abolished.
1790	19 48	49 17 10	54 1 5	
1791	16 25	49 17 10	54 1 5	
1794	No returns.	...	...	National Convention.
1795		...	...	Corn paid for in money.
1797	19 49			
1798	16 25	...	...	Consulate.
1800	30 43	...	...	Partial exportation allowed.
1801	22 47			
		...	...	Peace of Luneville and preliminaries of the peace
1802	24 35			of Amiens signed in 1802.
1803	24 65			
1804	19 21	...	...	War.
1805	19 05	...	...	French Empire.
1806	19 41			
1807	18 93			
1808	16 58	...	...	Invasion of Spain.
1809	14 93	55 96	silver coin à 906-1000, gold à 901-1000.	
1810	19 68	55 96	Idem.	Continental blockade.
1811	26 19	55 96	Idem.	
1812	34 35	55 96	Idem.	Exportation prohibited.
1813	22 58	55 96	Idem.	
1814	17 73	55 96	Idem.	Peace of Paris.
1815	19 53	55 96	Idem.	Congress of Vienna—Treaty of Paris.
1816	28 31	55 96	Idem.	Revenue of the state under Louis XVIII., 1,100,000, of which one-third was direct taxation.
1817	36 16	55 96	Idem.	
1818	24 65	55 96	Idem.	
1819	18 43	54 73	Idem.	Gold to silver : : 1 : 15,134.

(*continued*)

Years.	Price of the Hectolitre of Wheat in pure Money.	Real Value of the Marc tournois of pure silver of 12 deniers.	Legal Value of the Marc of silver in coin.	PRINCIPAL EVENTS.
	frs. cts.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	
1820	16 60	54 73	silver coin à 906-1000, gold à 901-1000.	New Corn-law.
1821	18 65	54 73	Idem.	New law, imposing high duties on foreign iron, to augment the price of wood in France. This tax imposes an indirect annual burden according to M. Annison of 49,522,000 frs. on agricultural operations.
1822	15 08	...	...	Generally good harvests.
1823	17 20			
1824	15 86			
1825	14 80	...	...	Charles X.
1826	15 23			
1827	15 97	...	...	Prices governed by the good, bad, or average crops.
1828	20 44			
1829	22 34			
1830	21 29	...	...	Revolution. Louis Philippe—Only tolerable harvests. Octroi duties decreased.
1831	22 41			
1832	21 85	...	...	Good harvests. Octroi duties greatly increased on wine, &c.
1833	15 62			
1834	15 25			
1835	15 25			
1836	16 37	...	...	Importations of corn exceed the exports.
1837	15 10 to 18 50	54 73	Idem.	Prices vary in one market in France, greatly from those in another part. Exportations to Algiers and other colonies, and Spain, more than two-thirds of the whole experts of corn and flour.
1838	14 50 to 21 50			
1839	16 40 to 21 25	...	...	Remarkable, but gradual, decrease in the number of live cattle in proportion to the number of inhabitants.
1840	21 06 to 22 42			
	24 96			
	26 25			
1841	21 06			
	21 25			
	22 40			
	24 96			

LIVE STOCK.

From the statistical accounts collected by the Councils-general of Agriculture, &c, and published during the session of 1841, it appears that France possessed, in 1830, for a population of 31,815,000 inhabitants—

391,100 Bulls	being	12 Bulls	per 1000 inhabitants.
2,033,000 Oxen	„	64 Oxen	
4,628,300 Cows	„	145 Cows	
2,078,200 Calves	„	65 Calves	
Total 9,130,600 head	„	286 head.	
And 29,130,200 Sheep	„	915 head.	

In 1840 the numbers for a population of 34,226,000 inhabitants were—

399,000 Bulls	being	11 Bulls	per 1000 inhabitants.
1,968,800 Oxen	„	57 Oxen	
5,501,800 Cows	„	161 Cows	
2,066,800 Calves	„	61 Calves	
	„		
Total 9,936,400 head	„	290 head	
And 32,151,430 Sheep	„	939 head	

So that between the one epoch and the other we find the following differences:

Bulls	7,900 more	and per 1000 inhabitants	0.4 do. less.
Oxen	64,200 less	„ „	7.0 do. less.
Cows	873,500 more	„ „	16.0 do. more.
Calves	11,400 less	„ „	4.0 do. less.
Sheep	3,021,199 more	„ „	24.0 do. more.

In 1830 there were 46.08 oxen for 100.00 cows, and in 1840 there were only 37.78 oxen for 100.00 cows.

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

In 1830 the numbers slaughtered in the whole kingdom were—

483,300 Oxen	being	15.2	per 1000 inhabitants.
635,700 Cows	„	19.9	
2,250,200 Calves	„	70.7	
Total 3,369,200 head	„	105.8	
And 5,837,100 Sheep	„	183.4	

In 1840 the number slaughtered were—

492,900 Oxen	being	14.4	per 1000 inhabitants.
718,900 Cows	„	21.0	
2,487,400 Calves	„	72.7	
Total 3,699,200 head	„	108.1	
And 5,804,700 Sheep	„	169.5	

Exhibiting the following difference:

9600 Oxen more,	and per 1000 inhabitants	. . .	0.8 less.
83,200 Cows more	„	„	1.1 more.
237,200 Calves more	„	„	2.0 more.
32,400 Sheep less	„	„	13.9 less.

STATEMENT of the total Consumption of Butchers' Meat in 1830 and 1840.

YEARS.	MEAT.			Average Consumption of each Inhabitant.		
	Beef and Veal.	Mutton.	TOTAL.	Beef & Veal.	Mutton	TOTAL.
	kils.	kils.	kils.	k. d.	k. d.	k. d.
1830 . . .	306,172,965	87,485,622	393,658,587	9 62	2 74	12 36
1840 . . .	298,888,995	79,673,321	378,562,316	8 91	2 38	11 29
Diminution in 1840. Quantity	7,283,970	7,812,301	15,096,271	0 71	0 36	1 07
Diminution in 1840. Proportion	2.3 pr cnt.	8.9 pr cnt.	3.8 pr cnt.	7.3 pr cent.	13.10 pr cent.	8.6, pr cent.

The above Table shows a decrease of 15,000,000 of kilogrammes of meat, or 3.8 per cent, or per inhabitant 1 kil. 07 d., or 9 per cent. But there has been a still greater diminution, as the above weights are calculated, on the scale of average weight previous to 1830. Since that period it has been ascertained that the weight of cattle has diminished; and that the following is the present average decrease in the weight of cattle and sheep: viz.—

	kil.	dec.		
Of Oxen	19	00,	being	7.1 per cent.
Cows	28	00,	„	16.0 „
Calves	1	00,	„	3.3 „
Augmentation on Sheep . . .	0	21,	„	1.2 „

It appears from the statements published by the Councils-general of Agriculture, that the diminished consumption and the increased price of butchers' meat, is more remarkable in Paris, Lyons, Rouen, Marseilles, Havre, Bordeaux, and Strasbourg than elsewhere in the kingdom.

TABLE showing Cattle and Sheep imported into France from 1792 to 1840 inclusive.

YEARS.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Oxen and Bulls.	Cows.	Young cattle.	Calves.	TOTAL.	Sheep.	Lambs.	TOTAL.
1792	...	...	...	...	29,474	...	...	39,756
1815 . . .	4,957	2,152	...	1,552	8,661	12,843	...	12,843
1816	26,047	42,647	1389	10,957	81,040	175,052	5,605	180,657
1817 . . .	18,118	33,091	693	11,646	63,548	170,738	7,041	177,779
1818	16,245	28,664	1134	12,352	58,395	169,049	17,402	186,451
1819	16,824	16,952	2158	12,030	47,964	170,908	27,493	198,401
1820	15,254	15,958	2019	10,035	43,266	141,517	13,463	154,980
1821	27,137	23,146	3405	10,543	64,231	246,456	15,161	261,617
1822	17,590	18,553	1550	7,422	45,075	179,426	15,821	195,247
1823	8,948	13,964	768	5,130	28,810	115,623	5,445	121,068
1824 . . .	11,250	33,411	4195	7,227	46,353	160,170	5,429	165,599
1825	19,863	27,332	4553	9,167	54,915	190,528	8,555	199,083
1826	15,415	23,232	2629	11,739	53,015	190,040	11,230	201,270
1827	14,358	21,958	2333	12,508	54,949	191,776	17,552	209,328
1828	17,968	29,467	6642	15,516	69,593	206,815	27,004	233,819
1829	17,083	26,825	6003	16,265	66,176	175,691	14,227	189,918
1830	16,022	19,375	4756	13,331	53,484	158,861	15,873	174,734
1831	10,384	13,801	2654	11,036	37,875	96,329	14,117	110,446
1832	8,826	8,610	2318	9,914	29,668	84,811	10,819	95,630
1833	9,839	6,970	1579	9,703	28,091	82,974	12,977	95,951
1834	8,677	9,069	1614	9,231	28,591	124,395	34,181	158,576
1835	7,117	11,694	1491	9,691	29,993	118,172	37,414	155,586
1836	8,347	11,621	2088	10,292	32,348	144,282	26,071	170,353
1837	6,535	13,221	1750	8,358	29,864	117,367	10,732	128,099
1838 {Oxen 4,778 / Bulls 2,738}	7,516	15,782	1879	10,580	35,757	129,137	12,600	141,737
1839 {Oxen 7,374 / Bulls 2,675}	10,049	17,034	2554	12,004	41,641	138,210	13,093	151,303
1840 {Oxen 7,423 / Bulls 3,140}	10,563	13,726	2304	12,366	38,959	127,813	7,259	135,072

The effect of the tariff of duties established in 1822, upon the price of meat, is stated to be as follows:—

1822. Average price of live Cattle in France . . . 77 centimes per kil.
1839. „ „ . . . . . 96 „

Increase . . . . . 19 centimes.

In Paris the increase has been still more remarkable. The average prices of Oxen, per head, were—

1822	296 francs.	
1839	392 „	increase 96 francs.
1841	459 „	„ 163 „

TABLE showing the number of Cattle and Sheep exported from France from 1792 to 1740 inclusive.

YEARS.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Oxen and Bulls.	Cows	Young cattle.	Calves.	TOTAL.	Sheep.	Lambs.	TOTAL.
1792	12,440	...	...	2350	14,790	153,021	...	153,021
1815	4,588	3949	...	2428	10,965	89,130	...	89,130
1816	7,914	6727	65	1212	15,913	223,515	283	223,798
1817	7,804	6930	556	1127	16,417	214,494	1765	216,259
1818	6,347	5775	101	595	12,818	174,808	1154	175,962
1819	6,203	4810	402	1566	12,981	187,711	6511	194,222
1820	6,116	5074	520	1467	13,177	162,560	8278	170,838
1821	3,706	3432	855	1161	9,154	47,774	6629	154,403
1822	3,907	4376	533	766	9,582	75,400	4638	180,038
1823	15,136	9036	74	1158	25,404	139,796	3025	142,821
1824	8,808	4589	428	996	14,821	121,710	4251	125,961
1825	9,063	4417	708	1107	15,295	93,946	3696	97,642
1826	10,138	4608	312	1011	16,069	86,720	2826	89,546
1827	9,668	4626	370	993	15,657	81,763	3890	85,653
1828	6,592	2665	645	778	10,680	55,631	3963	59,594
1829	4,161	1369	367	553	6,450	24,988	3603	28,591
1830	5,280	801	652	558	7,291	21,029	2147	23,176
1831	5,462	1113	370	655	7,600	19,644	2834	22,478
1832	4,609	1545	275	728	7,157	18,741	2822	21,563
1833	5,660	2395	601	1156	9,812	24,601	3797	28,398
1834	6,224	2577	371	1137	10,309	29,121	5022	34,143
1835	5,953	1829	403	946	9,131	22,456	4040	26,496
1836	10,556	8866	338	1114	20,874	31,297	5169	36,466
1837	9,296	8837	459	1242	19,834	33,961	4372	38,333
1838 { Oxen 7,207 / Bulls 231	7,438	5652	430	1445	14,965	39,027	3654	42,681
1839 { Oxen 6,407 / Bulls 172	6,642	3980	340	2027	12,989	51,442	4190	55,632
1840 { Oxen 6,337 / Bulls 291	6,628	3225	502	2174	12,529	87,274	4995	92,269

The average prices of oxen, cows, and calves, weighed alive, were per kilogramme—

	fr.	cents.	
In 1822	0	87	
1839	1	9	—increase 22 centimes.
1841	1	36	do. 49 do.

The increase of price is stated to have been regular, and caused by the gradual disproportion of the quality of meat to the annual increase of population.

The prices alive per kilogramme were—

	In 1822. fr.	c.	In 1841. fr.	c.	Increase. fr.	c.
For Oxen	0	86.6	1	35	0	48.4
Cows	0	74	1	15	0	41
Calves	1	03	1	70	0	67
Sheep	0	90	1	53	0	63

TABLE showing the Cattle and Sheep imported into France, for five Years, 1835 to 1839, and the Countries from whence imported.

Animals imported from 1835 to 1839.		COUNTRIES FROM WHENCE IMPORTED.												Total of Importations of all kinds.	
		Germany.		Prussia.		Netherlands.		Switzerland.		Sardinia.		Spain.			
		Number of Animals.	Proportion per cent.	Number of Animals.	Proporton per cent.	Number of Animals.	Proportion per cent.	Number of Animals.	Proportion per cent	Number of Animals.	Proportion per ceut.	Number of Animals.	Proportion per cent.	For five years.	Average Number.
Oxen	total	11,252	41.2	7495	27.4	5506	20.2	337	1.2	2545	9.3	198	0.7	27,333	5,466
	average	2250		1499		1101		67		509		40			
Cows	total	1388	2.0	1448	2.1	58,264	84.0	5619	8.1	2433	3.5	200	0.3	69,352	13,870
	average	376		289		10,652		1123		486		40			
Bulls and young Cattle.	total	7339	33.5	2077	9.4	7753	35.2	3830	17.4	906	4.1	88	0.4	21,993	4,398
	average	1467		415		1550		766		181		17			
Calves	total	8914	17.5	714	1.4	22,937	45.0	14,367	28.4	1569	3.0	2424	4.7	50,925	10,185
	average	1782		142		4587		2873		313		484			
														Total average of importation for all kinds..	33,919
Sheep	total	332,145	51.2	3434	0.5	186,017	28.8	114,588	17.7	9324	1.5	1660	0.3	647,168	129,433
	average	66,429		686		37,203		22,917		1864		332			

WINES OF FRANCE.

M. L. Le Clerc, in his instructive article on Wines, in the *Encyclopédie du Commerçant*,* says, "France is essentially a wine growing country. Her sandy soils, her deserts, the crests of her mountains, even her rocks, have been transformed into vineyards, which yield wines, of the most agreeable taste, and of the most delicate aroma, with a lightness which renders them inoffensive: qualities which create a demand for them in all parts of the globe. Their price varies from 10 to 100 francs the hectolitre,† or probably to an average of about 17 francs. The total value at this price amounts to about 600,000,000 francs, 24,000,000*l.* sterling; a value, however, which the fecundity of the French soil is capable of increasing to double the present amount, if greater outlets were opened

* The Information and statements relative to the wines of France are condensed from official returns, from the *Œnologie Française* of M. Cavoleau, from the work of M. Chaptal, from the Encyclopedia above quoted, and from Dr. Bowring's ample report on French wines.

† Eight shillings to eighty shillings for about 26 imperial gallons.

for so splendid a production." M. Cavoleau estimates the vineyards of all France, in 1827 as equal to 1,736,056 hectares, or 4,265,000 British acres. The average quantity of wine produced at 36,945,820 hectolitres, or 812,808,040 gallons, and the value at 540,389,298 frs., or 21,615,572*l.* sterling. Other estimates are higher than these. M. Cavoleau states, that $5\frac{1}{4}$ millions of hectolitres, or about 115 millions of gallons are distilled into Brandy.

M. Chaptal considered that in 1819-20, there were under vine culture 1,613,930 hectares, producing about 35,358,890 hectolitres of wine; that is about *one*-seventeenth part less land, and about one *thirty*-sixth less wine than M. Cavoleau's estimate for 1827. M. Chaptal again calculates the value at 718,941,675 frs., or 28,757,677*l.*, or an average of 9*d.* per gallon.

In 1824 the Department of Finance report the produce of wines to be 35,000,000 hectolitres, the area of vineyards 1,728,000 hectares, or 4,274,398 acres, and the value of the wine to be 538,000,000 frs., or 21,520,000*l.*, about $6\frac{3}{4}$*d.* per gallon.

According to the statement given to Dr. Bowring, by M. Boursy, the Director of the Administration of Indirect Taxes, the estimated wine production of France from 1829 to 1833, gives an average of about 27,000,000 of hectolitres. "As this statement," says Dr. Bowring, "is grounded on the receipts of the Administration, or the reports of the subordinate collectors, there can be little doubt that it comes far short of the real produce of the vineyards of France,—as it is generally known a large quantity of wine escapes all fiscal contributions. As a means of comparison, however, the document is highly interesting and valuable."

"The annual sale of wine in France is estimated at 300,000,000 frs., making 12,000,000*l.* sterling, which supposes to every individual in France an average consumption of wine to the extent of about eight shillings sterling per annum.*"

There are three sorts of duties paid on wines in France.†

	frs.
Circulation duty.—Recovered when the wine quits the producer, and charged at 1.50 fr. per hectolitre	8,800,000
Entry duty.—Recovered on the entrance into different towns, varying in amount according to their population	15,600,000
Retail duty.—Fifteen per cent. on the sale price	36,300,000
Paris.—Extra-City duty	11,300,000
	72,000,000

Or about 2,900,000*l.* sterling.

The *Recoltans*, or growers of wine, are calculated at 1,800,000 persons, and the sellers (*Cabaretiers*) at 240,000.‡

It has been estimated that of 40,000,000 hectolitres produced in France,

* M. Pasquier's (Administration of Indirect Taxes) Statement, p. 11.
† Commission instituée pour examiner les Impôts sur les Boissons, p. 13.
‡ Ibid., p. 20.

not more than 14,000,000 pay the duty; so that 26,000,000 hectolitres, or 572,000,000 gallons escape: being either drunk without the barriers, or smuggled into the towns. It appears according to the official returns, that 4,000,000 hectolitres, or 88,000,000 gallons are fraudulently abstracted from duty, and the following table has been given as approximative to the real facts.*

	Hectolitres.	Gallons.
The whole produce of France is stated to be . .	42,000,000	924,000,000
And is thus disposed of:—		
Consumed by the proprietors, not being subject to duty	9,000,000	198,000,000 *a*
Employed in the manufacture of Brandy . . .	6,440,000	141,680,000 *b*
Loss and waste among the growers	4,152,000	91,344,000 *c*
Do. in conveyance, and in the hands of dealers . .	2,000,000	44,000,000 *d*
Exported.	1,115,000	24,530,000 *e*
For the manufacture of Vinegar	500,000	11,000,000 *f*
Duty recovered on consumption	14,000,000	308,000,000 *g*
And the fraudulent consumption	4,793,000	105,466,000 *h*

"By these official statements, it would appear that the consumption in France, taking the population at 33,000,000, and estimating *a g h* as the amounts consumed (viz., 601,446,000 gallons), that the annual average consumption of wine is about 18 gallons per annum per individual.

" It appears that France has exports to foreign countries, about $\frac{1}{88}$th part of her production, viz., 1,115,000 hectolitres; of that quantity England consumed, in 1830, 316,078 gallons, or 14,367 hectolitres, being about $\frac{1}{77}$th of the whole amount exported, and $\frac{1}{2923}$ part of the whole of the produce of France; that is to say, France produces nearly three thousand times the quantity of wine that she exports to the United Kingdom.

" The disproportionate consumption of the towns to the open country in France is very remarkable:—7,500,000 inhabitants of towns consume 8,670,293 hectolitres, or nearly 26 gallons per individual; 25,500,000 inhabitants of the country consume 19,122,707 hectolitres, or about 16½ gallons per individual:—that is, supposing all the wine which enters the towns pays the duty; but as there is good reason to believe that one-third, at least, escapes, the average consumption in the towns may be estimated as double that of the agricultural districts, though so large a proportion of that consumed in these districts is duty free.

" The loss by evaporation only is variously estimated, and in Sauterne it is calculated at 12 per cent. per annum on the small, and only 5 per cent on the large casks. In the Garonne district, 10 per cent on the small, and only $\frac{1}{100}$ on the very large vessels, such as the *foudres* of 150 hectolitres, or 675 gallons."

* Commission instituée pour examiner les Impôts sur les Boissons, p. 22.

The same writer, before entering upon the causes which limit the markets for French wines, and after treating of the wines of other countries, observes, "We arrive in France. Let us pass onwards to those fertile valleys that we may describe the quantities which distinguish their best wines."

Ten departments; viz.—*Somme, Calvados, Côtes-du-Nord, Creuse, Finisterre, Manche, Orne, Pas de Calais, Seine Inférieure,* and *Nord,* yield few vines.

In *seventy-six* departments vineyards abound. These departments are classed, according to the rivers which flow through them, in valleys; viz.—

1st. The valley of the Garonne, the Charente, and the Adour.

This region comprises 17 departments; viz. — *Charente, Charente-Inférieure, Gironde, Haute-Garonne, Lot-et-Garonne, Dordogne, Tarn-et-Garonne, Gers, Lot, Le Tarn, Landes, Basses-Pyrénées, Hautes-Pyrénées, Arriége, Aveyron, Cantal,* and *Corrèze,* besides some portion of the adjoining departments. The whole surface occupied in this valley by vineyards, in 1836, is estimated by M. Le Clerc at 900,000 hectares (2,226,304 statute acres).

M. Cavoleau states, that of the above seventeen departments, *Charente, Charente-Inférieure,* and *Gironde,* comprised 360,000 hectares of vineyards, producing 5,423,200 hectolitres of wine; *Dordogne, Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, Gers,* and *Haute-Garonne* comprised 275,000 hectares, producing 3,569,084 hectolitres of wine; *Taon, Tarnet, Garonne, Landes,* and the two *Pyrénées,* 106,000 hectares, producing 1,820,267 hectolitres of wine; *Arriége, Aveyron,* and *Corrèze,* 38,500 hectares, producing 395,576 hectolitres of wine; and *Cantal* only 400 hectares, producing 4320 hectolitres of wine, amounting in round numbers to 833,900 hectares of vineyards producing 11,212,437 hectolitres of wine. He probably adds some portion of the vineyards within the borders of the adjoining departments, as the number of hectares of land is 66,100 less than the estimate of M. le Clerc, in 1836.

"These," says Le Clerc, "include the rich vineyards of the old *Bordelais,* the wines of which have long been famed for their purity of quality, limpid colour, delicate *bouquet* and taste,—a merely perceptible astringency, without acidity or roughness; constituting a generous, delicious beverage, of tonic and slightly aperitive effect when taken with moderation."

The *Bordelais* produces an almost countless variety of wines, which have long been divided into classes, according to their quality and value. It may, however, be observed that several of the lower classes, are esteemed nearly equal to some of those classed in the second scale, and that the abundance of the less renowned, and the scarcity of the more famed, often creates the difference of price.

The Bordelais wines are divided according to the statistics of the Gironde, into the following classes: viz.—

First Class. *Château-Margaux, Château-Lafitte, Château-Latour, and*

Haut-Brion. The average growth of these four vintages is estimated at from 400 to 450 tuns of about 912 litres each, or about 240 English wine gallons, the average value per tun being from 2400 francs to 3000 francs. This value is frequently doubled when age has developed the perfection of these delicious wines. The three first are usually milder, and of more value and repute than Haut-Brion.

Second Class. *Rauzan, Branne Mouton, Léoville, Gruau, La-Rose, Pichon-Longueville, Durfort, Degorse, Lascombe, Cos-Destournelle.* The growth of these vineyards produce about 850 tuns annually. They are sold at from 2000 to 2200 francs per tun, but seldom under their real names. When once taken away from the estates, they usually are named as if one of the wines of the first class.

Third Class. *Château d'Issan, Pougeots,* several growths of the *Cantenac* and *Margaux* vineyards, *Malescot, Ferriere, Giscours, Langoa, Bergeron, Cabarus, Calon-Ségur, Mont-Rose, La Noir.* These vineyards yield about 1100 tuns, sold at about 1700 to 1800 francs.

Fourth Class. *First Division.* The *Saint-Julien, Bechevelle, Saint-Pierre, Château de Bechevelle, Château-Carnot,* some parts of the *Margaux* and *Catanac* vineyards,—all producing about 650 tuns, sold at from 1200 to 1500 francs. The *Second Division* includes the great vineyards of *Pauillac,* and *St.-Estéphe,* and some parts of *Labarde* and *Margaux,* which produce about 1000 tons of wine, sold at from 1000 to 1200 francs of generous and wholesome wines. There has been a *fifth class* established for some time, which includes several good wines of *Pauillac, St.-Estéphe, Saint-Julien, Soussans, Labarde, Ludon, Macau,* and *Catenac,* sold at from 700 to 800 francs per tun. These classes constitute the fine wines to which we give the general name of *Claret*; and even in France the fifth class is sold in the towns, as Lafitte, Château-Margaux, &c. The high duties prevent the importation into England of the fourth and fifth claret wines: for which a strongly adulterated wine is very generally substituted. The difference in the quality between these fine wines of the Bordelais, and those called *vins ordinaires,* sold at from 300 to 400 francs per tun, arises more from the want of capital, and the object of obtaining quantity at the expense of quality, on the part of the small vine-growers. The ordinary wines are, however, often a sound and generous beverage.

Several of the white wines of the *Bordelais* are highly esteemed; especially *Sauterne* (considered by the French the rival of Rhenish wines). *St.-Emilion,* a delicious wine in quality and aroma, and *vin de graves,* are sold sometimes as high as 3000 francs the tun.

"The production of the *Bordelais* vintages," says M. Le Clerc, "is remarkably variable. In 1837 the department of the Gironde yielded 2,213,624 hectolitres. In 1838 only 1,149,116.

The white wines of the *Dordogne* are esteemed for their colour and *bouquet*, especially the wines of the canton of *Bergerac*.

The department of *Le Lot* only yields strong rough coarse wines.

Tarn yields wines resembling those of Burgundy, and the cantons of *Alby* and *Gaillac* export them extensively to Holland and to the colonies, through Bordeaux.

In the *Haute-Garonne* the wines are sold on the spot at remarkably low prices, from the expense of transport and the want of a market. The *Lower Pyrenees* produce a white and red wine called Jurançon, which is much esteemed in the country.

In *Gers*, the wines are distilled, and the spirit called *armagnac* is milder and more delicate than *cognac*.

The two departments of *Charente* yield no wines of reputation, they however produce the best distilled spirits or cognac brandy.

Notwithstanding the excellent quality of the wines of this great vine-growing region, there is no class of French citizens who have suffered so greatly by the effects of restrictive commercial legislation as the vine-growers and distillers of the *Bordelais* and the two *Charentes*.

The SECOND GRAND DIVISION of the vineyards of France, comprehends those of the *valley* or *valleys* of the *Rhone* and *Saone*, and the other rivers falling into the Mediterranean. Some of the wines of this region which are of ancient repute; especially those of *Arbois* and *Château Chalons*, have, to this day, retained at least their original excellence of quality. The wines called *Arsures*, though little known in Paris, are celebrated in the place of growth for a slight strawberry aroma, and as a fine *liqueur*, as well as for something approaching in taste to that of a mild old sherry-wine. Several wines of the south, as those of the *Bagnols* in the eastern Pyrenees, and various wines of Languedoc, as the red *Roussillon*, and some others which resemble Madeira,—the strong white Picardan and dry white Roussillon, which are often made the bases of wines sold as sherry and Madeira, are strong wines; the *Rivesaltes*, red and white, *Lunel*,—and the *Frontignac* wines are sweet Muscadel, or ladies' wines; the *Maccabeo* resembles Tokay. *Châteaux Neuf-de-Pape*, grown in Vaucluse, is, when pure, a delicious rich claret wine, "but," says M. Le Clerc, "not often sold in its authentic state. In Vaucluse a great number of proprietors mix brandy with their wines, and sell them for *Granaches*, the general name in Languedoc for Muscadel *liqueur* wines." The wines of Languedoc are chiefly exported from *Cette*. In the country round Carcassone, which is also the seat of active cheap woollen manufactures, there have arisen extensive distilleries. The department of *Le Gard*, in which there are various manufactures, produces about one million hectolitres of wine. Several of these, chiefly red, are light and generous, others are rich and strong. At *Calvisson*, not far

from Nismes, a delicious claret-like wine is made. Of the strong wines a great portion are distilled and carried for sale to Cette.

The department of the *Bouches du Rhône* yields several wines, the growth of which is increasing; but they are considered to want the conservative principle, and soon degenerate. The red wines of *Sainte-Marthe, St.-Louis,* and *Seon,* and the white wines of *Cassis* and *Seon,* are however much esteemed. At Marseilles, which has an extensive wine trade, the wines of the south, as well as many others are mixed and especially prepared for, and exported to foreign markets. *Liqueurs,* from vinous distillation and sweetened, form also in the south a branch of considerable importance. The department of the *Var,* the most easterly on the Mediterranean, produces wines, especially the red wines of Bandol, which improve by age and a sea voyage, are esteemed generally along the littoral of the Mediterranean, and also in South America. The same cause, restrictive legislation, limits the consumption of southern French wines in the markets of the world, as that which paralyzes the sale of Bordeaux wines. The departments upwards through which the Rhône flows, are celebrated for strong and also for some of the more delicious wines. Isere on the east, boasts very justly of a sound but rather strong wine, the growth of the vineyards of *Côte-Saint-André,* and produces also good ordinary wines. The department of the Ardeche exports wines, even to Bordeaux, to be there prepared for foreign markets. The white and red wines of St. Peray are celebrated in France, but they may be considered as wines which do not bear transportation, especially by sea; the white is a slightly sparkling wine, resembling a sweet Champagne, and exported to Germany, and sometimes to England.

The department of the Rhône, of which Lyons is the capital, produces the wines of *Beaujolais,* also those of *Chenas, Fleury, Morgon,* and *Julienas.* In the south are produced the celebrated *Côte-rôti* and *Condrieu* wines. "But these," observes M. Le Clerc, "are seldom procured in their authentic purity. Of the wines of the valley of the Rhône, the most justly celebrated are the Hermitage wines grown near Tain in the department of Drome on the east banks of the Rhone, about twenty leagues below Lyons. This magnificent vineyard produces," says M. Le Clerc, "wines which may be truly called *admirable.*" According to M. Machon's account, published in the *Bulletin de la Société d'Oenologie for* 1836, they owe (like many of the best wines of France, as the *Clos Vougeot* for example) their original excellence to the monks who formerly possessed these vineyards, and who prepared their wines with minute care and labour and preserved them until age developed their fine qualities. The wines of the great Hermitage vineyard are divided into TWELVE CLASSES called *Mas,* viz.—*Mas de Greffieux, Mas de Meal, Mas de Bessar, Mas de Beaumes, Mas de Cocoules, Mas de Murets, Mas de Dionières, Mas de l'Hermite,*

Mas de Péléat, Mas de la Pierrelle, Mas du Colombier, and *Mas de Varogues*. The Mas de Greffieux, of small extent, yields the best wine, that of Meal is nearly as good; while the produce of Bessar, though not so fine nor so durable, is much sooner fit for consumption. The other classes are considered as gradually descending in quality, while all maintain a mellifluous *goût*, a colour and perfume, which imparts to them great repute and value. The best for keeping, are made by mixing the first three classes, and should not be drunk until five years old, after which age it gains greater perfection until twenty-five to thirty years old. It should be kept long in wood, and should be carefully racked from one cask into another at least three times the first year, and twice the second. Generally it requires constant attention to prevent its degenerating, and should be *fined* several times before being bottled. The quantity of white Hermitage produced does never exceed 300 hectolitres (about 7200 imperial gallons). But this white wine, the produce of good vintages, may be regarded as the best in France,—rich in taste, brisk, delicious, and to this alone attaches the aroma of the flower of almonds and of violet. It has been known to have kept without deterioration for a century; and is never known, if properly made, to degenerate. The red Hermitage wines are often carried to Bordeaux to mix with those of the Gironde. The quantity of real Hermitage wines produced by the best vintages does not exceed 2200 hectolitres; but more than 50,000 are sold under this name."

Burgundy Wines.—These are chiefly the wines of the Côte d'Or, the capital of which is Burgundy, and the wines of the Saone and Loire. Of the first *Clos Vougeot, Vone, Chambolle, Nuits, Beaune, Aloxe, Savigny, Volnay, Pomard, Romanée Merseault, Puligny, Montrachet, Chassange, Santenay, Chambertin, Corton, Richebourg*. "What a brilliant and noble family of wines, what riches for the fortunate department which they animate!" The Clos Vougeot, the most in repute, is said by M. Le Clerc not now to deserve its ancient fame, owing to carelessness in its manufacture. Of the others, *Chambertin, Nuits, Pomard, Volnay* and *Romanée* are excellent, and the best of all, if procured in their pure state. As to *Romanée Conti*, the whole vineyard does not exceed two hectares. Of the wines of Saone and Loire, those of Chalons and Macon are the best; and though not so much esteemed as the wines of the Côte d'Or, approach them very nearly, and are altogether considered in France more sound, and bear transport with little risk of deterioration. They mix more agreeably with water, and are more generally drunk as such, either as breakfast or dinner wines, than probably any other. The number of hectares of land and hectolitres of wine produced in the region of the Rhone and rivers falling into the Mediterranean are, according to M. Cavoleau as follow: viz.—

Departments.	Hectares.	Hectolitres.	Departments.	Hectares.	Hectolitres.
Pyrenees Oriental .	29,913	343,968	Ain	16,418	373,818
Aude	36,064	601,775	Rhone	18,126	458,000
Herault . .	91,941	1,713,600	Jura	16,487	308,297
Gand	51,198	1,094,612	Isere	10,665	308,851
Bouches du Rhone .	27,338	590,224	The two Alps . .	9,450	208,700
Var	15,895	693,448	Saone-et-Loire . .	30,708	660,942
Vaucluse	22,038	362,208	Côte d'Or . . .	25,351	578,252
Ardeche . . .	14,929	224,322	Haute Saone . .	10,698	232,378
Drome	28,212	507,908	Doubs	6,625	139,978
	317,528	6,132,065		144,528	3,269,216

Being a total of 462,056 hectares, yielding 9,401,281 hectolitres of wine.

THE THIRD VALLEY, or wine region, is that which is watered by the magnificent *Loire* and its tributaries. Several good wines, most of them consumed in the country, are produced by the vineyards of this valley. Generally it does not comprehend a great wine country, at least not for the higher classes of wine. The upper departments in the valley, those of the *Loire* and *Allier*, have few or no vineyards of repute. In *Nievre*, the vineyard of *Pouilly-sur-Loire* produces a wine sold in Paris as *vin de graves*. The department of *Cher* supplies the wines of which the best Orleans vinegar is made. *Loiret*, of which the city of Orleans is the capital, is celebrated more for the quantity than the quality produced: the best vinegars are made of these wines; and the vineyards of Orleans and Beaugency send to Paris a great quantity of the ordinary wines drunk in that capital. The department of *Loire-et-Cher* produces the *vins noirs*, so called on account of their dark red colour, and the wines of the little district of *Mer* are excellent light breakfast-wines. In the department of *Indre-et-Loire*, the vineyards of *Bourgueil*, *Chinon*, *Vouvray*, and *Joué* produce good wines when carefully made. They are exported to Holland and Belgium as first-rate Bordeaux wines. A *vin de Paille*, made of grapes half-dried on the vines, separating the good grapes from the decayed, has been made near Tours, by the Count Odart, for domestic use, which is said to rival the finest Madeira. The departments of Vienne and the two Sevres, are reputed for brandy more than for wine. The department of the *Maine-et-Loire*, and of the *Loire-Inférieure*, produce good white wines, which are exported to the north of Europe. The wines of Saumur are red and generous. The wines skilfully prepared in the champagne manner (*vins champanisés*) by M. Lesourd Delille, of Angers, were the only ones which appeared at the public exposition of 1839 in Paris.

The departments of the Loire and its tributaries have 354,800 hectares under vine cultivation, and produce annually, according to M. Cavoleau, 6,978,709 hectolitres of wine; viz.—

Departments.	Hectares.	Hectolitres.	Departments.	Hectares.	Hectolitres.
Pay de Dome . .	21,436	352,859	Indre . . .	16,625	282,560
Alliér	15,240	288,866	Indre-et-Loire . .	28,310	665,224
The three Loires, Loire-et-Cher, and Loiret	96,702	2,518;520	Vendee . . .	13,374	336,982
Nievre . . .	8,054	161,664	The two Viennes . .	23,774	471,967
Maine-et-Loire . .	26,401	493;542	The two Sevres .	15,825	264,236
Creuse . . .	66,316	660,704	Sarthe	9,689	148,753
Cher . . .	13,054	332,832	Total . . .	354,800	6,978,709

THE FOURTH CLASS OF VALLEYS, or vine regions, is that through which the Seine, Yonne, and Marne flow.

The Yonne has long been celebrated for the quantity which its vineyards have yielded. "But there are now none," says M. Le Clerc, "like those fine wines which once formed the consolation and the fortunes of the monks and canons of Auxerrois." The wines of *Chaînnette, Migraine, Irancy, Coulanges,* and *Junay,* are, however, liquids of much repute, and *chablis* is the best breakfast and oyster wine in France. *Joigny, Vermanton, and the Côte-St.-Jacques* produce estimable wines when well made, and the sparkling Burgundy of this district are the best of the kind "for somewhat *aged* heads to drink." *Bar-sur-Aube,* and the vineyards of the *Trois Riceys,* produce good wines when carefully made, but they are often mixed and adulterated.

The department has about 33,630 hectares under vine cultivation, producing annually, according to Cavoleau, 884,604 hectolitres.

The Marne flows through the Champagne country, which, according to M. Le Clerc, forms "the œnologic glory of France." "Vin de Champagne," he says, "expresses all that is the most, *gracieux,* gay, lively, popular, and the most French of liquids. Mankind cannot resist champagne supposing it of a good vintage, and made with the minute carefulness and talent necessary to obtain a limpid wine, *sugared* to a certain point, sparkling without excess, and which, if it rests ten minutes in the glass, retains all its perfections. Unhappily the real and great champagne wine is difficult to find. The general late preference for sparkling wines has led many vine-growers to *champagnisé* their white wines, and this fictitious champagne being sold at a low price, the vineyard proprietors of the Champagne country suffers greatly from the competition. Millions of bottles of fictitious champagne are sold in France at from two to three francs. The whole valley and plains of the Marne produce about 80,000 hectolitres of sparkling wines; and about 120,000 of red wines, which are delicate, and not easily preserved."

Dry Sillery and Ay, *non mousseux* or *demi mousseux,* are the most esteemed: after which the white and rose wines of the same vintages, and those of *Rheims, Epernay, Avise, Mareuil, Pierry,* &c. The champagne *mousseux* and *non mousseux,* rose, white, &c., do not attain their perfection until three years in bottle. They acquire greater perfection with age, and if originally sound are excellent until forty years old.

All the departments of this region contain the following number of hectares under cultivation, and produce the following quantity of wine:

	Hectares.	Hectolitres.
The two Marnes	31,249	611,393
Aisne	8,494	271,717
Aube	22,586	572,870
Yonne	33,630	886,604
Eure, Eure-et-Loire	7,276	169,160
Seine, Seine-et-Marne, and Seine-et-Oise	35,319	1,504,351
Total	138,554	4,016,095

THE LAST VALLEY OR REGION comprises the vineyards of the Rhenish and Moselle departments of France; which have 58,994 hectares of vineyards, producing, according to M. Cavoleau, 2,409,580 hectolitres. They produce but little red wine. The white wines of Ketterlé and Turkheim are strong, dry, and of an agreeable aroma. Those of Volxheim and Molsheim are among the finest Rhenish wines, and the *vin de Paille* of both departments, a *liqueur* wine, is boasted of as being nearly equal to Tokay, it being made of the same kind of grape, and in the same manner.

The Meuse vineyards export the greater part of their good wines, those of *Bar-le-Duc, Bussy-la-côte St. Mihiel* and *Commercey,* to Belgium. From the French Moselle and the Meurthe there are few wines exported.

"The Germans of the Rhine," says M. Le Clerc, "before the fatal union of the Prussian customs, purchased a great quantity of the wines of the two departments of Alsace to correct, or rather to advance, their young wines there as well as elsewhere; the fatal protective system has strangled our international commerce, which can only live and prosper with the air and with freedom."

The pernicious adulteration of wines in France and other countries, is attributed, by nearly all Frenchmen, to the excessive tax imposed upon fermented liquids. "In those towns in France where the octroi is moderate we find," says M. Le Clerc, "that the wines consumed are more sound and pure, and that the consumption is greater where the octroi is the least excessive."

According to M. le Millot, and other statistical writers, it appears that in the commune of Lyons, where there are different rates of *octrois,* the duty per hectolitre, and the annual consumption of wine per inhabitant, are as follows: viz.—

		Fr.	Cts.		Litrs.
La Croix Rousse	duty	0	85	consumption	281
La Guillotière	„	1	25	„	259
Vaise	„	1	30	„	235
City of Lyons	„	5	50	„	152

In *Paris,* and the department of the *Aisne,* the octroi and consumption duties per hectolitre, and the annual consumption per inhabitant, are—

			Frs.	Cts.		Litrs.
In Paris (in casks)		duty	20	35	consumption	115
„ in bottles		„	28	60		
In the Department of Aisne	Soissons	„	1	55	„	204
	Laon	„	2	35	„	139
	Saint-Quentin	„	6	0	„	34

In Paris the Octroi duty was, in 1799, 5 francs 50 centimes, whether brought in bottle or in cask. In 1803 it was raised to replace the tax on household furniture to 13 francs 50 centimes. In 1813 it was augmented to 21 francs in casks and 26 in bottles in order to *embellish Paris*. In 1815 it was further augmented to 27 francs in casks, and in 1817 to 30 francs 80 centimes in casks, and 34 francs 10 centimes in bottles. In 1831 it was reduced to 17 francs 60 centimes without regard to its being in bottles or in casks, and in 1832 augmented to the present high rates. The household furniture tax being also levied. Speaking further of this tax and its collection, M. Le Clerc observes, "Independently of the evils inflicted by adulteration, and upon the trade in wine, by this impost. How multitudinous are the *tracasseries*, quarrels, judicial *processes*, fatiguing formalities and official papers! How much delay in trade, and loss of time to individuals which should have been usefully employed, occur daily at the barriers of every town in France, all occasioned by its vexatious exaction."

"The wine production of France and its home as well as foreign trade, are meantime, and have for a long period been, from the foregoing and other legislative causes, in a state of distress. Exclusive of the internal taxes upon wine, the system called *protective*, in prohibiting the manufactured products of *allied nations*, has prevented them from purchasing our wines and spirits, which they could only pay for by an exchange of their products or by the specie, for which they have sold their merchandize elsewhere. They have consequently resorted elsewhere, and have acquired the habit of drinking the far worse liquids of other countries. The fabrication of wines among us has made a deplorable progress at the expense of the public health. Sound and pure wines, which are necessary for the labouring classes, can only now be procured by those in affluent circumstances. The women and children of the people taste none of it. The labourers leave their work and derange their means, to drink irregularly without the barriers of the towns the wine which would be taxed the moment it enters within the walls; and, at a distance from their occupation and their homes, transform into drunken debauch the time, which were it not for the *octroi*, would have been spent in profitable labour."

From nearly all the wine districts of France representations of distress are poured into Paris during each session of the legislative chambers; and all attribute their distress to legislative restriction.

AN Account of the Quantities of Wine retained in the United Kingdom for Home Consumption, distinguishing the French from other Wines, and the Duties on each, from 1786 to 1842 inclusive.

Years.	Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom.			Rates of Duty per Imperial Gallon in Great Britain. (Customs and Excise.)															
	French.	Other Sorts.	All Sorts.	French.		Cape.		Madeira and Portugal.		Spanish.				Rhenish		Other Sorts.	
	Imp. Gal.	Imp. Gal.	Imp. Gal.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.					s.	d.	s.	d.
1786	Records	destroyed.	..	8	8¾	4	2	4	2			4	3	4	3	8	8¾
1787	722,642	3,799,299	4,521,941	6	2½	3	6¼	3	6¾			3	6¾	4	10¾	4	6
1788	933,172	5,717,472	6,650,644	4	6	3	6½	3	0			3	0	4	10¾	4	6
1789	907,924	5,361,174	5,959,098														
1790	618,640	5,962,398	6,601,038														
1791	607,585	6,966,205	7,573,790														
1792	622,494	7,229,213	7,851,707														
1793	376,088	6,234,693	6,610,701														
1794	204,097	6,607,277	6,811,374														
1795	537,085	7,681,353	8,238,438	7	4½	5	5⅝	4	10½			4	10¾	6	9⅝	6	4⅝
1796	96,467	5,679,853	5,776,260	10	2½	7	4½	6	9¾			6	9½	8	8½	8	3¾
1797	6,926	3,562,335	3,569,261	*													
1798	59,414	5,206,354	5,265,768	10	6½	7	6	7	1¼			6	11½	9	1	8	5½
1799	208,532	5,929,632	6,138,164														
1800	80,243	7,214,509	7,294,752														
1801	128,369	6,698,341	6,826,710	10	2½	7	4½	6	9¾			6	9¾	8	8½	8	3¾
1802	252,277	6,861,139	7,113,416	10	7½	7	7	7	1¼			7	0	9	2	8	6
1803	268,834	7,957 630	8,226,464	12	5½	8	3	8	4			8	3	10	4	8	3
1804	120,098	5,336,693	5,457,091	13	6½	9	0	9	1¼			9	0	11	1¼	9	0
1805	104,723	4,517,978	4,622,701	13	8½	9	1¼	9	2¼			9	1¼	11	3	9	1¼
1806	177,127	5,648,051	5,825,178														
1807	200,203	6,071,143	6,271,346														
1808	192,642	6,139,233	6,331,875														
1809	176,029	5,716,148	5,894,177	13	8½	9	1¼	9	2¼	{ White { Red		9 10	1¼ 3	11	3	9	1¼
1810	212,520	6,308,773	6,521,293														
1811	59,213	5,570,509	5,629,722														
1812	148,478	4,876,052	5,024,530														
1813	196,201	4,369,276	4,565,477	19	8½	3	0½	9	2½	All sorts		9	1¼	11	3	9	1¼
1814	157,703	5,173,071	5,330,774	13	8½	3	0½	9	2¼			9	1¼	11	3	9	1¼
1815	200,918	4,423,187	4,624,105														
1816	123,567	3,933,471	4,057,038														
1817	145,972	4,996,857	5,142,829														
1818	259,178	5,376,038	5,635,216														
1819	213,616	4,401 596	4,615 212	13	9	3	0½	9	2½			9	1¼	11	3½	9	1¼
1820	164,292	4,422,193	4,586,485														
1821	159,462	4,527,423	4,686-885														
1822	166,732	4,438,267	4,606,999														
1823	171,681	4,673,379	4,845,060														
1824	187,447	4,842,644	5,030 091														
1825	525,579	7,483,963	8,009,542	7	2½	2	5	4	9¾			4	9¾	4	9¾	4	9¾
1826	343,707	5,714,736	6,058,443	7	3	2	5	4	10			4	10	4	10	4	10
1827	311,289	6,515,072	6,526,361														
1828	421,469	6,740,907	7,162,376														
1829	365,336	5,852,316	6,217,652														
1830	308,294	6,126,151	6,434,445														
1831	254,360	5,957,898	6,212,261	5	6	2	9	5	6			5	6	5	6	5	6
1832	228,627	5,746,955	5 935.542														
1833	232,550	5,975,220	6,207,770														
1834	260,630	6,219,914	6,480,554														
1835	271,661	6,148,681	6,420,342														
1836	352,963	6,457,149	6,869,212														
1837	438,594	5,952 937	6,391,531														
1838	417,281	6,572,990	6,990,271														
1839	378,636	6,621,850	7,000,486														
1840	341,841	6,392,081	6,733,922														
1841	376,360	6,083,658	6,460,018														
1842																	

* Besides excise duty on the wine in the stocks of the dealers, viz., on French wine 2s. 10½d., and on other sorts 1s. 11d. per imperial gallon.

STATEMENT published by the "Société de Statistique," of the Amount and Value of the Exportations of Wines and Brandies of France, from 1815 to 1829.

YEARS.	Wines Exported.				Fine Wines, or Vins Liqueurs.	Total of the Exportation of Wines.		Wine Brandies.	
	In Wood.		In Bottle.			Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
	From La Gironde.	From the other Departments.	From La Gironde.	From the other Departments.					
	Hectolitres.	Hectolitres.	Hectolitres.		Hectolitres.	Hectolitres.	Francs.	Hectolitres.	Francs.
1815	637,145	654,633	45,965		7,998	1,345,743	53,044,440	154,160	12,332,876
1816	419,227	708,475	21,546		2,592	1,151,842	39,438,468	137,398	10,991,850
1817	193,750	397,123	28,529		470	619,874	23,501,800	61,697	4,935.796
1818	502,665	431,508	37,746		2,474	974,395	39,062,193	99,402	7,952,229
1819	483,596	664,268	34,744		812	1,183,422	43,102,588	231,652	18,532,230
1820	549,998	601,187	41,724		2,382	1,195,292	45,970,090	253,349	20,267,931
1821	569,201	382,160	54,122		2,299	1,007,784	43,721,396	153,408	12,272,686
1822	359,597	647,215	20,572		7,693	1,035,079	36,602,207	220,186	18,414,898
1823	435,657	733,166	28,104	24,971	6,047	1,227,947	47,882,689	310,059	24,016,957
1824	337,185	510,452	19,451	29,013	10,633	906,736	38,598,136	317,347	24,979,776
1825	392,202	578,536	24,629	29,665	28,811	1,053,845	48,789,379	259,937	21,729,637
1826	414,948	684,066	27,129	28,170	35,752	1,100,067	47,735,865	194,110	15,783,308
1827	460,728	507,070	27,362	36,940	38,176	1,070,277	47,236,513	273,574	22,369,075
1828	455,574	698,480	34,941	30,636	24,910	1,244,093	51,885,548	403,207	32,915,007
1829	416,296	628,459	28,105	29,936	31,642	1,134,440	48,210,500	321,204	26,165,211
RECAPITULATIVE SUMMARY.									
1815—1817	1,250,122	1,760,231	96,040		11,060	3,117,459	115,984,708	353,255	28,260,522
1818—1820	1,536,259	1,696,963	114,214		5,668	3,353,109	128,134,871	584,403	46,752,390
1821—1823	1,364,455	1,762,541	127,769		16,039	3,270,810	128,206,292	683,653	54,704,541
1824—1826	1,144,335	1,773,054	71,209	86,848	75,196	3,150,648	135,123,380	771,394	62,492,721
1827—1829	1,332,598	1,834,009	89,958	97,512	94,728	3,448,810	147,332,561	997,985	81,449,293
1818—1823	2,900,714	3,459,504	241,983		21,707	6,623,919	256,341,163	1,268,056	101,456,931
1824—1829	2,476,933	3,607,063	161,167	184,360	169,924	6,599,458	282,455,941	1,769,379	143,942,014
Increase	...	147,559	103,544		147,217	...	26,114,778	501,323	...
Decrease	423,781	...	...		...	24,461	...	...	47,514,917

ACCOUNT of Purchase, Cost of Keeping, and Sale of One Hundred Tuns of Wine bought at the Wine Press, Cellared during three years, and Shipped for Exportation.

	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.
Purchase of 100 tuns of wine, at 300 francs per tun			30000
FIRST YEAR.—EXPENSES.—Entry, carriage, and charges, 30 francs per tun	30		
Three drawings at 1 franc 50 cents	450		
Cellarage, loss 10 tuns	1200		
		1680	
SECOND YEAR.—Two drawings or 90 tuns	270		
Cellarage „	1080		
Cask repairs, &c. at 8 francs; loss 4½ tuns	720		
		2070	
THIRD YEAR.—Two drawings on 85½ tuns	256.50		
Cellarage	1026		
Cask repairs, &c. at 10 francs	855		
		2137.50	
Extra charges		300	
Insurance from fire		100	
CHARGES OF SHIPMENT.—Casks, &c.; double hoops, cartage, brokerage, &c., at 15 francs per tun, or 82½ tuns		1237.50	
			7525
Interest on 30.000 francs, at 6 per cent. for 3 years		5400	37525
„ 6287.50 „ at „ 1½ ditto		565.85	5965.85
Cost of 82½ tuns		francs.	43490.85
This makes the tun cost		527.11	
Allow merchant's profit, 10 francs		52.71	
Cost on board		579.82	
Freight and charges of delivery		50	
Cost per tun		629.82	

Say 630 fr. per tun delivered in London.
Estimate 400 fr. for duty at the rate of £16 per tun.

1030 for 1000 bottles, which would come out at about 10*d.* sterling per bottle	1030
Allow for carriage	1
Cellarage for 6 months	6
Interest at 5 per cent.	15.75
Allow profit to the dealer	31.25
Corks and bottling expenses	20
Sundry charges	20
Profit to the retailer, 15 cents per bottle, 1½*d.*	150
All other expenses	26
Cost per 100 bottles	1300

Say 1 franc 30 cents per bottle, or 13*d.* per bottle

QUANTITIES and Values of Wine, and Brandy distilled from Wine, exported from France to England, and to all Countries, from 1830 to 1840, distinguishing the kinds of Wines.

YEARS.	Description of Wines.	WINE EXPORTED.				BRANDY EXPORTED.			
		To England.		To all Countries.		To England.		To all Countries.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
		Litres.	Francs.	Litres.	Francs.	Litres.	Francs.	Litres.	Francs.
1830	Bordeaux wines in casks	1,299,041	649,501	25 913,171	13,497,788				
	Ditto in bottles.....	313,915	627,930	1,702,449	3,404,898	9,028,140	8,164,071	17,913,336	15,337,280
	Other wines in casks ...	377,306	75,461	51,570 030	1,0314,006				
	Ditto in bottles.....	568,927	568,927	2,845,301	2,845,301				
	Liqueur wines in casks .	205,196	307,794	4,120,701	6,181,052				
	Ditto in bottles	8,316	12,474	313,436	470,154				
1831	Bordeaux wines in casks	1,480,606	755,305	22,613,116	11,448,649	6,936,719	5,480,000	14,132,788	11,960,000
	Ditto in bottles.....	292,830	146,419	1 889,958	3,761,916				
	Other wines in casks ...	337,266	67,454	50,769,137	10,153,827				
	Ditto in bottles.....	570,681	570,681	2,558,162	2,558,162				
	Liqueur wines in casks .	3,124	4,686	2,479,417	3,719,127				
	Ditto in bottles.....	2,786	4,179	274 082	411,123				
1832	Bordeaux wines in casks	896,420	448,210	48,248,492	21,127,770	12,569,445	12,208,900	23,787,732	20,732,624
	Ditto in bottles.....	235,593	353,390	2,700,912	5,541,824				
	Other wines in casks ...	709,884	141,977	74,378.977	14,875,795				
	Ditto in bottles	538,773	538,773	3.391,532	3,391,532				
	Liqueur wines in casks .	27,855	41,785	1,617,933	2,426,900				
	Ditto in bottles.....	1,315	1,373	351,982	527,973				
1833	Bordeaux wines in casks	745,832	372,916	51,669,451	22,220,878	10,857,676	9,230,760	22,089,926	18,703,180
	Ditto in bottles.....	267,475	534,950	2,487,751	4,975,502				
	Other wines in casks ...	554,372	110,875	73,821,285	14,764,257				
	Ditto in bottles.....	625,626	625,626	3,525,171	3,525,171				
	Liqueur wines in casks .	11,942	13,743	1,811,941	2,717,912				
	Ditto in bottles	4,945	7,417	473,823	710,735				
1834	Bordeaux wines in casks	1,205,615	602,809	49,549,536	25,140,759	7,829,366	6,654,956	16,146,280	13,712,700
	Ditto in bottles.....	308,443	616,886	2,414,098	4 828,196				
	Other wines in casks ...	1,027,781	205,557	81.106,354	16,221,271				
	Ditto in bottles	724,938	724,938	3,771,124	3,771,124				
	Liqueur wines in casks .	5,185	7,778	2,075,290	3.112,935				
	Ditto in bottles.....	917	1,048	423,037	634,556				
1835	Bordeaux wines in casks	1,796,504	448,031	42,670,357	19,991,611	6,512,650	5,226,120	18,458,224	14,937,883
	Ditto in bottles	256,668	513,336	3,268,594	6,537,188				
	Other wines in casks ...	655,602	131,120	76,801,622	15,360,324				
	Ditto in bottles.....	799,753	799,753	4.773,946	4,773,946				
	Liqueur wines in casks..	19,932	29,898	2,200,502	3,300,753				
	Ditto in bottles.....	1,267	1,900	352,057	528,086				
1836	Bordeaux wines in casks	794,837	447,095	36,227,094	16,868,836	7,179,544	5,939,123	19,091,396	16,262,194
	Ditto in bottles.....	415 418	830,836	3,940,830	7,881,660				
	Other wines in casks....	1,562,212	312,443	81,213,658	16,242 732				
	Ditto in bottles.....	992,616	992,616	6,469,679	6,469,679				
	Liqueur wines in casks .	13,368	20,052	2,174,677	3,262,016				
	Ditto in bottle.....	21,295	31,943	495,978	743,967				
1837	Bordeaux wines in casks	1,168,303	584,151	34,797,449	17.644,968	5,905,236	4,783,241	18,838,909	14,928,811
	Ditto in bottles.....	323 337	646,674	2,675,840	5,351,680				
	Other wines in casks ...	1,473,690	294,738	67,435,034	13 487,007				
	Ditto in bottles.....	955,891	955,861	5,245,267	5.245,267				
	Liqueur wines in casks..	13,799	20,698	838,754	1,258,131				
	Ditto in bottles.....	6,276	9,414	437,532	656,298				
1838	Bordeaux wines in casks	952,507	595,316	42,753,213	18,805,011	7,416,510	6,002,613	20,609,714	16,668,437
	Ditto in bottles.....	400,706	801,412	3,363,379	6,726,758				
	Other wines in casks ...	927,967	185,594	92,279,049	18,455,810				
	Ditto in bottles.....	1,226,108	1,226 408	5,553,185	5,553,185				
	Liqueur wines in casks..	2,481	3,721	1,048,415	1,572,623				
	Ditto in bottles.....	3,269	4 904	334,443	501,655				
1839	Bordeaux wines in casks	829,781	415,390	33,181,290	15,675,416	5,234,289	4,187,431	15,418,655	12,393,509
	Ditto in bottles.....	391,093	782,196	3,402,650	6,805,300				
	Other wines in casks ...	479.379	124,369	75,006,812	15,001,362				
	Ditto in bottles.....	1,326 738	1,326,738	6,117,571	6,117,571				
	Liqueur wines in casks .	6,949	10,412	805.676	1,208,514				
	Ditto in bottles	5,190	7,785	263,709	395,114				

BEET-ROOT SUGAR OF FRANCE.

THE cultivation of beet-root in France, for the purpose of extracting from this vegetable its saccharine matter, was the result partly of the necessity caused by its scarcity in France during the war of the revolution, and partly of that fallacious economy of producing at home an article at a dear price, rather than depend on its being supplied by foreigners at however low a cost.

In 1801, MM. Chaptal, Fourcroy, and other members of the Institute of France, made a report, by order of the Minister of the Interior, on the extraction of sugar from beet-root. This report, after representing "that of all the products which man has extracted from vegetables, sugar is that the use of which has been the most extended;—that its agreeable and sweet savour, and its various properties had rendered it one of the principal alimentary condiments, not only in our drinks and conserves, but in our medicaments, and many other preparations; and that, consequently, it was justly of the number of substances the most difficult to abstain from consuming after having become an article of first necessity.

The war having prevented the usual importation of tropical sugar, the scarcity and high price only admitted of its consumption by the richest families, and the great body of consumers were deprived of an article, the want of which was considered so severe, that numerous attempts were made to produce in France a substitute for that which the war stopped the importation of from foreign countries. It was, at first, believed that the sugar-cane might be cultivated with great advantage in France, and an experiment was made at *Nouvelle Tempé*, near *Nice*, in the then department of the Maritime Alps. The climate, soil, and southern aspect of this situation, was deemed very favourable to the growth of the cane, and profitable results were sanguinely anticipated. The canes which were planted did grow to as great a height and size as in the West Indies; but, when the usual time arrived to yield sugar, an uncrystallizable syrup only, called *mucoso sucré* was obtained.

Several other attempts to procure sugar by cultivating the cane were made, and all without success. The next attempt was to multiply the growth in France of the sugar-maple of America (*Acer Saccharinum* of Linnæus). The sap of this tree contains a crystallizable saccharine matter, which, in North America, is converted into sugar, where there are large forests of the sugar-maple, and where the sap runs from incisions made in the tree, after the winter frosts, and during the sunshining days of spring. Even if it should

succeed in France, the cost was found to be far too great to admit of it for extensive consumption. Several other vegetables containing saccharine matter, such as turnips, carrots, &c., were tried and failed. About the same time, M. Achard, a chemist of Berlin, announced that he had discovered a process by which he obtained a considerable quantity of excellent sugar from the white beet-root, at a cost of about 30 centimes the pound. Forty years before, M. Margraaf, another Berlin chemist, made known that he could extract sugar from this vegetable, but that, notwithstanding the exactness of his experiments, the quality produced was not sufficient to pay the expense. He therefore remained satisfied with his experiment, showing that other vegetables contained sugar as well as the sugar-cane. Achard persevered, the beet-root was cultivated to a considerable extent in Prussia, and a fair quantity of sugar was obtained from it.

This discovery was hailed with enthusiasm in France. Inquiry was instituted, and MM. Chaptal, Fourcroy, and other members of the Institute, who were appointed as a commission of inquiry, stated in their report that, after various experiments, they found that 1152 ounces of beet-root produced a syrup, which after two crystallizations yielded 18 ounces of Muscovado, very brown, very heavy in proportion to bulk, and of rather a disagreeable *saveur*. After various refinings the 18 ounces were reduced to 12 ounces of tolerable sugar. Continuing their experiments further, they found that 25,000 kilogrammes of beet-root would yield 391 kilogrammes of Muscovado, which by refining would be reduced to 224 kilogrammes of pure sugar at a cost of about 18 sous per lb., or about $8\frac{1}{4}d.$; and that this sugar, by various refinings might be obtained in equal purity and quality with that extracted from the sugar-cane. In consequence of this report, the cultivation of beet-root for extracting sugar commenced on rather an extensive scale, and its growth was greatly encouraged, at the public expense by Napoleon. The sugar thus produced, has been dearly paid for by France.

Premiums, protective duties, and occasional relaxations of the latter, are prominent in regard to sugars in French legislation. At one time Napoleon imposed a duty of 300 to 400 francs on foreign sugars to encourage the growth of beet-root sugars, and the scale of protective duties have been frequently altered since the restoration, until they have reached the present high rates on foreign and French colonial sugars as stated in the general tariff.

The French colonial merchants of the seaports complain of the advantages possessed by the beet-root growers. The latter complain as loudly of the competition of the sugars of the former, and that the excise of 16 francs 50 centimes per 100 kilogrammes, about 6*s.* 10*d.* per cwt. levied on beet-root sugar since October, 1838, will utterly ruin them. A committee of inquiry was as usual appointed, who reported that it was necessary to limit the production of beet-root sugar in the double interest of the French marine and of the colonies,

that the duty on home-made sugar should be increased, and that the manufacturers should be indemnified for their losses. The duty was (in 1840) increased to 27 francs, 50 centimes, and the duty on colonial and foreign sugars at the same time. (See the Tariff.) Both interests were dissatisfied, and another commission was in 1841 appointed, from whose report and other sources we condense the following satements:

The number of establishments manufacturing beet-root sugar, and quantity produced in France during the following years were—

In 1828.....58 establishments producing 2,685,000 kilogrammes.
In 1830.....89 „ „ 6,000,000 „

In 1837 the number increased under the protective system to 543 at work, producing about 36,000,000 kilogrammes, while the average annual consumption for seven years of beet-root and colonial sugars amounted to 95,335,554 kilogrammes. In 1838-9 there were 560 manufacturers of beet-root sugar, all except five actively at work, producing nearly 40,000,000 of kilogrammes; and in 1840-41 the duty and diminished protection reduced the number to 388 establishments, producing nearly 27,000,000 of kilogrammes of sugar. Thirty-one establishments, not dismantled, had stopped working. Such is a sketch of the effect of legislating to force a production which has taxed the whole population of France many millions annually, and which it is evident cannot compete with tropical sugars except by a high tax on the public. It is even now proposed to prohibit the making of beet-root in France, and to indemnify the proprietors, fully for their outlays as a measure of public utility and economy.

STATEMENT showing the Extent of Land applied to the Cultivation of *Beet-root* in France, and also the Quantity annually produced.

REGIONS.	Extent of Land cultivated in Hectares.	Quantity produced in metrical Quintals.
North-East	30,844.11	10,328,953
North-West	5,952.15	1,332,176
South-East	15,534.10	3,281,853
South-West	5,330.79	797,499
Total of Continental France	57,661.15	15,740,481
Corsica	2. 0	210
General Total	57,663.15	15,740,691
Ditto in English Acres, &c.	Or, 142,518 $\frac{9}{10}$ English acres	Or, 31,621,923 $\frac{8}{10}$ cwts.

STATEMENT of the Quantities of tropical Sugars imported into France, entered for Consumption and remaining in Entrepôt during the Years ending the 31st of October, 1838 to 1841 inclusive, according to the Returns of the French Customs.

		1841.	1840.	1839.	1838.
		Kils.	Kils.	Kils.	Kils.
Sugar from French colonies	Imported	80,083,000	65,160,000	78,963,000	75,399,000
	Consumed	60,076,000	70,480,000	64,189,000	56,786,000
	Existing in entrepôt	28,605,000	14,591,000	31,852,000	27,410,000
Foreign sugars	Imported	19,622,000	13,686,000	5,512,000	10,574,000
	Consumed	10,425,000	5,297,000	603,000	3,016,000
	Existing in entrepôt	10,235,000	5,459,000	3,461,000	2,514,000
Total of foreign and colonial	Imported	99,705,000	78,846,000	84,475,000	86,973,000
	Consumed	70,501,000	75,777,000	54,792,000	59,802,000
	Existing in entrepôt	38,840,000	20,050,000	35,313,000	29,924,000
Per current per 100 kils.	In French colonies	Aug. Antilles 40f. Bourbon 38f.	55f. 54f.		
	At Havre	October . . 104f.	138f. to 139	110f.	109f.
	At Paris	*Idem.* . . . 115f.	140f. ,, 159	118f. to 119	120f.

ACCOUNT of tropical Sugars imported into France from 1825 to 1841.

YEARS.	Importations.		Entered for Consumption.		Re-exported raw and refined.	Restitutions or Premiums paid on Exportation.	Revenue deducting Premiums.
	From French Colonies.	From Foreign Colonies.	From French Colonies.	From Foreign Colonies.			
	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	Francs.	Francs.
1825 . . .	53,616,523	10,066,009	53,187,949	2,892,557	2,389,580	4,571,317	25,020,911
1826 . . .	73,266,291	9,677,915	69,315 681	2,148,235	12,301,426	5,271,611	31,273,444
1827 . . .	65,828,406	12,128,244	59,373,255	944,376	15,759,157	6,123,657	24,036,453
1828 . . .	78,474,978	8,715,216	70.922,969	679,887	16,366,753	6,315,502	28,774,618
1829 . . .	80,996,914	11,694,918	74,010,058	529.094	17,327,719	8,696,755	27,657,989
1830 . . .	78,675,558	10,601,893	68,884,944	776,866	21,691,918	10,889,667	22,645,507
1831 . . .	87,872,404	9,584,928	81,289,571	445,803	24,528,015	12,133,255	27,131,488
1832 . . .	77,307,799	3,439,624	82,247,661	346,543	28,404,435	19,110,557	20,485,620
1833 . . .	75,517,243	6,107,800	69,918,686	1,588,176	19,329,441	12,907,115	21,631,552
1834 . . .	83,049,141	12 080,451	66.475,430	4,366,804	9,032,890	3,890,753	31,729,750
1835 . . .	84,249,890	10.434,289	69,339,548	3,292,480	18,497,203	4,978,500	30,995,748
1836 . . .	79,326,022	9,461,555	66,188.958	1,012,833	22.562,199	5,762,246	26,638,686
1837 . . .	66 535,563	10,618,467	66,489.668	3,342,966	13,880.033	3,916,052	30,731,513
1838 . . .	86,992,808	12.389,707	68,146,685	3,309,480	25,595,520	5,306,455	29,564,724
1839 . . .	87,664,893	6.396,818	71,613,062	655,340	23,989,877	4,817,766	24,844,110
1840 . . .	75,543,696	17,355,299	78,445,086	6,666,360	11,309,320	3,388,490	30,164,526
1841 . . .	85,918,642	24,514,642	74,278,922	11,941,761	13,300,601	7,780,200	36,171,681

It will be observed, that the colonial sugar entered for consumption, has been, with a trifling exception, French colonial sugar, sold at a cost of at least 40 francs more than the price of foreign colonial sugars. The annual budget of the Minister of Marine and Colonies always exhibits an immense charge to France for expenditure to maintain the colonial establishments of France: all of which may be added to the differential duties on foreign sugars. All the differential duties on colonial and foreign sugars in favour of beet-root sugar from a general tax on the nation.

TOBACCO CULTURE AND MANUFACTURE IN FRANCE.

THE exclusive privilege of selling tobacco in France was first farmed in 1674, when the price was fixed at 20 sous, wholesale; and at 25 sous, about one shilling per lb., in retail, for tobacco, the growth of the French West Indies, or of France: that of foreign countries was sold at double those prices. In 1681 the importation was restricted to certain ports, and on paying a duty, and selling the tobacco to the *fermier général.* In 1697 the trade and sale was given to a particular *fermier*, for 150,000 livres, besides an annual rent of 100,000 livres, in consideration of all duties of importation, exportation, and sale.

In 1716 the tobacco *bail* for six years was sold for two millions of livres, and the annual rent doubled for the last four years of the term; but in 1718 the French West India Company agreed to pay 2,020,000 livres annually, on condition of being allowed the sole privilege to cultivate and import tobacco from the colonies; the wholesale price being fixed at 40 sous, the retail at 50 sous. In 1730 the exclusive sale of tobacco was granted to the *Ferme-générale*, for 7,500,000 livres the first four years; and 8,000,000 per annum afterwards. In 1789 the consumption was 15,049,377 lbs. for 22,000,000 inhabitants. The *Régie* and the *Ferme-générale* were abolished in 1791, and the importation, culture, and manufacture freely allowed throughout the kingdom. The importation duty was fixed at 25 francs per 100 lbs. by foreign vessels; and three-fourths of this duty by French vessels. In 1799 the import duty was augmented to 66 francs per 100 kilogrammes, by foreign, and 44 by French vessels, with an excise duty of 40 centimes the kilogramme imposed on its manufacture, and 24 on leaf or smoking tobacco. Under this system the revenue only derived, two years afterwards, 1,129,708 francs of revenue. In 1804 the levying of the duties was intrusted to the *Administration des Droits réunis*, which exercised the full rigours of *domiciliary visits* among the manufacturers and sellers of tobacco; by which means a revenue of 12,600,000 was collected. The duties were nearly doubled in 1804, and these again doubled in 1806; yet, at four times the former duties, and an increased expense of *surveillance*, the gross annual revenue was, in 1811, only 16,000,000 francs. From this period the sale and manufacture of tobacco was made an exclusive government monopoly. By this system the revenue increased during the first five years to about 25,000,000 francs, or one million sterling per annum.

In 1820 the quantity of tobacco sold by the government was 12,645,277 kilogrammes, the gross proceeds of the sales 64,027,137, and the revenue after

deducting cost of tobacco, and expense of manufacturing, 42,219,604 francs. In 1830 the sales were 11,169,554 kils., proceeds 67,172,872; the revenue 46,782,408 francs. In 1837, a productive year, the sales were—

	kils.		f.	c.	
FIRST.—*Snuff*, viz.—					
Of foreign manufacture	17,390	at	11	10	
Of French ditto, best, *carottes*	6,552	„	9	50	
——— ditto, ordinary	5,487,826	„	7	0	
——— ditto, *canister*	388,736	„	5	45	to 2f. 5c.
	5,900,504 kilogrammes.				
SECOND.—*Manufactured* for smoking, &c.					
Foreign	34,724	at	11	10	
French ditto, best	238,576	„	9	80	
——— ordinary	4,235,271	„	7	0	
——— canister	3,496,327	„	5	45	to 1f. 35c.
Havannah cigars	11,614	„	11	10	
French cigars	74,592	„	9	80	
Total	13,991,608 kilogrammes.				
Proceeds of sales	81,366,947 francs.				
Deduct cost of tobacco and expenses	22,338,035				
	59,028,912 f. £2,361,152 sterling.				

For 33,500,000 inhabitants, being 419 grammes, or 15 ounces each.

Tobacco is cultivated in France in the six departments of *Ille-et-Vilaine, Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, Nord, Pas-de-Calais,* and the Lower Rhine.

THE following Statement exhibits the Extent of Land applied to the Cultivation of *Tobacco* in France, and the Quantity produced in 1841.

REGIONS.	Extent of Land cultivated in Hectares.	Quantity produced in metrical Quintals.
North-East	2895.0	53,967.0
North-West	555.0	7677.0
South-West	4381.31	26,025.0
Total of Continental France	7831.31	88,669.0
„ „ Corsica	124.0	1228.0
General Total	7955.31	88,897.0
Ditto in English Acres, &c.	Or, 1,966,21 English acres.	Or, 178,587$\frac{6}{10}$ cwts.

The government purchase foreign tobacco, chiefly American, to mix and improve that grown in France. The foreign tobacco is subject to the import duty stated in the general tariff. In 1838, a medium year, the quantity thus purchased was 6,520,569 kilogrammes. Valued at 14,997,309 francs.

CULTIVATION OF OLEAGINOUS SEEDS.

A REPORT on oleaginous seeds was, in November, 1841, drawn up by direction of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. It states that "the *tariff* of these seeds embrace the three subjects of agriculture, manufactures, and trade. The agriculturists claim protection for them. Oilseed-crushers, soapmakers, and other branches of industry in which oil is so extensively used, demand the article in abundance and of good quality, and at cheap cost, and, therefore, that it should be imported free of restrictive duties. The commercial and shipping interests, demand the same freedom in order to increase trade and freights. The whalefishers, codfishers, and sealcatchers, again demand prohibitions of oilseeds and foreign oil."

From 1816 to 1833 inclusive, a duty of five francs per 100 kilogrammes was imposed on foreign oilseeds, in order to protect the home grower. This duty was reduced in 1834, to 3 francs by French vessels, and left at 5 francs by foreign vessels. In 1835 the duty on flax-seed was reduced to 1 franc by French, and to 1 franc 50 centimes by foreign vessels. The duty on other seeds being fixed at 5 francs by French, and 5 francs 50 centimes by foreign vessels. The duties on the latter seeds were soon after reduced to 2 francs 50 centimes, and 3 francs.

The export duty on oilcakes was reduced in 1826, from 2 francs, to 25 centimes. This reduction was at the time demanded by all interests. The graziers and proprietors of cattle now claim a restriction upon the exportation of oilcakes, and require the old duty of 2 francs to be re-established; and the committee who drew up the report, recommend that the exportation should be restricted of oil-cakes, which England and Belgium take in such abundance, and with such great *fattening* profit. The following tables will illustrate the question:

QUANTITIES and Value of Oilcakes exported from France, from 1831 to 1840.

Years.	To England.	To Belgium.	Other Countries.	Total.	Value.
	met. quintal.	met. quintal.	met. quintal.	met. quintal.	francs.
1831	27,991	80,549	2,122	110,662	663,967
1832	19,783	88,404	3,858	112,045	672,262
1833	21,771	87,312	2,683	111,766	670,596
1834	34,484	108,681	1,071	144,236	865,417
1835	11,978	92,191	433	104,602	627,611
1836	42,106	115,360	377	157,843	947,054
1837	79,090	110,408	877	190,375	1,142,250
1838	89,456	130,410	243	220,109	1,320,653
1839	144,471	110,850	1,610	256,931	1,541,583
1840	241,756	149,086	2,288	393,130	2,358,783

QUANTITIES of Oilseeds imported into France from the Years 1827 to 1840 inclusive.

	Quantities Imported.			Quantities entered for Consumption.		
Years.	Linseed.	Other kinds.	TOTAL.	Linseed.	Other kinds.	TOTAL.
	met. quint.	met. quint.		met. quint.	met. quint.	
1827	...	...	208,479	17,867	188,020	205,887
1828	..	...	103,016	45,577	57,024	102,601
1829	...	...	50,734	45,055	6,981	52,036
1830	...	...	151,810	136,730	17,104	153,834
1831	...	...	30,006	18,346	6,106	24,452
1832	...	...	97,910	77,769	12,434	90,203
1833	...	...	188,435	76,139	89,898	166,037
1834	45,793	10,366	56,159	56,554	16,634	73,188
1835	79,381	22,621	102,002	82,431	17,605	100,036
1836	110,862	202,072	312,934	110,607	202,095	312,702
1837	121,900	119,730	241,630	117,292	118,455	235,747
1838	220,776	62,198	282,974	204,202	64,068	268,270
1839	235,458	36,091	271,549	248,522	34,592	283,114
1840	341,296	153,186	494,482	337,162	158,433	495,595

COAL AND IRON MINES OF FRANCE.

IT is but little more than a century since the coal-mines of France were first explored. Savary, informs us, "that in 1774, wood having been scarce and dear in Paris, a few boat-loads of stone-coal or anthracite, were brought there; but the burning of it was not understood, and the speculation did not succeed."

In 1722 the coal-mines of the north were first worked: In 1737 the mines of *Saint-Georges* were opened. In 1749 those of *Litry*, in *Calvados*. In 1759 those of *Carmeaux*, in *Tarn*. In 1789 those of *Vouvant*, in Vendée; in 1809, those of *Aalis*, in Gard. There are at present 46 coal-fields, or rather districts, explored in 34 departments of France; viz.—*one* in the NORD, or that of *Valenciennes*; *one*, that of *Forbach*, in the MOSELLE; *one* in the VOSGES; *three* in the RHINE departments; *three* in the HAUTE-SAONE; *one* in the NIEVRE; *two* in the SAONE-ET-LOIRE; *three* in the ALLIER; *four* in the PUY-DE-DOME, and HAUTE-LOIRE; *one* in the RHONE; *one* in the LOIRE; *one* in ARDECHE; *one* in VAR; *one* in GARD; *two* in HERAULT; *one* in AUDE; *one* in TARN; *three* in AVEYRON; *one* in LOT; *one* in CANTAL; *three* in CORREZE; *two* in CREUSE; *one* in VENDEE; *one* in the DEUX-SEVRES; *one* in the LOIRE-INFERIEURE, extending into MAINE-ET-LOIRE; *one* at *Quimper* in FINISTERRE; *one* in

MAYENNE; *one* in CALVADOS; *one* in LA MANCHE; and *one* in the PAS-DE-CALAIS. The most important of these are those of *Decize*, in the Nièvre, near *Creusat*, and *Blanzey*, in the *Saone* and *Loire*; *Corcelles*, in the *Haute-Saone*; those of the *Loire*, the centre of which are at the *manufactures* and *furnaces* of *St. Etienne*. *Brassac*, in the *Puy-de-Dome*, *Alais*, in *Gard*, *Aubin*, in *Aveyron*, and *Litry*, in *Calvados* and *Manche*.

In 1835 the number of coal-mines then worked, are stated by J. Garnier (*Encyclopédie du Commerçant*) to be 157 of good *bituminous* coal, 42 *lignite*, and 24 of *anthracite* coal. In all which there were 267 steam-engines, of 5603 horse power; employing 19,484 men, and producing, in 1836-7, about 25 millions of metric quintals, or about 2,400,000 tons. In 1814 the production was 6,757,471 quintals. In 1820, 9,726,095; in 1825, 12,783,270; in 1830, 15,965,703; in 1835, 21,483,571; and in 1840, rather more than 25 millions of quintals. More than half of the coal produced is extracted from the mines of two departments, that of the *Nord*, of which *Valenciennes* is the *centre*, and that of the *Loire*, of which *St. Etienne* is the great workshop.

The consumption of combustible substances in 1835 has been calculated by the administration of mines, as follows: viz.—

Charcoal	6,090,000 metric quintals;	value	37,209,000 francs.
Mineral coal	2,068,000 do.	„	4,195,000
Coke	590,000 do.	„	1,596,000
Wood	8,100 steres	„	39,000
Turf	6,500 do.	„	10,000
		Total	43,049,000.

This statement shows the interest which the proprietors of forests have in prohibiting the importation of foreign iron. In 1788 France imported 2,430,984 metric quintals of coal, nearly one-third of which was from Belgium, and nearly all the rest from England. In 1821 the importations of coal were from Belgium 2,500,000; from the neighbouring parts of Germany (chiefly Prussian) 410,000, and from England, 266,000 metric quintals. In 1835 the importations were, from Prussia, &c., 810,000; from Belgium, 6,200,000; and from England, 710,000 metric quintals. France now exports coal, to Belgium 125,000 metric quintals; and to Algiers, and other places, about 100,000 metric quintals.

IRON-MINES containing ores of nearly all qualities, abound in France, but they are seldom so contiguous to coal as the iron-mines of England, in which the coal and iron are found interstratified. The working of the French mines, and the iron-furnaces have been long maintained by the so-called protective system, which, as already stated, taxes so enormously the agriculture of the kingdom. The iron-furnaces and forges of France are divided into TWELVE GROUPS, viz.—

1. THE EAST GROUP, which comprises all the great furnaces (about 150)

of the *Haute-Saone, Doubs Jura,* and *Haute-Rhin*; those situated east of the *Côte d'Or,* and *Vosges,* and two furnaces in the *Haute-Marne.* In all these the ore is smelted by the aid of charcoal, and converted into *malleable iron,* by the same combustible and in the same furnace; except in a few in the eastern part of the group where the latter operation is either wholly or partly by the use of mineral coal. The ore is chiefly extracted from the mines of the *Haute-Saone.* The charcoal is produced in the country where the furnaces are situated.

2. The North-West Group, which comprises 61 establishments in twelve departments; viz.—*Eure, Orne, Morbihan, Mayenne, Sarthe, Loire-Inférieure, Côtes-du-Nord, Eure-et-Loire, Ille-et-Vilaine, Manche, Loire-et-Cher,* and *Marne-et-Loire.* The ore in these is altogether smelted and converted into malleable iron in charcoal furnaces, with the exception of a few forges which use coal in making hammered iron. The ore is mined not far from the furnaces, and the charcoal supplied by the neighbouring forests; what little mineral coal is used is imported from England or Belgium.

3. Group of the Indre, which comprises 22 establishments, situated chiefly in the *Indre,* and also in the *Indre-et-Loire, Vienne,* and the *Two Sevres.* The ore is nearly altogether smelted and converted into malleable iron by means of charcoal. The ore and charcoal are produced in, or not far from, the locality of the furnaces.

4. Group of Perigord, comprising 115 establishments in the *Dordogne, La Charente, Tarn-et-Garonne, Correze,* and *Lot,* and those in the south of *Haute-Vienne,* and in the north-east of *Lot-et-Garonne.* The smelting of the ore and conversion into iron and steel is altogether by means of charcoal, except in one furnace where mineral coal is used for making hammered iron. The ore and charcoal are produced in the vicinity of the forges.

5. Group of the South-East, comprising 38 establishments, situated chiefly on the Rhone. The ore is first roasted, as the operation is termed, and then smelted and converted into malleable iron, by means of charcoal; which, with the ore, is found in the neighbourhood of the establishments.

6. Group of the North-East, comprising 89 establishments situated in the *Ardennes, Bas-Rhin, Aisne,* and the mines situated on the north of the *Meuse,* and south of the Department of the *Nord.* The ore is generally smelted in these by means of charcoal, or by the simultaneous or alternative use of coke. Coke, coal, and charcoal are employed in converting the smelted ore into malleable iron. The mineral is extracted from the localities, or occasionally brought in a smelted state (*fonte*) from Belgium. The coal and coke are imported, and the charcoal is produced from the neighbouring forests, and from Luxembourg.

7. Group of Champagne and Burgundy. This important group comprises 114 distinct establishments, situated in the *Haute-Marne* in the north-end of the *Côte d'Or,* and in the *Yonnè* and *Haute-Marne.* The ore is smelted in

all these by means of charcoal, and converted into malleable iron by means of charcoal, coke, and mineral coal. The latter, and the ore, are the produce of French mines, and the charcoal is obtained from the localities of the forges, and in part from Belgium.

8. GROUP OF THE CENTRE, comprising 122 establishments, situate in the *Nièvre, Saone-et-Loire, Cher,* and *Allier.* The ore is smelted in some by charcoal, in others by charcoal and coke, and in some by coke only; and in its conversion into malleable iron, coke, charcoal, and mineral coal are variously or singly used. All these combustibles are produced by the neighbouring forests and coal-mines. The ore is mined not far from many of the furnaces, and carried also from the mines of *Haute-Soane.* The region of this group has the great advantage of being traversed by navigable rivers, and by the *Canal-du-Berri.*

9. GROUP OF THE SOUTH-EAST comprises eighteen unimportant establishments situated in the *Landes, Gironde,* and in the west of *Lot-et-Garonne,* and in the south-west of the Lower Pyrenees. The ore, which is not abundant, is partly found near the localities, and partly in *Lot-et-Garonne,* Charcoal is used for smelting. Turf and wood are also used in rendering it malleable.

10. GROUP OF THE COAL-MINES OF THE NORTH. This group is exclusive of the basin of Valenciennes, and is of recent formation. It comprises five or six establishments situated on the *Sambre, Upper Scheldt* and *Scarpe,* and two situated in the *Pas-de-Calais* and the *Oise.* The ore is all smelted by means of coke, and converted into malleable iron, *puddled* and rolled, as in England, in coal-furnaces, and occasionally in charcoal-furnaces. Pig-iron smelted by charcoal at the furnaces of the second group are carried to the tenth group to be drawn or hammered. The ore and coal used are mined in the locality of the furnaces. This group is immediately contiguous to the frontier mines and iron-works of Belgium.

11. GROUP OF THE COAL-MINES OF THE SOUTH. This important group comprises thirteen or fourteen establishments: in all the furnaces and forges of which the English system is pursued of smelting, puddling, rolling, &c., by coke or mineral coal.

12. GROUP OF THE PYRENEES. This group of forges comprehends eighty-three establishments, situated in the *Eastern Pyrenees, Aude, Haute-Garonne, Tarn* and *Haute-Pyrénées.* In all these the ore is smelted, and the same rendered into malleable iron directly by means of small charcoal-furnaces. The ore is partly, and the charcoal is altogether produced in the neighbourhood of the forges, and it is necessary that the ore should be of the best quality, and is, therefore, in part obtained from *Arriége.* This *catalan* and almost primitive manner of smelting and hammering iron, has nearly disappeared from other countries. In Corsica the same, but less perfect process is followed in the five forges which still exist in that island.

In 1841 a commission appointed by the minister of agriculture and commerce drew up a report on the manufacture of iron in France. This report states, "that the tariff which protects our *metallurgic* products against foreign competition, bears upon so many divers interests as to be the subject of frequent controversy."

"*Agriculturists* complains of the consequent dearness of the instruments which are indispensable in cultivating the soil. *Manufacturers* complain that the high price of metal and iron which the tariff augments, bears heavily on the production of other articles. The *Ship-owners* consider that the high duty on iron is one of the chief causes of the high cost of naval construction, and that it denies them the many freights which they would otherwise obtain. The proprietors of forges, coal-mines and forests reply that all the manufactures and industry of France are maintained under the protective system. In principle, then, who can complain of the encouragement accorded by the tariff?"

"In 1828 there existed in France 393 blasting-furnaces which produced 2,209,177 metrical quintals of smelted iron; and 1,295 forges which produced 1,513,878 metrical quintals of malleable iron. In 1834 there were 569 blasting-furnaces, producing per annum 2,690,636 metric quintals of smelted iron; and 1687 forges producing 1,771,638 metric quintals of malleable iron. In 1839 there were 569 blasting-furnaces, producing 3,502,000 metric quintals of smelted iron, 2022 forges producing 2,318,000 metric quintals of malleable-iron."

STATEMENT of the production of Iron in France from 1833 to 1840 inclusive.

Nature of the Productions.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.
	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.
Ore, raw	15,751,000	18,041,000	20,135,000	22,758,000	23,888,000	23,050,000	22,000,000
„ washed	5,944,000	6,413,000	7,321,000	8,273,000	9,127,000	8,972,000	8,297,000
„ roasted	578,000	599,000	442,000	556,000	745,000	877,000	967,000
Smelted by charcoal	1,598,000	1,858,000	2,083,000	2,233,000	2,231,000	2,351,000	2,392,000
„ coke	249,000			361,000	432,000	482,000	522,000
„ charcoal and coke	23,000	433,000	460,000	70,000	161,000	170,000	105,000
Smelted and moulded by charcoal	341,000	361,000	382,000	388,000	458,000	433,000	445,000
„ by coke only	30,000			21,000	6,000	5,000	21,000
„ by coke & charcl.	12,000	39,000	23,000	11,000	29,000	37,000	17,000
Total . . . . . met. quint.	2,253,000	2,691,000	2,948,000	3,084,000	3,317,000	3,478,000	3,502,000
Value . . . . . frs.	40,593,000	49,603,000	54,930,000	60,917,000	60,747,000	63,343,000	63,481,000
Large malleable iron . . met. quint	1,339,000	1,772,000	2,095,000	2,106,000	2,246,000	2,242,000	2,311,000
Value . . . . . frs.	56,282,000	76,500,000	88,048,000	92,579,000	95,043,000	92,898,000	93,003,000
Hammered, small	132,000	139,000	209,000	220,000	239,000	251,000	260,000
„ split	288,000	296,000	386,000	384,000	388,000	325,000	339,000
„ plates	105,000	161,000	161,000	201,000	232,000	196,000	207,000
other kinds	175,000	513,000	570,000	632,000	734,000	727,000	806,000
Steel, forged	63,000	64,000	63,000	50,000	61,000	65,000	66,000
„ cast.	40,000	34,000	49,000	32,000	38,000	52,000	44,000
Iron, malleable by charcoal	822,000	1,016,000	1,079,000	1,009,000	1,067,000	1,043,000	957,000
„ by mineral coal	517,000	715,000	962,000	941,000	1,093,000	1,108,000	1,258,000
„ by mixed fuel		41,000	54,000	156,000	86,000	91,000	103,000

STATEMENT showing Production of, Importation into, and Consumption of Smelted Iron in France, from 1821 to 1840 inclusive.

YEARS.	Production.	IMPORTATION.			Entered for Consumption.
		From England.	From Belgium.	From all Countries.	
	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.
1821		27,284	32,182	76,712	
1822		25,405	34,307	82,622	
1823		32,610	30,496	78,222	
1824	1,975,999	17,991	34,261	72,295	2,048,294
1825	1,985,665	5,460	23,888	74,226	2,059,891
1826	2,058,431	25,843	33,848	113,534	2,171,965
1827	2,164,212	22,279	35,895	77,945	2,242,157
1828	2,209,177	26,197	38,700	87,601	2,296,778
1829	2,171,249	30,508	29,626	77,996	2,249,245
1830	2,263,608	55,107	29,336	93,282	2,356,890
1831	2,248,054	17,529	26,309	47,481	2,295,535
1832	2,250,352	28,582	31,590	67,999	2,318,351
1833	2,360,998	44,795	34,721	81,399	2,440,297
1834	2,690,636	46,708	38,457	103,362	2,793,998
1835	2,947,997	85,349	56,658	167,992	3,115,989
1836	3,084,000	85,494	93,036	199,617	3,283,617
1837	3,317,000	113,209	53,862	177,592	3,494,592
1838	3,478,000	119,582	36,374	162,793	3,640,793
1839	3,502,000	115,316	31,113	160,456	3,662,456
1840		98,790	50,864	160,945	
9.1st months of 1841		104,890	64,120	191,600	

Production of, Importation into, and Consumption of Hammered Iron, or Malleable Iron in France, from 1820 to 1840 inclusive.

YEARS.	Production.	IMPORTATION.			Entered for Consumption.
		From England.	From Belgium.	From all Countries.	
	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.
1820		68,303	8,946	88,911	
1821		109,585	6,814	138,437	
1822		24,566	4,124	50,692	
1823		14,633	2,869	45,217	
1824	1,416,896	10,279	1,725	58,135	1,475,031
1825	1,435,488	3,308	866	60,707	1,496,195
1826	1,455,190	11,260	1,040	95,845	1,551,035
1827	1,488,535	8,973	475	73,122	1,561,657
1828	1,513,878	10,453	218	65,613	1;579,491
1829	1,536,233	6,655	192	55,421	1,591,654
1830	1,484,685	3,779	72	63,460	1,548,145
1831	1,410,571	2,760	16	46,461	1,457,032
1832	1,434,884	1,782	54	58,061	1,492,945
1833	1,522,651	251	38	54,303	1,576,954
1834	1,771,638	518	47	64,329	1,835,967
1835	2,095,387	559	92	58,814	2,154,201
1836	2,106,000	3,859	100	50,876	2,156,876
1837	2,246,000	518	78	54,562	2,300,562
1838	2,242,000	2,555	49	57,156	2,299,156
1839	2,318,000	3,800	34	55,910	2,373,910
1840		4,768	35	56,440	

PRODUCTION of, Importation into, and Consumption of Coal in France, from 1825 to 1840 inclusive.

YEARS.	Production.	Importation for Consumption.	Consumption.
	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.
1825.....	14,914,000	5,069,000	19,983,000
1826.....	15,410,000	5,029,000	20,439,000
1827.....	16,911,000	5,389,000	22,300,000
1828.....	17,741,000	5,787,000	23,528,000
1829.....	17,416,000	5,475,000	22,891,000
1830.....	18,627,000	6,309,000	24,936,000
1831.....	17,604,000	5,414,000	23,018,000
1832.....	19,629,000	5,759,000	25,388,000
1833.....	20,576,000	6,966,000	27,542,000
1834.....	24,898,000	7,414,000	32,312,000
1835.....	25,064,000	7,669,000	32,733,000
1836.....	28,420,000	7,638,000	36,058,000
1837.....	29,807,000	10,948,000	40,755,000
1838.....	31,133,000	11,636,000	42,769,000
1839.....	29,949,000	11,561,000	41,510,000
1840.....		12,158,000	

CONSUMPTION in the Production of smelted and malleable Iron in France, of Ores, Charcoal, Wood, Coke, and Coal, from 1833 to 1839 inclusive. From the Tables of the Administration of Mines.

	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.
	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.
Consumption of ore	6,720,000	7,463,000	8,240,000	8,723,000	9,290,000	9,645,000	9,976,000
,, ,, charcoal..	3,127,000	3,505,000	3,590,000	3,790,000	4,318,000	4,034,000	3,849,000
	St.		St.	St.	St.	St.	St.
,, ,, wood.....	2,600	....	11,260	36,500	194,500	87,200	200,500
	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.
,, ,, coke.....	771,000	589,000	533,000	643,000	906,000	1,090,000	1,123,000
,, ,, coal.....	89,000	202,000	431,000	542,000	353,000	252,000	281,000
Smelted iron produced....	2,253,000	2,691,000	2,948,000	3,084,000	3,317,000	3,478,000	3,502,000
Consumption of ore	292,000	329,000	318,000	311,000	289,000	323,000	336,000
,, smelted ore..	1,849,000	2,295,000	2,902,000	2,753,000	2,892,000	2,762,000	2,993,000
,, charcoal.....	1,689,000	2,016,000	2,229,000	2,145,000	2,022,000	1,903,000	1,806,000
			St.	St.	St.	St.	St.
,, wood.....	....	....	800	500	13,600	59,000	42,300
			met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.
,, coke.....	128,000	165,000	161,000	195,000	182,000	151,000	163,000
,, coal.....	969,000	1,275,000	1,636,000	1,833,000	2,011,000	2,218,000	2,569,000
Malleable iron produced..	1,339,000	1,728,000	2,041,000	2,048,000	2,193,000	2,199,000	2,268,000

The mines and forests of France are managed under distinct administrations. The scarcity and dearness of fuel occasions the greatest privation in respect to warmth in winter, and culinary purposes, which the citizens of that kingdom endure. This evil will, however, be gradually ameliorated by the yearly increasing production of the coal-mines.

PRODUCTION OF SALT IN FRANCE.

SALT is produced in France from the seven great salt-pans or marshes, situated on the coasts of La Vendée, Morbihan, Loire, and Charente, viz. at *Brouage*, at *Croisic*, at the *Bay of Bourgneuf*, at *La Tremblade*, and at *Maresmes*, on the Accum, and on the coasts of the *Bouches du Rhone*, and *Herault* on the Mediterranean. Salt-mines of great extent and quantity have also been discovered in the south-west of France. Salt-springs, highly saturated, abound in the east; and in Lorraine and on the frontier of Switzerland they have been long worked. In fact no country in the world has in greater abundance this commodity so necessary for the use of man; and in no country in the world has the people been so grievously limited by monopoly and taxation in the use of this article. The *Gabelle*, or administration of the salt-monopoly, was so oppressive before the first revolution, that the levying of this odious impost excited the people of France against the crown fully as much as all other privations. The impost itself was not only severe in the extreme, but unjust and partial, favourites were exempted from the tax, others through favour redeemed the privilege of using untaxed salt. A few provinces paid only 2 to 9 francs per 100lbs. of salt, while in the others 20 francs, 30 francs, and even 62 francs per 100lbs. were exacted, and the frontier-provinces were also taxed with the expense of guarding against the importation of foreign salt. Legions of the citizens were always under arms, and in order to secure the salt-tax, to fight against their compatriots. Notwithstanding all which, so great was the oppression and temptation, that a perpetual contraband was carried on in salt. Necker says that the brigades charged with preventing smuggling and the illicit manufacture of salt consisted of 23,000 men, who made an average of 3700 seizures annually in the interior of buildings, and imprisoned and punished annually for being, or supposed to have been concerned in the frauds upon the salt and tobacco revenue, 2300 men, 1800 women, 6600 children, and 1100 horses. The number of persons annually remaining in prison are reckoned at 1800, and 300 were sent annually for life to the galleys as a punishment for the fraud. The *Gabelle* was suppressed in 1790, but the citizens of France were not destined to enjoy the use of untaxed salt. In the year VII. when the finances were, under the Directory, in the utmost state of disorder, a salt-tax was proposed, but resisted until 1806, when Napoleon re-established the impost. It was at first moderate, but the expenses of the war soon augmented the tax to a high rate. Salt can only be extracted or manufactured under licence, and

under strict and expensive supervision, and when extracted or made the tax is paid, or it may be bonded until the duty is paid. The gross revenue is estimated at about 62,000,000 of francs, or nearly 2,800,000*l.* sterling, but as the expenses of collection is confounded with that of the douanes, &c., the nett revenue is not ascertained. The duty is 3 decimes per kilogramme, or 30 francs per 100 kilogrammes,—nearly 12*s.* per cwt.

The production is chiefly from the evaporation of sea-water. The salt-springs of the east produce only about 250,000 metric quintals of salt, and those of the Pyrenees about 40,000 metric quintals. The distribution of the salt produced is stated by the administration in round numbers as follows: viz.—

	Met. Quint.
Consumption on which duty is paid	2,100,000
Probable contraband	200,000
Used in fisheries (free)	350,000
Exported from bond (free)	650,000
Used in chemical works	300,000
Total	3,600,000

MUNUFACTURES OF FRANCE.

SULLY admitted no honourable or profitable branch of industry except agriculture, and the French economists accuse him of having, in consequence, sacrificed the manufactures of France, which were at that period in a more flourishing state than those of England.

Louis the Fourteenth, however, by revoking the Edict of Nantes, and consequently exiling to England and other countries the most numerous classes of French artisans, occasioned the decline of national manufactures far more effectually than the preference which Sully attached to agriculture.

Colbert adopted an opposite course, and beheld in manufactures only the great source of national riches. Premiums, monopolies, and the protective system were established by Colbert. The national treasury was drained by him to establish monopolies and companies beyond the seas. In Africa, India, and America, monopoly and war destroyed those factories; and the manufactories of France, which were maintained by artificial means, languished like crazy opium-eaters, from whom the exciting stimulant is withheld.

The eminent natural advantages of the soil and climate of France, and the ingenuity, taste, and industry of her people, under the blessings of a long peace, and in opposition to various legislative premiums, restrictions, and prohibitions, enabled manufactures to flourish to an important, and, in many respects,

perfect extent. Each interest, however, agricultural and manufacturing, and every branch of each of those interests, with the exception of the silk-manufactures of Lyons, have ever been, and continue to be claiming protection.

An able writer (M. A. Blaise, des Vosges), observes in that valuable work, lately published in Paris, the *Encyclopédie du Commerçant, ou Dictionnaire de Commerce et des Merchandizes*—"The evil results of all those temptations appear to have been profitless to the government of that time, and of no advantage to the manufactures of the present day. On all occasions, special measures only were proposed and adopted without regard to any complete system which would regulate generally the three great branches of agriculture, manufactures, and trade. In each of the public inquiries at which we have been present, in all the legislative discussions,—in every petition to the Chamber of Deputies, personal interests have ever formed the subject in question. Recriminations and complaints have been alternately sent forth by the agriculturists against the manufacturers, and by the latter against the former, and by the inland manufacturers against the seaports. Bordeaux complains that her wines remain unsold because Anzin prevents the importation of coal. Mulhausen remonstrates against the high price of meat, which raises the price of labour. The beet-root-growers cry aloud for protection against the colonial sugar-growers, and the ship-owners and merchants of our seaports against the restrictions on foreign trade which deprive them of freights and return cargoes."

"We do not pretend to establish unalterable laws by which our manufactures and our administration should be regulated and guided; but it appears to us that the great evils complained of would, for the future, nearly disappear if instead of attempting to encourage and maintain any one branch of our productive riches, agriculture, manufactures, and trade, should all have the general freedom of prospering without protecting any one interest at the expense of another."

The following brief view of the present state of the French manufactures is abstracted from the same work, and from the various reports and documents presented by the ministers of commerce to the Chamber of Deputies:—

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

(*Draperies. Tissues de Laine.*)

The manufacture of fine woollen cloths in France is not of ancient date. The ordinary wool of the country was probably at all times spun and woven for their own use by the peasants and labouring classes. Manufacturers of woollens of superior quality and colour can only be said to have been extensively and successfully established since the first revolution.

Colbert, in 1665, invited to France Van-Robais, a celebrated manufacturer of cloth in Holland. Privileges and premiums were awarded to Van-Robais for the purpose of introducing the Dutch art of spinning and dyeing wool, and weaving and dressing fine cloths. He was established at Abbeville, and it was prohibited for any one else even to spin wool within ten miles of that city. This is an historical grievance which was loudly complained of by the magistrates and municipality of Abbeville, for a century afterwards.

Various legislators continued to restrict all improvement and competition in the manufacture of cloth until after the first revolution. The administration interfered with all ingenuity, and all was controlled by the administrative *employés*. Even the number of threads for the warp, and nearly every other mode of manufacture as well as dyeing, dressing, &c., was restricted to the rules laid down by the government. Since that period, and with the view to excel in quality and beauty those of any other country, the government of France has, however, not allowed manufacturing ingenuity to have the freedom which naturally belongs to it. Napoleon, by a decree of the 21st of September, 1807, which is still in force, restricted, "*in order to encourage commerce*," the departments of Ardèche, Aude, Gard, Haut-Garonne, Herault, Losère and Tarn, to special descriptions of cloth for each. The quality, the breadth, the number of threads to the warp, the kind of selvage, and the length of the piece,—the quality and dye, and when packed, the number of pieces, and other formalities in each trade, were all determined by the emperor. The pretence was to force the production of woollens suitable for the Levant trade. The manufacture of cloths in the *generality* of Rouen was also regulated by legislation. In 1810, regulations respecting its cloth-manufactures were extended by decree to Louviers, and afterwards extended to the other cloth-manufactures of France.

In a report upon the woollen-manufactures of France, drawn up in 1841, under the direction of the Minister of Commerce, the commissioners state that "Foreign woollen cloths of all descriptions were, however, not prohibited under the Ancient Régime. The tariff of 1667 admitted woollen cloths without distinction of origin, on the payment of duties varying from about 1 franc, 60 centimes, to 2 francs, 80 centimes the metre, according to the coarseness or fineness of the quality."

"By the treaty of 1786 the cloths and woollens of England were admitted into France on paying a duty of 12 per cent, *ad valorem*. The law of the 15th of March, 1791, established a duty of 652 francs per 100 kilogrammes on fine woollen cloths, and half that on common."

"In 1793 the actual prohibitions commenced, by the absolute non-admission of hosiery and cassimirs. Two years afterwards all woollens, except *coverlets*, and carpets of wool and linen yarn, Zurich crape, and certain woollen tapes

were prohibited. This system of prohibition has continued up to the present time, that is for 45 years, *in full* force.

That the manufactures of cloth, fine and coarse, have extended under this system, by which the nation has been taxed in high prices, several millions of francs annually, there is no doubt; and that, for the last few years, many of the woollen cloths of France, compete profitably with those of England, Belgium, Saxony, and Moravia, in the markets of the world, is equally true. But the success of the cloth-manufacture has been the result of French ingenuity and other favourable circumstances. Machinery for carding and spinning wool was introduced by MM. Douglas and Cockerell as early as 1803, and the superior art of dyeing acquired soon after that very perfection which gives a preference, especially in the Levant, to the French red and blue cloths. The woollen-cloth factories are not, like many other manufactures in France, confined to two or three great centres of production. They are on the contrary spread over a great part of the kingdom.

The leading establishments are thus dispersed over various portions of the country, viz.—the chief seats of manufactures are, in *the east*, at *Metz, Moutiérs, Nancy, Bulh, Mulhausen*:—*in the south*, at *Dijon, Vienne, Crest, Lavelanet, Clermont, Lodève, St. Pons, St. Chinian, Castres, Mazamet, Bedarieux, Montauban, Limoux, Carcassonne, Chalabre, Quillan, St. Colombo* and *Limoges*:—*in the west, Vannes, Saint Lô, Vire, Lisieux, Louviers, Elbœuf, Darnetal,* and *Aumale*:—*in the north*, at *Beauvais, Mouy, Abbeville, Sedan,* and in the *centre* of France, those at *Tours Châteauroux, Romorantin,* and *Châteaurenard.*

The most celebrated of the cloth-manufactories, as regards both the amount and value of their productions, are at the following places: viz.—*Elbeuf, Sedan Louviers, Beauvais, Mouy, Nancy, Buhl,* and *Bischwiller, Vire, Vienne, Castres, Lodève, Limoux, Bedarieux, Chalabre, Carcassonne, Mazamet, Montauban, Châteauroux, Châteaurenard,* and *Romorantin.*

Elbeuf.—The factories of this town and neighbourhood may be viewed as producing the greatest quantity of cloths, although it must cede to other localities as regards the beauty and fineness of the cloth manufactured. The descriptions here produced are exceedingly various, and include double-milled and waterproof cloths, *zephirs, amazones,* and fancy cloths (*draps de fantaisie*) of blue, black, and, in fact, of all colours.

All kinds are manufactured with success, but more especially cloths valued at from 15 frs. to 30 frs. Within the last few years *Elbeuf* has produced woollens, known in England as Scotch flannels (*flanelles Ecossaises*). It is also celebrated for its billiard-table cloth.

Sedan is chiefly celebrated for its black and scarlet cloth, as well as those

of almost every rich shade of colour: also for black and white kerseymeres. The price of the cloths produced at Sedan varies according to a graduated scale, at from 15 to 50 francs; and of the kerseymeres from 7 to 24 francs. The total value of its productions amounts to about 15,000,000 francs, of which a considerable portion is exported to foreign countries.

LOUVIERS.—*Louviers* formerly acquired a fame almost European, for the beauty of its cloths. Some of the manufactures at this place still sustain their former high reputation, although they are becoming much less celebrated, and other manufactories are rivalling the perfection of the cloths of Louviers. The finest description of cloth for uniforms, &c. &c., are, however, still sought for here. Those sold at a price of from 36 to 45 francs, form the great bulk of this species of cloth, whilst those of a superfine quality range from 45 to 60 francs per annum. The total value of the cloths made at this seat of industry amounts to about 4,000,000 francs, of which some of the finer kinds are exported principally to Italy.

BEAUMONT-LE-ROGER.—This seat of industry, situated at some distance from Louviers, in the same department, produces in an equal degree of excellence the same kinds of cloth as are manufactured at Louviers and Elbeuf.

ABBEVILLE.—The woollen-manufactory was established at this place by a Dutchman of the name of Van-Robais, in the reign of Louis XIV. It is one of those establishments at which every operation in regard to the wool is performed, from the time of its being shorn from the animal, until its being put forward for general use in the shape of cloth. Abbeville is celebrated for fine cloths and kerseymeres, more especially for the lighter sorts, known by the name of "*zéphirs*," of every description and shade of colour.

BEAUVAIS AND MOUY.—The Department of the Oise possesses fabrics of wool at both the above places, which equally deserve favourable notice. At Mouy they manufacture *white* cloths, afterwards destined to be dyed in the piece—chiefly black. These have the merit of being of a very fine texture, and are to be purchased at a moderate price. The artisans of Elbeuf frequently buy the *white* cloths of Mouy, which they afterwards dye. The articles produced at Beauvais very closely resemble those made at *Elbeuf*. The cloth used for the army is, in great part, manufactured at Beauvais.

NANCY.—This seat of industry produces some good sorts of kersey cloths, which are sold at a moderate price; and the manufacture of other woollens is extending. At the late *general* exhibition, the artisans of Nancy produced good specimens of blue and black cloths, at a price varying from 12 to 16 francs per annum. They have lately established a manufacture of cachemeres, which are said to rival those of the south of France.

BUHL.—The manufacturers established at this place have produced in the department of the Upper Rhine the several descriptions of articles produced at Elbeuf. The cloths made here under the name of *cuirs de laine*, are quite equal to those manufactured at Elbeuf, and much distinguished for their strength.

MULHAUSEN.—White cloths for rollers, &c., of a superior description, are made here.

BISCHWILLER.—The manufactory at this place is well known for its cloths dyed in the piece, and also for its kerseymeres. The price of the former is from 6 to 12 francs, and the latter are valued at from 12 to 15 francs per ell. These are all generally sold and worn in the immediate vicinity.

VIRE.—The manufactory at Vire, in Calvados, was originally better known for its piece-dyed cloths. The quality of those produced at this place are of an inferior sort, and are generally suited for those persons who are unable to purchase the fine wool-dyed cloths of Elbeuf.

VIENNE.—One of the principal seats of this industry in the south of France is at Vienne. For a long time the cloths produced at this place were of a very coarse and ordinary kind; during the last few years the manufacturers here have endeavoured to compete with those of the north; but in general their productions are less perfect, and sold at a much higher price than those produced by the latter.

CASTRES.—As regards care and skill in manufacturing, and the beautiful finish given to their productions, the artisans of this place hold undoubtedly the leading position in the south of France. The cloth called *cuir de laine*, owes its origin to this town; and has for the last twenty-five years been in great repute.

LODÈVE, CLERMONT, SAINT-PONS, SAINT-CHINIAN.—The cloth factory at Lodève, with which the others are more or less connected, is situated in the department of Herault, and is celebrated for its piece-dyed cloths exported to the Levant.

CHALABRE in the department of the Aude, has a very considerable cloth manufacture, especially for its cloths called *cuirs de laine*, dyed in the wool, better known as "*castorines*." These are generally woven in pieces of 15 ells length, and the price varies from 10 to 15 francs per ell. At Limoux they manufacture cloths of a similar description, but of an inferior quality—these range at from 7 to 15 francs per ell.

CARCASSONNE, in the same department, has much improved in its cloth manufacture, which was originally of an inferior character. Black kerseymeres are here produced at a price of from 15 to 20 francs per ell, and these will bear comparison with the best that are made elsewhere. Cloths of red and bright colours are also produced here for the Mediterranean markets.

LAVELANET, in Arriége, produces also those descriptions of cloths known as

"*castorines,*" which are celebrated for a very brilliant lustre. This manufacture, has, during the last few years acquired great perfection. Here are likewise produced cloths (*cuirs de laine*) which quite rival those of Castres. The piece contains 16 ells, and is valued at from 12 to 22 francs per ell.

MAZAMET, in Tarn, and MONTAUBAN in Tarn and Garonne, produce cloths, both plain and coloured, of good quality.

CHATEAUROUX AND ROMORANTIN.—Amongst the principal seats of cloth manufacture in the centre of France may be classed these places: the former in the department of the Indre, and the latter in that of the Loire-et-Cher. The cloths which they manufacture are more remarkable for strength of quality than for fineness of texture. This character, however, joined to the lowness of price, makes them eagerly sought for by the labouring classes. These cloths are also much used for clothing the army, customs' officers, &c. &c., on account of the good qualities of the wool used in their manufacture, and the care which is taken in weaving them.

The report alluded to states, "that from 1834 to 1839-40, the improvement in the production of milled cloths, kerseymeres, &c., is equal to 15 per cent; but that although this improvement has placed foreign competition at a greater distance, yet the exportation of these cloths has diminished, and that the increased imports have been solely in articles of *fantasie merinos*, and other light woven *tissus.*"

In 1820 the quantity of fine and milled cloths exported was 1,067,000 kilogrammes; of light cloths, as kerseymeres and merinoes 19,000 kilogrammes; of other woollen cloths 372,000 kilogrammes. In 1830 the quantity exported of the first description was 443,000 kilogrammes; of the second, 158,000 kilogrammes; of the third, 510,000 kilogrammes. In 1835 the quantity exported of the first sort was 644,000 kilogrammes; of the second, 146,000 kilogrammes; and of the third, 787,000 kilogrammes. In 1840 the quantity exported of the *first* was 706,000 kilogrammes; of the *second*, 217,000; and of the *third*, 1,402,000 kilogrammes. The woollen tapestry of France has long been celebrated, especially those of the *Gobelins*, or royal manufactory at Paris: these are of the most luxuriant design and colour, but the cost of production is enormous.

The following official tables are condensed from those drawn up by the councils-general of commerce and manufactures.

STATEMENT of the Quantity entered for Consumption of Sheep's Wool imported into France, from 1820 to 1840, indicating the Countries from whence imported and Duty levied.

YEARS.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED FROM						Value.	Duty paid.
	Belgium.	Spain.	Germany.	The Unit. St., Barbary, and Algiers.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.		
	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	frs.	frs.
1820	178,000	1,531,000	165,000	1,543,000	1,495,000	4,912,000	8,351,000	297,000
1821	967,000	1,782,000	508,000	862,000	2,758,000	6,877,000	11,690,000	955,000
1822	964,000	1,922,000	505,000	3,008,000	1,869,000	9,118,000	15,500,000	1,430,000
1823	815,000	822,000	337,000	2,244,000	1,254,000	5,482,000	9,319,000	1,381,000
1824	1,316,000	882,000	566,000	778,000	868,000	4,410,000	7,497,000	2,602,000
1825	942,000	1,206,000	778,000	909,000	804,000	4,639,000	7,886,000	3,100,000
1826	1,486,000	1,778,000	858,000	1,581,000	732,000	6,435,000	10,940,000	3,447,000
1827	1,437,000	1,932,000	829,000	1,977,000	1,207,000	7,382,000	14,131,000	3,672,000
1828	1,322,000	2,148,000	1,102,000	1,597,000	1,516,000	7,687,000	13,301,000	4,117,000
1829	930,000	1,829,000	8,99,000	1,224,000	966,000	5,749,000	9,276,000	3,059,000
1830	929,000	2,276,000	1,064,000	1,705,000	1,240,000	7,214,000	12,872,000	4,246,000
1831	549,000	826,000	457,000	1,780,000	524,000	3,836,000	5,253,000	1,733,000
1832	1,388,000	1,202,000	478,000	984,000	870,000	4,922,000	7,862,000	2,594,000
1833	1,745,000	3,220,000	549,000	2,140,000	1,682,000	9,306,000	19,140,000	6,314,000
1834	1,219,000	2,037,000	654,000	3,271,000	1,440,000	9,221,000	17,915,000	4,752,000
1835	2,221,000	3,818,000	1,719,000	4,660,000	2,427,000	14,845,000	34,219,000	7,550,000
1836	2,891,000	4,365,000	1,429,000	3,676,000	2,014,000	14,166,000	31,891,000	7,146,000
1837	2,126,000	3,200,000	1,011,000	1,941,000	1,632,000	10,000,000	18,907,000	4,220,000
1838	3,637,000	3,557,000	2,099,000	3,030,000	2,003,000	14,026,000	34,178,000	7,558,000
1839	3,035,000	3,076,000	1,946,000	2,746,000	2,209,000	13,012,000	31,937,000	7,060,000
1840	2,083,000	2,303,000	2,407,000	3,395,000	2,278,000	13,456,000	29,987,000	6,643,000
1841								
1842								

STATEMENT of Quantity and Value of Woollen Yarns and Woollen Cloths, the Manufactures of France, exported from 1820 to 1840 inclusive, with the Amount of Premiums paid each Year.

YEARS.	YARNS.			Cloths, Kerseymeres, Merinoes, &c.			Premiums paid.	Premiums in Sterling Money.
	Quantity.	Value.	Sterling Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Sterling Value.		
	kils.	frs.	£	kils.	frs.	£	frs.	£
1820	36,000	647,000	25,880	1,458,000	42,737,000	1,709,480	48,000	1,920
1821	37,000	540,000	21,600	1,339,000	39,211,000	1,568,440	485,000	19,400
1822	29,000	372,000	14,880	1,082,000	40,156,000	1,606,240	413,000	16,520
1823	15,000	274,000	10,960	1,003,000	32,808,000	1,312,320	439,000	17,560
1824	17,000	320,000	12,800	1,124,000	36,117,000	1,444,680	1,336,000	53,442
1825	16,000	281,000	11,240	1,163,000	37,540,000	1,501,600	3,058,000	122,320
1826	17,000	306,000	12,240	966,000	29,542,000	1,181,680	1,892,000	75,680
1827	23,000	441,000	17,640	1,000,000	26,928,000	1,077,120	2,110,000	84,400
1828	28,000	520,000	20,800	1,031,000	29,506,000	1,180,240	2,022,000	80,880
1829	64,000	1,181,000	47,240	1,133,000	30,425,000	1,217,000	2,330,000	93,200
1830	58,000	1,065,000	42,600	921,000	26,025,000	1,065,000	1,971,000	78,840
1831	57,000	1,071,000	42,840	903,000	27,018,000	1,080,720	2,497,000	99,880
1832	110,000	2,255,000	90,200	1,349,000	34,052,000	1,362,080	2,982,000	119,280
1833	76,000	1,435,000	57,400	1,471,000	36,063,000	1,466,520	3,644,000	145,760
1834	74,000	2,392,000	95,680	1,542,000	39,446,000	1,577,840	4,125,000	165,000
1835	44,000	808,000	32,320	1,577,000	38,306,000	1,534,640	3,085,000	123,400
1836	53,000	993,000	39,720	2,016,000	40,188,000	1,967,520	3,736,000	149,440
1837	84,000	1,594,000	63,760	1,670,000	43,428,000	1,737,120	2,925,000	117,000
1838	79,000	1,485,000	59,400	2,298,000	64,401,000	2,576,040	4,061,000	162,440
1839	71,000	1,351,000	54,040	2,231,000	60,588,000	2,423,520	3,883,000	155,320
1840	107,000	1,996,000	79,840	2,325,000	61,100,000	2,444,000	3,897,000	155,880
1841								
1842								

STATEMENT showing the Value of French manufactured Woollen Cloths exported to the following Countries, during the Years 1833 and 1840.

PLACES OF DESTINATION.	Value of Exports in Francs.		Value of Exports in English Monies.	
	1833.	1840.	1833.	1840.
	francs.	francs.	£	£
United States	6,207,000	12,634,000	248,280	505,360
Spain	5,239,000	7,675,000	209,560	307,000
Sardinian States	4,093,000	5,943,000	163,720	237,720
Belgium	2,062,000	5,070,000	882,480	202,800
England	1,650,000	5,001,000	66,000	200,040
Turkey and China	4,819,000	3,899,000	192,760	155,960
Switzerland	3,093,000	3,752,000	123,720	150,080
Germany	1,390,000	2,906,000	55,600	116,240
Chili	281,000	2 384,000	11,240	95,360
French Colonies	771,000	1,456,000	30,840	58,240
Algiers and Africa, comprising 19,000 fr. in 1833, and 94,000 fr. in 1840, exported to Mauritius.	683,000	1,447,000	27,320	57,880
Tuscany and Roman States	506,000	1,192,000	20,240	47,680
States of Barbary	1,115,000	962,000	44,600	38,480
Holland	243,000	892,000	9,720	35,680
Buenos Ayres	169,000	720,000	6,760	28,800
Brazil	378,000	642,000	15.120	25,680
Mexico	279,000	493,000	11,160	19,720
Naples and Sicily	621,000	464 000	24,840	18,560
Prussia	104,000	423,000	4,160	16,920
Russia	171,000	422,000	6,840	16,880
Egypt	1,017,000	380,000	40,680	15,200
Antilles (foreign)	84,000	339.000	3.360	13,560
Peru	971,000	322,000	38.840	12,880
Austria	126,000	199,000	5,120	7,960
Colombia	24,000	109,000	960	4,360
Haiti	150,000	101,000	6,000	4,040
Foreign India	46,000	85,000	1,840	3,400
Sweden and Norway	69,000	5,000	2,760	200
Other Countries	200,000	1,183,000	8,000	47,320
	36,663,000	61,100,000	1,466,520	2,444,000

COTTON MANUFACTURES OF FRANCE.

THE earliest manufacture of woven cottons in France cannot be traced further back than the latter years of the seventeenth century. In 1688, 450,000 lbs. of cotton wool and 1,450,000 lbs. of spun thread were imported from the Levant to Marseilles. In 1750 the imports of cotton wool amounted to 3,831,620 lbs. and to 3,381,625 of cotton thread. In 1765 the manufacture of cotton velvet was begun at Amiens. Machines, with eighteen to twenty spindles were made there at the same time, and from designs brought from England. In 1784 M. Martin, of Amiens, obtained under the title of "*the first importer from England of machines invented there for spinning cotton*," the authority to establish a cotton-factory with special privileges. High premiums were given the following year to those who invented new machines for spinning, and *M. Miln* was paid accordingly for his *inventions* 60,000 livres, and rewarded further by a *local* for an establishment, an annual salary of 6000 livres, and 1200 francs for each complete set of machines which he furnished for manufactories. In 1789 MM. Morghan and Massey constructed a *mull jenny* at Amiens, with 280 spindles: 12,000 livres were given him as a reward. The spinning and weaving of

cotton to any very important extent did not, however, commence in France until the beginning of the present century.

In the year 1803 establishments for spinning cotton were first formed at St. Quentin, and between this period and 1818 the population of that town had increased 25 per cent. In the first instance *dimities* were the articles manufactured, to these succeeded *calicoes* for printing, and very shortly after that period they produced cambrics and plain and figured muslins of the best qualities and designs.

The cotton manufacture at Tarare seems to have made equal progress, and the natural rivalry existing between this place and St. Quentin soon placed both in the class of important manufacturing towns in France.

In 1806 a jury, who formed a commission of inquiry, reported that the art of spinning cotton was completely established in France, although they had not then produced threads of a higher number than sixty. This object was soon afterwards effected, and Messrs. Delaitre and Noël, successors of M. Martin, at the hydraulic cotton-establishment at *l'Epine*, obtained a gold medal for the fineness and regularity of their threads. From this time the cotton manufacture continued to make what was considered rapid progress up to the moment when machinery was generally introduced.

The importation of cotton wool (not including that arriving from the French colonies) was as follows, at the undermentioned periods: viz.—

In 1803.....10,711,665 kilogrammes.
„ 1804.....10,886,315 „
„ 1806..... 9,077,528 „
„ 1807.....12,061,396 „ (of this quantity 28,237 kils. were captured.)

From the French colonies the importations were as follow:—

In 1803..... 4,800 kilogrammes.
„ 1806.....23,273 „
„ 1807.....15,031 „

The exportations, which had amounted to 122,441 kilogrammes in 1806, were reduced in the following year to 8408 kilogrammes.

From 1806 to 1820 the cotton manufactures made great progress; and between the latter year and 1836 inclusive, the years in which the greatest advance was made, the increase is shown by the following statements:

The increase in the importations of cotton wool from the year 1812 to 1819, amounted to 11,000,000 kilogrammes; and between the lastmentioned year and 1835, the augmentation had reached 22,000,000 for home consumption.

It may be observed, that the chief cause of the United States of America importing silks and other articles from France is the demand in the latter, at a low duty, of the raw material of cotton wool.

THE following Quantities of Cotton Wool were entered for Consumption in France, in each Year, from 1812 to 1819 inclusive.

YEARS.	Entered for Consumption.	YEARS.	Entered for Consumption.	YEARS.	Entered for Consumption.
	kils.		kils.		kils.
1812	6,343,230	1815	16,414,606	1818	16,974,159
1813	9,638,842	1816	12,115,042	1819	17,010,401
1814	8,181,710	1817	13,370,398		

It appears from good authority that the annual average value of cotton manufactures produced in France amounted in 1835 to 600,000,000 francs, or 24,000,000*l.* sterling. The quantity of cotton wool used in 1835 was 40,000,000 kilogrammes. The number of workmen employed was from 800,000 to 900,000, at an average rate of from 1 fr. 30 c. to 1 fr. 50 c. per individual; and 3,500,000 spindles have yielded annually 34,000,000 kilogrammes of twist, at an average value of 170,000,000 francs, 6,800,000*l.* sterling

The department of Lille possesses about 150 manufactories for cotton-spinning, and an aggregate of 600,000 spindles, giving occupation to 100,000 persons.

The two departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine, and including the long range of the Vosges, and the departments of the *Haute-Saone* and *Doubs*, form an extensive region, in which cotton manufactures are those which principally exist. This district contains fifty-six spinning establishments, of which forty are in the Upper Rhine, four in the Lower Rhine, and twelve in the neighbouring departments. These fifty-six manufactories have 800,000 spindles at work, and each spindle uses at an average calculation about ten kilogrammes of cotton wool. The total production may be estimated at 800,000 kilogrammes of twist, and the consumption of raw cotton, at from 9,000,000 to 9,500,000 kilogrammes. The average value of the cotton twist is five francs fifty centimes per kilogramme, which will give a total value of from 45 to 50,000,000 of francs, or 2,000,000*l.* sterling.

There are in the abovenamed departments about 60,000 looms, of which number 3000 are worked by machinery. These yield 2,000,000 pieces of calico, fine and common, also muslins and other tissues, which, at an average rate of forty francs per piece, will give a total value of about 80,000,000 francs.

The floating capital employed in this branch of industry amounts to 60,000,000 francs.

In *Alsace* the manufactories employ from 105,000 to 110,000 persons.

In *Normandy*, throughout which cotton manufactories have extensively spread, as well as in the departments of the *Somme*, the *Pas-de-Calais*, the *Aisne*, the *Eure*, and also of the *Manche*, we find a population of about 130,000 persons employed in these factories. In the department of the *Seine-Inférieure*, the

quantity of raw cotton annually consumed amounts to 13,144,000 kilogrammes. This district comprises 240 spinning-establishments, large and small, which contain about 1,000,000 spindles. The amount of cotton spun weekly in this part of the kingdom may be estimated at 248,000 kilogrammes, or annually at 12,896,000 kilogrammes.

In the year 1804 the annual amount of production at the manufactories of St. Quentin was valued at 72,000 francs: in 1810 at 4,951,000 francs. At the present time this place and its immediate neighbourhood has thirty-seven establishments, containing 20,000 spindles, with a steam power equal to 200 horses, and an hydraulic power equal to 100 horses. These 210,000 spindles manufacture about 1,500,000 kilogrammes annually, giving a total value of 12,000,000 francs. The cottons of this place are considered finer and superior to those of Rouen. The weavers in this district annually receive from *Lille*, *Roubaix*, and *Alsace*, about 1,250,000 kilogrammes of cotton threads, which, on account of being of very high numbers, may be valued at nine francs per kilogramme: this gives a total amount of 11,025,000 francs.

These threads are woven into from 800,000 to 850,000 pieces, of about 40,000,000 francs value; the price of each piece being nearly 45 francs.

Mechanical industry has been but recently brought into use at St. Quentin; there are five establishments at that place which have adopted this system, and their produce is valued at 600,000 francs annually. There are also 50,000 hand-looms in this vicinity, which yield an average yearly value of 5,000,000 francs. All finer descriptions of goods are made by hand. The other various establishments connected with this seat of industry, for the purposes of bleaching, dyeing, &c. &c., amount to 33 in number, and represent a capital of 4,025,000 francs. The spinning-establishments occupy about 4000 workmen, the calendering and glazing, &c. &c., 1200; and those for weaving and embroidering (not including the *Tulle* manufactories) about 70,600, giving in all, employment to 75,800 persons.

These various establishments manufacture 1,500,900 kilogrammes of cotton twist, or 1,875,000 kilogrammes of raw cotton, equal in value to about 6,562,500 francs. Between the years 1816 and 1835 the quantity of cottons manufactured has nearly doubled itself, whilst the prices of the same have been greatly reduced.

The cotton manufacture of Amiens gives employment to 18,000 persons, that at Troyes to about 15,000, and if to the total number of individuals engaged in this manufacture, in the cities and towns already mentioned, is united the number of workmen to whom this branch of industry affords occupation at Paris, Lyons, Tarare, Nimes, and Montpellier, &c., we shall find that this leading manufacture employs a total population of 600,000 souls.

The period from 1825 to 1830 exhibits the greatest improvements which have been made n the cotton manufactures of France; and the following esta-

blishments, in various parts of the kingdom, may be viewed as almost approaching perfection, whether we regard the excellent quality of their machinery, the general arrangement and management of the works, or the quality of the articles manufactured. The names of the parties conducting these several leading establishments are as follow: viz.—In *Alsace*, there is the manufactory of Messrs. Nicolas Schlumberger & Co., at Guebwiller; of Messrs. Jacques Hartmann, at Munster; the factory at Huttenheim; that of Messrs. Gros, Odier, Roman, & Co., at Wesserling; those belonging to Messrs. Nezely and Isaac Kœchlin; that of Messrs. Danvilliers, at Gisors; and of Messrs. Pauquet Lémaitre, at Bolbec. In *Picardy*, that of Messrs. Samuel Joly and Son, at St. Quentin; and another belonging to Messrs. Féray & Co., at Rouval. In the neighbourhood of Paris may be also mentioned the factories possessed by Messrs. Arnaud, and likewise those of Messrs. Féray & Co., at Essonne. There are also a vast number of minor establishments in which a correspondent improvement has taken place, between 1825 and 1830.

It may be remarked, that during the five years which have elapsed between 1830 and 1836, an improvement has been effected in most of the cotton factories of France. The employment of steam power has been brought into more general use, and as a consequence of this change we find a considerable reduction in the price of the articles produced. The increase of cotton factories, from 1836 to 1841 inclusive, has not been so rapid; but the establishments have been so far extended, that the quantity of cotton wool used has increased from 44,000,000 kilogrammes in 1836, to an annual average of 48,245,000 kils. for the three years 1838, 1839, and 1840. The following table exhibits the average rate of wages per week paid for hand labour at Mulhausen, Manchester, and Zurich, in 1836.

Designation of Persons employed.	Mulhausen.	Manchester.	Zurich.
To the Spinner per week . .	14 fr.	38 fr.	12 fr.
„ Winder „ . . .	5	10	3
„ Carder „ . .	6	12	5
„ Ordinary Operatives „ . . .	9	20	8

This statement gives a cheap result favourable to Swiss industry; but although Mulhausen has been selected as regards France, it may be remarked, that there are several other seats of the cotton manufacture in that kingdom, in which hand labour is performed for less rates of wages than those above stated.

The wages generally paid in France to the cotton-spinners are, as shown in the undermentioned table—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
	f. c. f. c.	f. c. f. c.	f. c. f. c.
At Gisors per day . . .	2 50 to 3 50		
„ Amiens „ . . .	2 average rate.	1 0 to 0 0	0 50 to 0 0
„ Lille „	3 ditto.	1 20 „ 1 25	

	Men.	Women.	Children.
	f. c. f. c.	f. c. f. c.	f. c. f. c.
At Rouen . . .	3 average rate.	1 25 to 0 0	0 60 to 0 0
„ Alsace	1 25 to 3 0	0 75 „ 2 0	0 40 „ 0 50
„ Essonne . . .	3 0 „ 4 0	1 30 „ 1 50	0 75 „ 1 05
„ St. Quentin . . .	2 50 „ 3 0	0 90 „ 1 25	0 50 „ 1 25
„ Do. (environs of) .	2 3 „ 2 2	0 70 „ 1 0	0 30 „ 0 60

The importation of cotton manufactures has been prohibited for some time, in like manner as woollen manufactures, and the only relaxation has been in regard to very fine numbers of cotton twist, No. 143 and upwards required for the manufactories of France, and to nankeen from India. The importation by contraband trade has, however, been very extensive, and has caused a competition which has kept at a somewhat moderate rate the prices which would otherwise have been exacted for the cotton manufactures in France.

The printing of cotton was first introduced into Alsace, at Mulhausen (then a free town), in 1746, from Switzerland, where the art had flourished for some time before, and where it exists in perfection at the present day. Mulhausen drew from Switzerland her drawings, engravers, printers, and artisans. Köchlin, Smaltzer, and Company, established the first cotton-printing houses at Alsace, the earliest French nursery of the cotton manufactures. The situation and other advantages of Mulhausen were exceedingly favourable to this branch of ingenious industry. The abundance and purity of its water, the moderate price of labour and fuel, the industrious and saving habits of the people, its convenient situation, near a great river, and to a frontier by which its manufactures passed into fair markets, all concurred in the establishing and carrying forward the print works of this town. Houses were soon afterwards established at Thann, Wesserling, and Munster, in Alsace, and in Lorraine; both provinces, though subject to France, were not then under the *ferme générale.*

The Company of the Indies, however, considered that their privileges in regard to importing the printed calicoes from India were interfered with by the sale of those produced at home, and that body finally succeeded in prohibiting the use in France of the prints and cottons of Mulhausen, and soon after of those printed in Lorraine and Alsace. But this unjust prohibition was of short duration. It was, like all other institutions, the good as well as the evil, abolished by the Revolution. The production of the cotton-print works of France is not easily ascertained. In 1838 it is stated, that in the twenty-eight principal establishments of Alsace there were produced—

Printed cottons and handkerchiefs	540,000	pieces of 36 ells
Printed muslins and jaconetts	55,000	„ „
Adrianople or Turkey reds	60,000	„ 36 to 38 ells
	655,000 pieces.	

Besides which they produced 25,000 pieces of that woollen fabric, which has attained such perfection and beauty in France, *mousseline-de-laine*. The production of printed cottons in Normandy and Picardy is not given statistically.

The countries to which those goods are exported, rank as follow:—1. Spain, by smuggling; 2. United States, by fair trade; 3. Germany, by fair trade and by contraband; 4. South America, by fair trade; 5. French Colonies, by fair trade; 6. Sardinian states, by fair trade and by contraband; 7. Belgium, by contraband and by fair trade.

The following tables, condensed from those attached to a report drawn up by the Councils-general of Commerce in 1841, will illustrate more fully the trade in cotton manufactures.

STATEMENT of the Quantities of Cotton Wool imported and entered for Consumption in France from 1820 to 1840.

YEARS.	From Turkey and Egypt.	From United States.	From Brazil and other countries.	TOTAL.	Value.	Duty levied.
	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	frs.	frs.
1820	2,419,000	11,630,000	6,154,000	20,203,000	36,825,000	6,055,000
1821	2,629,000	10,155,000	9,793,000	22,587,000	41,367,000	7,209,000
1822	3,461,000	9,500,000	8,611,000	21,572,000	39,696,000	7,360,000
1823	2,847,000	12,196,000	5,311,000	20,354,000	37,097,000	6,089,000
1824	6,487,000	15,749,000	5,794,000	28,030,000	49,188,000	7,816,000
1825	6,066,000	13,454,000	4,147,000	24,667,000	44,062,000	6,238,000
1826	5,976,000	21,921,000	4,117,000	31,914,000	56,354,000	7,997,000
1827	4,291,000	21,880,000	2,513,000	29,684,000	51,919,000	6,631,000
1828	3,143,000	21,617,000	2,615,000	27,375,000	49,144,000	6,019,000
1829	3,117,000	25,844,000	2,808,000	31,839,000	57,140,000	7,004,000
1830	2,938,000	23,150,000	3,172,000	29,260,000	51,761,000	6,334,000
1831	3,425,000	22,778,000	2,026,000	28,229,000	49,442,000	6,020,000
1832	4,312,000	27,383,000	1,861,000	33,636,000	58,443,000	7,210,000
1833	4,425,000	28,819,000	2,416,000	35,610,000	62,290,000	7,576,000
1834	2,156,000	31,587,000	2,192,000	36,935,000	65,054,000	7,933,000
1835	3,844,000	32,323,000	2,594,000	38,760,000	67,732,000	8,288,000
1836	4,783,000	36,368,000	3,274,000	44,332,000	76,813,000	9,328,000
1837	3,398,000	36,469,000	2,943,000	43,830,000	76,221,000	9,233,000
1838	4,586,000	43,780,000	2,893,000	51,259,000	89,465,003	10,853,000
1839	2,513,000	34,832,000	2,683,000	40,534,000	71,205,000	8,621,000
1840	2,130,000	48,581,000	2,231,000	52,942,000	94,006,000	11,345,000
1841						
1842						

The British duty of 2*s.* 11*d.* per 112 lbs. of the raw material of cotton wool, or according to the quality of the article, from 1 per cent, the minimum, to 2½ per cent, the maximum, is too high. The above table, in the columns *Value*, and *Duty levied*, show that the *latter* is somewhat more than 12 per cent of the former.

THE following Statements exemplify the effect of Duties and Prohibitions on Cotton Twists and Woven Cottons.

	Years	IMPORTATIONS.			EXPORTATIONS.		
		Twist.	Woven Cottons.	TOTAL.	Twist.	Woven Cottons.	TOTAL.
		kils.	francs.		kils.	francs.	
Importation permitted at moderate duties	1792	539,270	67,293,651		478,707	39,908,303	
		frs.			frs.		
Prohibition of twist	1802	706	43,710,896	43,711,604	1,278,941	6,414,957	7,693,898
Ditto	1803		57,960,316	57,960,316	1,356,614	6,607,719	7,964,333
Prohibition of twist removed	1804	390,816	34,463,228	34,854,044	995,623	6,849,435	7,845,058
Ditto	1805	689,288	29,099,487	29,788,775	438,155	4,094,973	4,533,128
Absolute prohibition of woven cottons and twists under No. 61	1806	1,588,612	43,244,083		864,259	5,816,639	
Ditto	1809	305,552	764,701		121,542	7,285,942	
The superior numbers were not prohibited until Jan. 1810							
Ditto	1810	25,936	751,004		85,911	11,314,238	

STATEMENT of the Quantity of Cotton Twist and Woven Cottons of French Manufacture, exported from France, from 1820 to 1840.

YEARS.	Cotton Twist.		WOVEN COTTONS.						Total Quantities and Value of Tissues.		
	Quantities.	Value.	Muslins, Calicoes, &c., Printed. Unbleached and Bleached.	Muslins, Calicoes, &c., Printed. Unbleached and Printed.	Shawls and Handkerchiefs.	Printaniers and Nankinets.	Tulle and Gauze.	Other Woven Cotton.	Quantity.	Value.	TOTAL.
	kils.	frs.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	frs.	frs.
1820	72,000	397,000	254,000	558,000	Added to Calicoes.	25,000	5,000	539,000	1,441,000	29,120,000	191,000
1821	75,000	413,000	207 000	338,000	do.	350,000	6,000	208,000	1,184,000	21,534,000	301,000
1822	61,000	336 000	388,000	488,000	do.	..	6,000	525,000	1,168,000	21,284.000	264,000
1823	86,000	475,000	394,000	555,000	56,000	55,000	10,000	223,000	1,379,000	28,813,000	339,000
1824	111,000	610,000	167,000	920,000	108,000	258,000	20,000	279,000	1,863,000	31,829,000	504,000
1825	67,000	370 000	276,000	902,000	124,000	208,000	21,000	316,000	1,914,000	43,190,000	707,000
1826	71,000	393,000	206,000	810,000	192,000	128 000	8,000	286,000	1,701,000	37,647,000	659 000
1827	91,000	498,000	226,000	1,179,000	168,000	135,000	6,000	274,000	2,079,000	46,522,000	797,000
1828	167,000	916,000	294,000	978,000	258,000	77,000	7,000	363,000	2,144,000	45,730,000	792,000
1829	113,000	621,000	298,000	1,285,000	225,000	91,000	8,000	344,000	2,364,000	52,791,000	432,000
1830	116,000	635,000	253,000	1,427,000	225,000	79,000	5,000	350,000	2,455,000	55,636,000	88-,000
1831	173,000	951,000	358,000	1,367,000	206,000	73,000	5,000	352,000	2,534,000	55,615,000	978,000
1832	147,000	809,000	379,000	1,290,000	219,000	73,000	9,000	383,000	2,560,000	56,128,000	1,052,000
1833	118,000	648,000	347,000	1,282,000	238,000	76,000	10,000	486,000	2,357,000	57,007,000	1,026,000
1834	44,000	240,000	263,000	1,324,000	231,000	42,000	8,000	378,000	2,290,000	53,391 000	446,000
1835	51,000	282,000	194.000	1,590,000	249,000	109,000	16,000	369,000	2,578,000	61,887.000	515,000
1836	58,000	321,000	293,000	1,741,000	207,000	68,000	18,000	440,000	2,735,000	66,010,000	536,000
1837	135,000	745,000	401,000	1,695,000	171,000	25,000	16,000	390,000	2,833,000	66 267 000	540,000
1838	78,000	439,000	382,000	2,186,000	200,000	20,000	20,000	510,000	3,405,000	80,542,000	622 000
1839	83,000	457,000	416,000	2,301,000	202,000	16,000	28,000	541,000	3,677,000	86,255,000	689 000
1840	106,000	593,000	508,000	2,982,000	288,000	4,000	20,000	468,000	4,146,000	107,024,000	868,000
1841											
1842											

Nearly one-third of the above exports have been smuggled into Spain. It will also be observed that since 1828 there is a great decrease in the exports of cotton twist, and a gradual increase in the exports of woven goods.

VALUE of Woven Cotton Manufactures exported from France.

COUNTRIES EXPORTED TO.	VALUE.	
	1833.	1840.
	Francs.	Francs.
Spain	14,341,000	33,331,000
French Colonies	7,117,000	16,024,000
United States	5,740,000	8,160,000
Sardinian States	5,467,000	7,624,000
Germany	2,667,000	6,253,000
Switzerland	2,440,000	5,344,000
Belgium	6,764,000	5,140,000
England	513,000	4,227,000
Haiti	1,830,000	3,794,000
Mexico	1,691,000	2,871,000
Algiers, Africa, and Isle Maurice (28,000 frs. in 1833 and 158,000 in 1840.)	583,000	2,659,000
Netherlands	586,000	2,205,000
Foreign Antilles	1,136,000	1,854,000
Tuscany and Roman States	520,000	1,295,000
Brazil	1,212,000	1,292,000
Chili	263,000	1,115,000
Turkey and Greece	398,000	699,000
Prussia	254,000	647,000
Naples and Sicily	1,186,000	549,000
Colombia	45,000	499,000
Barbary States	218,000	307,000
Buenos Ayres	237,000	303,000
Peru	74,000	236,000
Foreign East Indies	185,000	233,000
Other countries	892,000	1,839,000
Total in Francs	56,359,000	108,500,000
Total in Sterling Money	£2,253,434	£4,340,000

As Spain absolutely prohibits the importation of manufactured cottons, the above value of 33,331,000 francs, or *three-tenths* of the whole exports of woven cottons, were smuggled. To the German and Sardinian states, and to Belgium, a great part of the cotton manufactures exported were also by contraband: say in all, including Spain, 40,000,000 francs in value were exported by illicit trade. The value of the cottons exported to the French colonies and possessions in 1840 amounts to 18,683,000 francs: which, added to the quantity exported to foreign countries by contraband trade, makes 58,683,000 francs of the whole value of exports; leaving about 40,000,000 francs, or 1,600,000*l.* sterling, as the value of legal imports from France into countries with which England trades in the same article of manufacture. The exports of 8,000,000 francs value to the United States are paid for in the raw material of cotton, and those to Sardinia, in silk; and to most other countries in articles not manufactured.

SILK, AND SILK MANUFACTURES OF FRANCE.

FRANCE produces a great quantity of silk, but not sufficient for her manufactures, and therefore imports from various countries, especially from Piedmont, Turkey, and the Two Sicilies.

THE following Statement exhibits the number of Mulberry-trees grown in France in the Years 1820 and 1835, also the amount of Cocoons collected, and the Quantity of raw Silk produced, during a similar period.*

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Mulberry-trees grown in France.		Amount of Cocoons collected.		Raw Silk produced.	
	1820.	1835.	1820.	1835.	1820.	1835.
	No.	No.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.
Ain	34,225	113,179	13,705	41,716	1,142	3,994
Basses-Alpes	29,488	66,539	45,000	37,886	2,600	3,157
Ardèche	1,600,000	2,000,000	1,345,039	1,765,121	132,430	174,388
Aveyron	9,530	26,260	...	25,400	...	1,400
Bouches-du-Rhone	374,959	970,799	354,400	1,331,304	29,107	27,608
Drôme	2,400,000	2,850,000	368,186	2,479,829	47,340	211,325
Gard	2,832,000	5,709,466	950,000	696,231	86,400	236,602
Haute-Garonne	7,900	14,050				
Hérault	63,600	247,000	214,029	372,390	17,519	21,072
Indre-et-Loire	32,500	42,500	24,650	42,000	2,000	3,500
Isère	454,800	602,600	390,923	430,256	28,896	46,016
Loire	13,250	18,970	6,040	12,615	252	1,178
Lozère	140,000	214,400	32,900	41,050	3,200	1,395
Pyrénées Orientales	5,500	44,100	...	6,100	...	390
Rhône	40,082	18,082	...			
Tarn-et-Garonne	20,000	20,000	15,000	30,500	2,200	1,700
Var	93,391	208,425	146,350	115,494	7,872	8,884
Vaucluse	1,260,349	2,013,034	1,113,677	1,600,885	92,812	133,407
Total	9,631,674	14,879,404	5,229,896	9,007,967	453,770	876,016

"'We employ,' say the manufacturers of Lyons, in their Address to the Minister of Commerce, in 1829, 'the common silks of France, because they are cheaper; but their imperfections make the use of them, at every step of manufacture, tardy and difficult. There is always a great waste, and this especially encourages the frauds which make the waste greater. When placed in the looms there are frequent delays to repair broken threads or to remove imperfections, and it often happens that the weaver requires an additional hand to assist him in his multiplied cares. The manufacturer, too, knows that he must watch with double assiduity the progress of the article, lest the defects of the primary materials should accompany its progress. Hence loss of labour and loss of time, and additional expense, and the false economy which has employed the cheap material is corrected by the production of the imperfect stuff.'

"Silk is sold in the Lyonnese market at a credit of three months, with a discount of 11 per cent. When cash is paid, 12½ per cent. discount is allowed. Sometimes it is sold

* This sketch of the silks and silk manufactures of France is taken from various authorities: chiefly from a statement by M. Kauffmann of Lyons, Doctor Bowring's report, and from the returns of the customs of France, &c.

by the kilogramme, sometimes by pound (pois de marc); while the raw silk of Cevennes is sold without discount, and by the Alais pound.

The principal improvement in the art of reeling in France has been the employment of Gensoul's apparatus, but its expense has prevented its general introduction. In the address of M. Dugas-Montbel (the delegate from Lyons) to the Committee of Commercial Inquiry, in 1829, he says, 'Of all silk-producing countries, France is that where reeling is least advanced. Divided among a multitude of small proprietors, who breed their own worms, and who reel 6, 10, 15, or 20 lbs. of silk, the reeling offers no guarantee either for quality or strength; so that the throwsters, who are obliged to buy in the market their raw silk from such a variety of sources, cannot produce proper assortments; nor can their thrown silk have that regularity of thread which is so essential to the manufacture of the stuff. Reeling is thus delivered over to all the chances, or rather to all the frauds, of petty interest. Peasants will mingle gum or grease with their threads, or, by some other heterogeneous matter, increase its weight and change its value, &c.' The Piedmontese Government has, for the last 100 years, regulated all the proceedings of reeling and throwing by special legislation. To remove the reeling from the cottage to large reeling establishments is deemed a great desideratum. Some of those which do exist, in the departments of the Gard, Hérault, Ardèche, and Drôme, are, on the whole, more advanced than the reeling establishments of Piedmont; and it is asserted that the staple of the French silk is really very superior to that of Italian.

"The throwing mills are, for the most part, the property of the throwsters, though there are a few rented. There are also a small number of silk dealers who have throwing mills.

"Taking the average of all the raw silks of France, and the average of all the imported raws, there is a loss on throwing the French of about 4 per cent more than the loss on the foreign. The profit on throwing is not estimated on the long run to exceed 2 per cent to 3 per cent. The average cost of throwing is estimated at $3\frac{1}{2}$ frs. per lb.

"One of the largest throwing mills in France is at Valence. It cost 50,000 fr., equal to 2000*l.* sterling; its annual produce is from 6000 lbs. to 7000 lbs. of organzines. It employs eight men and thirty-seven women and girls. The hours of labour are fourteen (*i. e.* sixteen, with an allowance of two hours for meals). The wages are paid per month, from 30 fr. to 40 fr. to the men, average 35 fr.; to the women 15 fr. to 18 fr., average 16 fr. The profits of such an establishment do not probably exceed 50 c., equal to fivepence per pound on all the silk thrown.

"The smaller throwsters buy the reeled silk of the peasantry in parcels of from 2 lbs. to 50 lb. They have a little advantage in gathering up many parcels, from that turn of the scales which is called the *bon poids*, and which is estimated at from 1 to 2 per cent.

"The very rapid production of new patterns is the real source of French superiority. It is estimated, that not more than twenty-five pieces are, on an average, manufactured of the same design; and there are a great number of patterns woven for samples, which not being approved, are never transferred to the piece. For the most part, the fancy trade of Lyons is a trade of orders: the patterns having been exhibited to the buyer before the manufacture of the article is undertaken. Hence stocks are low, as are average profits, on account of the smallness of the risk. There are, of course, many remarkable exceptions in these regions of taste and fashion, where a large price is willingly paid for any production that is pre-eminently beautiful. But the capitals employed in the silk manufactures of France are, for the most part, moderate. The factory system has been hitherto tried only on a small scale: there is little concentrated labour. Almost every stage of production is independent of the rest. The mulberry-tree grower, the silkworm trainer, the reeler, the throwster, the winder, the dyer, the artist, the companion, the master weaver, the manufacturer, the merchant, each stands (for the most part) isolated from the rest; and there is no general superintendence exercised in the production of a piece of silk goods. It may be doubted if the division of labour in France is altogether judicious; whether the relationship between the throwster and the silk-grower, between the loom proprietor and the compagnon, between the manufacturer and dyer, might not be improved by change.

In some parts links appear to be wanting, and in others to be crowded to excess. Increasing capital, and the pressure of foreign competition, will inevitably lead to many beneficial changes. Experiments are already being made. At St. Valier, silk is reeled, thrown, and woven, on the same premises. In Lyons, we are told, only four manufacturers wind, warp, and fold their own goods.

"Among the many advantages that Lyons possesses, the school of St. Peter, where a course of instruction in the different departments of art is gratuitously given to about 180 students, must not be forgotten. The course lasts five years; the classes open at nine and continue till two o'clock. The students must be of French birth, and Lyonnese are to be preferred. The city of Lyons pays 20,000 fr. annually for the support of the school, and the government gives 3000 fr. from the budget of the Minister of Commerce. A botanical garden, a hall of sculpture, a museum of natural history, and an anatomical theatre belong to the establishment. There are professors of the different branches of the fine arts, and one whose particular business is to teach their application to manufactures, and to instruct the students in the manner of transferring the productions of the artist to the loom of the weaver. The students who are advanced, are generally easily located as draughtsmen or pattern producers among the manufacturers, and the school constantly pours forth a supply of talented young men, whose taste is specially devoted to the production of novelties, and who very frequently are admitted to partnership in the principal houses, if their creative or inventive powers are of a distinguished order. The gain of an artist is from 3 fr. to 10 fr. or 12 fr. per day, and in some cases, of very high merit, considerably more. The preparation of new patterns is the great concern at Lyons; it commences many months before the season approaches for which they are intended. The success of the most prosperous of the manufacturers may be traced to the *artistical* skill of some one of the partners or dependents. Lyons is constantly sending forth and creating novelties, and receiving fresh impulse from every part of the world, which her beautiful productions reach.

"Of the dyeing establishments at Lyons some are wholly engaged in the production of blacks, others of fancy colours. There is scarcely an example of a manufacturer being the dyer of his own goods. And there are great complaints of the frauds practised among the dyers, for the purpose of adding to the weight of the silk, by the use of absorbable dyestuffs.

"The fair average to the dyer for the loss is 4oz. on 15oz., or about 27 per cent. This loss is, of course, increased, if the silk has been charged with any heterogeneous matter before it reaches the dyer's hands. Rose, lilac, yellow, pale blue and green, and generally the light colours lose, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent less, and white from 3 to 4 per cent.

"Supples render 14-15ths of their weight. Heavy colours weight for weight. Gall blacks render 16 to 18oz. for 15oz., and heavy blacks 18 to 22oz. for 15oz.

"The charge for dyeing averages about 3fr. per kil. for common colours. White, 6.50fr. Cherry (fine) 24fr. Ponceau 42fr. Black (gall) 4fr. Black (fine) 3fr.

"The rate of dyers' wages (workmen) is from 2fr. to $2\frac{1}{2}$fr. per diem. Their food and drink are supplied them by their masters.

"The price charged for winding the tram is estimated at 1*d.* per ell. In a return from a manufacturer now before us, taken from his books, he charges for winding the organzine, 4fr. per kilogramme. But it fluctuates from 3 to 5fr. according to the character of the silk.

"The warper (*ourdisseuse*) receives the silk from the winder (*dévideuse.*) The charge for warping is from 1fr. to 2fr. per kilogramme. On satin I find it charged at 1.50fr., on common goods only 1fr., and if for fancy goods the cost is double.

"The Tariff is not by any means of compulsory operation; bargains between master and workman, for the workman's services being made independently of any understood rate of wages. The *Conseil des Prudhommes*, from time to time, draws up a document, called a *Mercuriale*, of the average rate of wages paid, and in cases of dispute between manufacturer and weaver it is referred to as a guide.

"In the only large factory establishment at Lyons, we were informed the average

earnings of the people employed were from forty to forty-five sous per day, *i. e.* 20*d.* to 22½*d.*, and that the weavers generally earned from 2.50fr. to 4fr., *i. e.* 2*s.* 1*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.* per day.

"Weaving wages are, at Lyons, St. Etienne and other places, divided between two individuals. Half goes to the owner of the looms, half to the labouring weaver. The loom owner is called a *maître-ouvrier*, or *chef-d'attelier*, the subordinate weaver a *compagnon*. About three-sevenths of the looms are worked by *maître-ouvriers*, one-seventh by children and apprentices, and three-sevenths by *compagnons*. For the lower-priced plain stuffs a great number of women are employed as weavers, and as the wages are exceedingly low, this quality of goods has been mostly abandoned by men. Formerly there was a difference of nearly half in the earnings of the weaver engaged in figured goods over the weaver of plain goods. The Jacquard mechanism, by simplifying the work, has nearly equalized the two.

"The master weaver who has three looms is supposed to receive from the two which he does not himself work about 900fr. per annum, 36*l.* His rental will be about 150fr.: cost of lodging his two compagnons, 80fr.: remains 670fr. The weavers who are most prosperous are those who, with three or four looms, can employ their children to weave on them, and so receive the whole of the wages paid by the manufacturer. Three looms will clear to a family from 1500fr. to 1600fr. per annum, 60*l.* to 64*l.* per year.

"The maître-ouvriers represent that their net receipts from the looms, after the payment of the expense of mounting, winding, quills, &c., is not more than one-fifth of the sum paid by the manufacturer, *i. e.* if 10fr. be the sum gained by the loom, 5fr. will be received by the compagnon, 3fr. will be spent in the different charges, &c., and 2fr. will go to the proprietor of the loom.

"At an estimate of three ells per day the compagnon's average earnings will be about thirty sous. On new articles, however, his gains are from two to three francs, and those of the maître-ouvrier will be increased in proportion.

"In some of the lower articles, in which the winding of the tram is for account of the manufacturer, and not for that of the maître-ouvrier, two-thirds of the weaving price is paid to the compagnon.

"The winding of the tram, the preparation of the quills and the folding, are for account of the weaver.

"The allowance to the weaver for waste, as sanctioned by the old authorities, called *Maître-gardes*, and by the existing Conseil des Prudhommes, is

On dressed and supples	3	or 12 deniers per lb.
On waste and wool	4⅓	„ 18 „ .
On heavy black and cotton	3¾	„ 15 „
On undyed silk for china crape, &c. . .	1½	„ 6 „

"The average expense of a Lyonnese weaver, who takes his meals abroad, is for food thirty sous, equal to 1*s.* 3*d.* per day; with this he pays for breakfast, dinner, supper, and half a litre, or about a pint of wine.

"The compagnon, who lodges and boards with the master weaver, generally, consumes 1½lbs. of bread, 30c.; quarter litre wine, 12½c.; dinner, 25c.; cheese, 10c.; supper, 10c.;—say from 80 to 90c. (8*d.* or 9*d.*) per day. There are many cases in which he bargains to be nourished, paying from 45c. to 55c. (4½*d.* to 5½*d.*) per day.

"Apprentices are sometimes fed, lodged and washed for three or four years. They are expected to produce two-thirds of the average work of a compagnon, and for any excess they receive half the weaving price.

"The spirit of independence is strong among the weavers, as are their domestic attachments, and the love of their looms, and pride in their more beautiful productions. An *attelier*, or workroom is, in fact, a little kingdom governed by a chief, in which four or five gradations of society frequently exist. The maître-ouvrier, the compagnon, the apprentice, the winder of the warp, and the maker of the quills; the domestic superintendence being left to the wife, who prepares food for all, and who sometimes takes a share in the general labour.

"The master weaver has no other lien on the compagnon than that of mutual agree-

ment. Their engagements are entered into and broken at will; the law only requiring that the compagnon shall finish the work he has in hand.

"Most of the maître-ouvriers are married; the assistance of a woman is more valuable than the additional expense is burdensome. Of the maître-ouvriers the greater number can read and write, as they have accounts to settle with the manufacturer. Of the compagnons, a great proportion of whom come from the agricultural districts, less than half are able to read and write. Their readings are principally confined to newspapers and romances.

"The average produce of the looms in the Lyons district is about 3½ ells per day. An estimate, on an extensive scale, gives 357 ells for 100 looms: thus—

30 looms at	3	ells per day	90 ells.	}	Draps de Soie, or Gros de Naples.
40 „	3½	„	140 „		
20 „	4	„	80 „		
6 „	4½	„	27 „		
4 „	5	„	20 „		
100	3½	„ average, or	357 in all.		

"The daily produce of different goods from sixteen hours' labour is thus estimated:—

	Of a first-rate Workman.	Of a second-rate Workman.
Velvet 1¼	¾ to ⅞ ells per day,	½ to ⅝ ells.
Drap de Soie	4 to 5 „	3 to 4 „
Satin	5 „	3 to 4 „
Gros de Naples	5 to 6 „	3 to 4 „
Crapes	5 to 6 „	3 to 4 „
Taffetas	4 to 5 „	4 „
Florence	7 to 9 „	5 to 6 „

"The difference between first and second rate workmen is calculated as three to two.

"The average gain per loom per day is generally reckoned at 3 fr.

"The value of a loom is from 100 to 400 fr.

"The cost of a Jacquard machine for the production of a figured silk of 18 to 22 inches is from 250 fr. to 300 fr. In more complicated articles of manufacture, such as Cashmere shawls, its cost sometimes reaches 1500 fr. The mounting and dismounting patterns for expensive goods of this sort are very costly.

"The average hours of labour at Lyons and its neighbourhood are sixteen; but when the demand is active, it is usual for the weavers to work eighteen or twenty.

"The finishing of satins costs about 20 c. per ell; that of gauzes, crapes, &c., varies greatly, according to the width and quality of the stuffs.

"The expenses of a manufacturing establishment at Lyons have, on a pretty large survey, been estimated thus:

"The first class of houses return annually	1,500,000 fr. to 1,800,000 fr.	... expenses 3	per cent.
second „	1,000,000	„ 3½ to 4	„
third „	500,000	„ 5	„
fourth „	300,000	„ 6	„
fifth „	100,000	„ 8	„

and taking the trade of Lyons as a whole, the expenses of management may be rated at from 4 to 6 per cent.

"The octroi, which is the municipal tax collected chiefly on food and fuel, presses heavily on labour; and it is estimated that the annual contribution of the weaver to the state is more than £2 per annum. On a rental of 100 fr., the direct impost is 12.50 fr. On a half litre of wine per day the duty is 6½c.—say 183 litres, altogether 53.95 fr. The principal sources of local revenue are the articles of food and drink; wine alone producing nearly half the whole amount of receipts. It is hence estimated that the price of labour beyond the reach of the octroi is nearly one-fourth less than within its influence.

"The cost of the collection of the octroi is about 10 per cent."

CONSEIL DES PRUDHOMMES.—"There is an institution at Lyons, and in all the principal manufacturing towns of France, for the settling of questions between manufacturers, as to copyright and other disputes between manufacturers and artisans, whether as regard wages, manner in which work has been done, or otherwise, or between masters and apprentices, &c. This is the *Conseil des Prudhommes*, who are chosen by annual election, and consist of nine councillors nominated by the manufacturers, and eight by those weavers who possess four looms. They hold their sittings in the evening, after the labours of the day are over, and have the power of settling all questions to the amount of 100 fr. without appeal; and for any greater sum, with the reservation of the right of appeal to the Tribunal of Commerce. But the appeals are rare. They are vested with the power of summons, of seizure, and with that of imprisonment to the extent of three days: they act in the first instance rather as a court of conciliation than of judicature, examine parties, suggest remedies for grievances, and prevent much vexation and expensive litigation. The number of weavers at present represented is 778, of whom 1 has 13, 4 have 12 looms; 2, 10; 2, 9; 12, 8; 8, 7; 53, 6; 82, 5; and 614, 4; making in all 3435 looms; so that only about one-ninth of the looms of Lyons, and about one-fortieth of the weavers, are really represented in the Council. The number of weavers represented, has, however, been greatly increased. Before the present year, the weavers who were privileged to vote did not amount to more than 60; so that the constituency has been increased thirteen-fold since the events at Lyons in November, 1831.

"The Conseil des Prudhommes had its origin in a decree of Bonaparte, dated in 1806, and has undergone sundry modifications since its first establishment. The Council at Lyons, when complete, consists of

5 manufacturers 4 master weavers	Section of broad silks	Etoffes de Sois.
2 manufacturers 2 master weavers	„ haberdashery and narrow silks	Passementerie.
2 manufacturers 2 artisans	„ silk, hosiery, tulles, &c. .	Bonneterie.
2 master hatters 2 workmen ditto	„ hat making . . .	Chapellerie.
21 members.		

One-third of whom are renewed yearly, and at each election a president and vice-president are chosen by ballot. An ordinance of the 21st of January, 1832, has increased the number of the councillors, who represent the broad silk section, to 17. The number of cases that are yearly decided are from 4000 to 4500; the number of appeals less than 100; and of the appeals very few have led to a reversal of the decree of the council.

"There are about 200 riband manufacturers at St. Etienne. Their foreign trade is almost wholly one of orders, and they seldom ship goods for their own account. It is estimated that the present annual produce is of the value of 32,000,000 fr., of which three-fourths are exported. In 1828 the produce reached 37,500,000 fr. It fell somewhat in 1829, and yet more in 1830; but has, since that period, been steadily on the advance. The production of ribands, in the St. Etienne district, embraces nearly nine-tenths of the whole French manufacture of the article, towards which Lyons contributes about 1,500,000 fr. per annum.

"Three principal places are the seat of this manufacture in the department of the Loire; St. Etienne, St. Chamond, and St. Didier, the first being, by far, the most important. Ribands were formerly manufactured at Lyons, and the neighbouring districts, and some, not very considerable quantities, about St. Etienne; but the great impulse was given by the introduction of the bar loom, by which several pieces of riband are woven at once. This improvement found its way from Switzerland to St. Etienne, in the middle of the last century; and it must not be forgotten, as one of the leading causes of the prosperity of St. Etienne, that manufacturing industry was there disembarrassed of many of the regulations (falsely called protecting) which encumbered Lyons, and other manufacturing towns."—*Bowring's Report.*

TABLE showing the amount of Silk produced in France, with the average Prices of the Cocoons, and also of the Raw Silk, in the undermentioned Years.

YEARS.	Amount of Cocoons collected.			Quantities of Raw Silk spun.		
	Kilogrammes.	Average Price.		Kilogrammes.	Average Price.	
		fr.	c.		fr.	c.
1810	4,073,198	3	45	350,629	45	12
1815	3,481,696	3	43	308,157	54	03
1820	5,229,896	3	43	453,770	46	14
1822	3,577,013	4	04	289,793	55	31
1824	8,313,971	3	00	670,863	44	09
1830	7,678,437	3	15	673,615	43	10
1833	8,991,837	3	18	752,025	48	40
1834	7,294,365	4	12	649,040	61	03
1835	9,007,967	3	82	876,016	58	64

The quantity of silk annually produced in France is insufficient for her manufacturing industry; 100,000 looms require yearly 2,500,000 kilogrammes of raw silk. Of these looms 50,000 are employed in the manufacture of pure silk stuffs, each of which annually weaves 30 kilogrammes, giving an aggregate amount of 1,500,000 kilogrammes; 50,000 weave mixed goods, and each use about 15 kilogrammes, yielding an aggregate of 750,000 kilogrammes: total 2,250,000 kilogrammes.

The article of silk furnishes a source of great wealth to France, whether in regard to its production in an *agricultural* or to its importance in a *manufacturing* and *commercial* point of view.

Agricultural labour in the cultivation of the mulberry-tree, and the collection of the cocoons, produces about 1,600,000 kilogrammes of raw silk, which, taken at an average value of 55 francs per kilogramme, amount to about 88,000,000 francs. This sum is far from the limit of production, for by the continually increasing growth of mulberry-trees and other causes, the production ought naturally to increase to a much greater extent.

Viewed as a source of manufacturing industry, the silk trade of France employs about 200,000 persons, reckoning two individuals to every loom; and the value of the hand labour of these 200,000 workmen represents a value = 70,000,000 francs, which being added to the cost of the raw material, viz. 130,000,000 francs, gives a total value of 200,000,000 francs, or 8,000,000*l.* sterling.

As to the history of the silk manufactures of France, some writers have asserted that as early as the year 1275, there were certain descriptions of taffetas and floss silks manufactured at Lyons. This is not clearly established. On the 1st of July, 1345, the Sénéchal of Beaucaire transmitted to the King of France

12lbs. weight of silk, dyed in as many colours. This silk was purchased at Montpellier at a price of 86 francs per lb. Lyons was the city in which the silk manufacture first commenced; this occurred in the year 1450. In 1470 it was established at Tours, and shortly afterwards at Avignon and Nîmes. It was subsequently introduced at St. Chamond and at St. Etienne, towards the middle of the sixteenth century, and soon afterwards in Paris, and in Picardy.

For a long period Lyons, from its favourable position and legislative enactments, was the general entrepôt for French silks, and foreign merchants were obliged to seek this description of merchandize at that city.

One thousand pounds weight of raw silk are usually imported into Lyons every year; and of this amount 224,000 lbs. come from the Levant (chiefly Persian silk), 256,000 lbs. from Italy and Sicily, 210,000 lbs. from Spain, and 310,000 lbs. from Languedoc, Provence, and Dauphiné. Of these 1,000,000 lbs. annually brought to Lyons, the workmen of the latter city, together with those of St. Chamond and St. Etienne, consume about 500,000 lbs. weight; those at Tours 240,000 lbs.; those at Paris 110,000 lbs.; at Rouen 32,000 lbs.; and in Picardy there are about 86,000 lbs. annually employed.

The abolition of the special privilege of bonding silks at Lyons, has effected a very beneficial change.

The ribbons of St. Etienne are as remarkable for the beauty of their colours and for the taste of their patterns, as are the rich woven and brocaded silks of Lyons. For silk tapestries Beauvais has been long famed. Some of the richest tapestries, in texture, design, and colours, which now adorn the palaces of France, were manufactured at Beauvais.

The superiority in beauty and quality of the silk manufactures of France is chiefly referable to the taste of their designs and execution. In this city and in Paris, the *education of circumstances*, and of institutions, has long been favourable to manufacturing ingenuity. The Catholic religion which exhibits in the churches the paintings of eminent masters, and the public museums and collections which are always accessible without difficulty or expense, to the labouring as well as to all classes of the population, convey that attractive non-fatiguing and inexpensive instruction in matters of taste and art, which constitutes in this respect the *education of circumstances*. This means of imparting knowledge is little understood, especially in England. Yet *circumstances*, whether in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America, form the education of the masses. At Lyons the producers of ingenious fabrics are also instructed in a school of art and design—in all the principles of the art in which colours and figures produce the most beautiful and natural effects.

The following table exhibits the kinds and qualities of silks exported from France to foreign countries.

STATEMENT showing the Quantities and official Value of Silk, the Manufactures of France exported to England, the United States, and to all Countries during the Years 1837, 1838, and 1839, condensed from the Annual Quarto Volumes published by the French Customs.

	Exported.	1837.		1838.		1839.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		kils.	frs.	kils.	frs.	kils.	frs.
Tissues. Woven goods, viz.—printed and plain foulards	To England	none	..	none	..	none	..
	United States	none	..	none	..	none	..
	All Countries	1851	222,126	915	109,800	718	86,160
Ditto plain, other than foulards	England	51,055		90,497		91,788	
	British India	..		1,998		5,093	
	United States	64,899	38,188,446	184,803	60,270,480	150,734	50,891,160
	All Countries	318,327		502,254		493,343	
Ditto figured, embroidered with silk	England	3,199		5,449		20,646	
	British India	021		538		1,717	
	United States	24,821	13,188,500	66,836	21,760,820	85,354	25,437,130
	All Countries	101,450		167,394		195,671	
Cloths, embroidered with gold, silver, or silk thread, &c.	England	1,189		684		2,961	
	British India	40		15		110	
	United States	6,841	6,040,910	6,984	5,444,366	8,175	6,136,739
	All Countries	70,413		50,814		69,572	
Tulle	England	1,264		4,833		3,108	
	British India	..		20		..	
	United States	1,499	483,200	4,094	931,840	2,755	916,160
	All Countries	6,040		11,648		11,452	
Gauze	England	475		333		2,353	
	British India	..		110		..	
	United States	3,967	1,552,992	3,768	1,694,224	1,658	1,579,760
	All Countries	13,866		15,127		14,105	
Crape	England	868		456		2,340	
	British India	..		54		398	
	United States	4,698	1,506,232	26,538	3,320,504	7,724	1,857,680
	All Countries	18,139		37,783		21,110	
		frs.		frs.		frs.	
Lace	England	138,343		224,658		67,249	
	British India	2,000		4,500		300	
	United States	47,984	469,783	122,864	682,623	35,968	384,141
	All Countries	463,733		682,623		384,141	
		kils.		kils.		kils.	
Hosiery	England	6,071		8,726		12,044	
	British India	43		183		96	
	United States	3,188	2,686,600	16,279	4,529,300	11,239	4034,700
	All Countries	28,866		45,293		40,307	
Small Wares or Passementerie	England	608		1,398		811	
	British India	..		145		402	
	United States	7,822	2,381,128	13,915	4,053,647	17,305	3,866,057
	All Countries	23,123		38,232		38,466	
Ribbons of Silk and Velvet	England	53,306		64,558		100,495	
	British India	1,52		226		98	
	United States	31,799	22,427,640	113,082	34,601,520	92,173	35,287,560
	All Countries	186,997		288,346		294,063	
		frs.		frs.			
Silk Hats and Bonnets	England	1,240		5,020		2,224	
	British India	...		2,760			
	United States	6,842	842,172	127,552	1,148,091	164 026	789,034
	All Countries	84,217		1,145,091		89,034	
	Francs		90,072,729		138,547,215		140,175,281
	Sterling		3,603,189*l.* 4*s.*		5,541,88*l.* 15*s.*		5,607,011*l.* 6*s*

In 1840 the exportation of manufactured silks is stated as follows:—

Silk manufactures of all kinds, French and foreign, value . . 192,000,000 frs.
or 28 per cent of the whole exports.

Silk manufactures of France 141,000,000
or 21 per cent of all French manufactures exported.

The foreign manufactured silks re-exported were in general those imported from England, Switzerland, and the Netherlands.

The manufactured silks imported into France, and entered for consumption during 1837, 1838, and 1839, which form average years, were in quantity and value as follow: viz.—

In 1837	from England	27,553 kils.	....All Countries	71,211 kils.	....Value	5,069,244 frs.
1838	„ „	27,198 do.	... „	64,686 do.	... „	5,096,112
1839	„ „	28,042 do.	... „	99,155 do.	... „	5,221,672

The total quantity and value of manufactured silk imported into France during the year 1839, were as follow:—

From England, 67,062 kils. Switzerland, 212,714, kils: (about 350 kils. of which were entered for consumption). The Sardinian States, 41,227 kils. (only 152 kils. entered for consumption). Holland, 122,217 kils. Or a total importation from England, Switzerland, and the Sardinian States of 444,160 kils.; and from all countries, 472,521 kils. Total value, 51,468,239 francs, or sterling 2,058,729*l.*

Total quantity entered for consumption being 99,155 kils.; value 5,221,675 francs, or 208,867*l.* sterling.

The exportation of manufactured silks from France in 1840 to the following countries, is valued in a statement drawn up by Mr. Arles Dufour of Lyons, from the customs' account of the quantities exported, as follows: viz.—

United States of America	32,000,000	frs.
United Kingdom	32,000,000	
Germany	14,000,000	
Belgium	7,300,000	
Spain	8,000,000	
Russia	4,700,000	
Sardinian States	4,800,000	
Switzerland	3,000,000	
	105,800,000	or, £4,232,000

LINEN MANUFACTURES OF FRANCE.

LINENS were probably, at all times, manufactured in France; and the flax and hemp raised by the farmers were, as in Flanders and most other countries dressed, spun, and woven, for domestic use, by the peasantry, for many centuries before large manufactories were established. The best yarns are now said to be spun at Lille. In Epinay, Rennes, Dinon, and other parts of France, especially in Picardy, Normandy, Lorraine, Brittany, and Alsace, yarns are spun of excellent quality, both for linen and canvass. Leeds, Dundee, Belfast,

Belgium, &c., have, however, produced linen threads so cheaply that the large factories of France have, for the last eight years, been chiefly supplied with foreign yarns from England and Belgium. Spinning by machinery is now carried on successfully in France, but not so cheaply as in the United Kingdom, or even Belgium. The prohibition to export machinery from England has proved a complete failure; for the most approved machinery has not only found its way in separate parts and packages by different routes and conveyances to France, where it has been again reunited, but manufactories of machinery have been established for some years at Paris, Mulhausen, and Amiens, where perfect machinery is made similar to that used at Leeds and Dundee, and costing only the difference of the price of fuel and iron in France. The following is a statement given to the commission of inquiry on linen yarns and linens in 1838, by M. Decoster, as to the relative prices of the spinning machines made in England, and those made by him in France. M. Decoster has his manufactory in Paris. He served his apprenticeship in England to the business he follows.*

The cost of all the parts of a spinning-machine made at Leeds to work 600 spindles he states at 1300*l.* sterling, and that of one of his manufacture at Paris being exactly of the same kind for 600 spindles at 41,500 francs, or 1660*l.* sterling. Lille, Corbeil, Dunkirk, Abbeville, Beauvais, Saint Omer, Alsace, &c., are the chief places where the spinning of linen yarns by machinery is in activity.

The chief seats of the linen manufactures of France are in *Finesterre, Côte-du-Nord, Maine-et-Loire, Ille et Vilaine* (the latter chiefly canvass for sails); *L'Orne-et-Sarthe,* for fine linens; *La Mayenne,* for ducks; *L'Oise* and the neighbourhood of *Beauvais,* which produce some of the best linens made in France; *Somme* and *Aisne,* for strong and coarse linens. *Lisieux, Bernay,* and *Vimouliers,* are places renowned for the quality of their fabrics. *Fecamp, Dieppe,* and the *Pay-de-Caux,* furnish also excellent linens. The painted and varnished linen-cloths, *toiles cirés,* are exceedingly beautiful in design and colour, and form a branch of industry in which France ranks in production next to England. The manufacture of linen in France must hitherto be considered chiefly for home consumption, for the French use linen more generally than in England, where cotton is to a greater extent substituted. In order to encourage the spinning of linen yarns in France, the duty has been increased since 1838. (See the General Tariff.) But the contraband trade renders this augmentation of duty ineffectual.

* On visiting his manufactory at Paris, M. De Coster showed us rooms filled with parts of machinery, then recently imported by various directions from England. He said there was no legal prohibition which could prevent the clandestine exportation from England, until the time arrived when machinery would be manufactured on the Continent within ten per cent of the British cost. Then the premium for smuggling would cease.

The following tables have been prepared from the reports of the councils general, to illustrate the linen yarn and linen trade of France.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Extent of Land, applied to the Cultivation of *Hemp* in France, and of the Quantity annually produced.

REGIONS.	Extent of Land cultivated.	Quantity produced.	
		Hempseed.	Flax.
	Hectares.	Hectolitres.	Kilogrammes.
North-East	48,063	481,402	18,189,288
South-East	32,608	372,247	15,284,206
North-West	54,713	485,135	19,920,561
South-West	40,713	332,481	14,101,805
Total of Continental France .	176,096	1,671,265	67,495,860
„ „ Corsica .	52	376	11,216
General Total . . .	176,148	1,671,641	67,507,076
Ditto in English Acres, &c. .	Or, 435,364 English acres.	Or, 4,596,012 Imperial bushels.	Or, 1,328,984 cwts.

QUANTITY of Hemp imported from the following Countries, and entered for Consumption.

YEARS.	Russia.	Prussia.	Hanse Towns.	Belgium.	England.	Spain.	Austria.	Sardinia.	Two Sicilies.	Tuscany.	Germany.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.
	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.
1825	1,744,532	11,830	16,904	10,202	146,566	216	59,972	637,044	456	1,299,865	361 691	2,879	4,292,157
1826	4,066,769	18,680	43 629	26,729	157,737	6,201	69,910	1,029,283	48,164	950 388	748,938	126,310	7,286,738
1827	2,654,770	85,046	171,610	5,956	173,488	5,060	44,149	701,181	33,803	1,706,639	412.423	9,436	6 007,561
1828	3,141,893	8,355	67,647	2,304	39,431	6,197	54,385	378,223	34,811	2,415,467	396.555	1,293	6 406,561
1829	1,292,793	1,898	8,480	1,802	25,268	5,498	130,860	788,417	57,536	1,616,928	448,132	10 575	4,388,187
1830	989,541	7,156	8,008	164	69	12,454	52,047	373,208	54,736	1,456,442	246,427	26,418	3.226.670
1831	260,320	2,146	16	5,140	..	3,353	467	207,781	40.906	916,271	127 796	17,457	1,671,653
1832	1,362,330	32,508	31,638	8,287	29,216	4,656	4,808	238,237	96 949	1,490,657	206.398	14,216	3.520,050
1833	2,534,572	4,334	269,457	40,933	33,635	4,601	20,200	276,218	193,961	2,266,398	219.706	72,665	5 936 680
1834	3,626,090	103,505	314,607	31,498	64,055	4,450	30,092	201,032	355,886	2,781,661	229.456	47,187	7,789 525
1835	3,665,485	49,447	73,852	11,136	8,045	1,521	16 814	310,505	279,686	2,333,306	205,590	21,028	6 976,415
1836	2,960,616	36,939	2,914	6,658	966	1,431	29,943	432,094	468,392	2,533,014	249.430	2,810	6 725,707
1837	3,062,785	9,402	5,892	27,707	85.767	641	4,632	143 479	390,451	2,307,872	183,162	62,653	6.284,443

In 1838 the imports of Hemp were from Russia 3,816,798 kilogrammes, Tuscany 3,244,582, and from all Countries 8,898,864 ; value of which 5,842,241 francs. In 1838 there were exported to England 12,032 kilogrammes, to all countries 379,485 ; value 92,633 francs. In 1839 the imports from Russia were 2,373,281 kilogrammes. Tuscany 2,371,844, Two Sicilies 296,934, and from all countries 6,860,953 kilogrammes ; value 4,505,696 francs. The exports were to England 953,767 kilogrammes, to all countries 1,570,347 kilogrammes ; value 1,041,843 francs.

QUANTITY of Flax imported into France during the following Years.

YEARS.	Russia.	Prussia.	Holland.	Belgium.	England.	Germany.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.
	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.
1825...	682	...	...	223,512	30	9,206	619	234,049
1826...	15,459	731	...	463,563	...	24,318	9,165	513,236
1827...	6,459	7,848	...	440,582	157	5,703	698	461,447
1828...	28,105	902	...	357,093	2,322	1,555	...	389,977
1829...	2,083	24	...	198,527	89	80	125	200,928
1830...	3,826	15	...	132,263	...	598	1,892	138,604
1831...	...	9	5,282	189,218	49	6,012	1,187	201,757
1832...	588	...	19,212	157,802	102	5,803	2,141	185,648
1833...	5,681	1,768	1,300	113,816	679	22,671	413	146,328
1834...	9,486	101,44	5,255	185,759	14,278	5,332	846	232,000
1835...	5,472	673	4,122	320,096	...	37,067	6,266	373,696
1836...	2,736	...	5,094	533,007	162	100,551	1,287	642,837
1837...	12,552	374	8,540	1,027,660	...	52,113	1,529	1,102,768
Total ...	93,129	23,388	48,805	4,342,898	17,868	271,009	26,178	4,823,275
Average	7,163	1,799	3,754	334,069	1,375	20,847	2,014	371,021

The imports of flax into France entered for consumption during the year 1838 was, from Belgium 1,538,342 kilogrammes, and from all countries 1,815,229 kilogrammes. Value 990,981 francs. In 1839 the imports entered for consumption were from all countries 1,144,834 kilogrammes. Value 682,845 francs.

The exports of flax during those thirteen years were—

To England 14,194,373 kilogrammes; to all countries 15,998,916; annual average to England 1,091,875 kilogrammes; to all countries 1,230,686.

In 1838 the exports of flax of French growth to England were 1,361,890 kilogrammes, and to all countries 1,816,834. Value 2,247,424 francs. In 1839 the exports of flax of French growth were 3,074,573 kilogrammes to England; to all countries 3,678,915 kilogrammes. Value 4,472,416 francs.

QUANTITY of Linen Yarns imported and entered for Consumption into France from the following Countries.

YEARS.	Belgium.	England.	Prussia.	Germany.	Sardinia.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.
	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.
1825 . .	826,759	161	71,231	47,411	33,924	3,545	983,031
1826 . .	774,101	1,151	84,477	57,032	40,352	26,173	983,286
1827 . .	862,645	42	55,283	64,642	22,184	6,019	1,010,815
1828 . .	926,008	455	72,815	66,298	18,383	8,320	1,092,279
1829 . .	768,746	524	58,451	81,056	22,338	3,091	934,206
1830 . .	831,243	3,049	77,419	82,729	19,846	4,113	1,018,399
1831 . .	676,655	14,532	43,892	45,600	13,088	1,450	795,217
1832 . .	688,125	56,378	65,624	23,338	22,126	4,407	860,498
1833 . .	824,782	418,383	96,995	50,663	28,415	4,086	1,423,324
1834 . .	714,591	826,439	81,309	72,575	32,302	4,499	1,731,715
1835 . .	654,749	1,295,593	64,404	75,779	24,439	11,688	2,126,652
1836 . .	635,690	1,901,074	78,003	89,446	29,767	12,787	2,746,767
1837 . .	541,950	3,199,917	68,006	71,368	26,781	11,761	3,919,783
1838 . .	405,857	5,246,152	61,490	57,137	26,955	7,770	5,805,354
1839 . .	499,188	6,167,201	54,357	46,396	34,485	19,429	6,817,421
1840 . .							

The exports of linen yarns during the first thirteen years were to England 24,401, to all countries 2,396,42; or an annual average only of 184,340 kilogrammes.

In 1837 the exports were only 250,588 kils., and in 1839 no more than 222,475 kils.

QUANTITY of Linens imported and entered for Consumption during the following Years.

YEARS.	UNBLEACHED.				BLEACHED.			
	Belgium.	Germany and Hanse Towns.	England.	Total to all Countries.	Belgium.	Germany & Hanse Towns.	England.	Total to all Countries.
	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.
1825	4,285,220	134,497	340	4,502,310	81,263	43,445	669	131,990
1826	3,711,297	180,681	257	4,058,206	53,455	46,157	4,333	115,900
1827	3,912,982	141,296	371	4,092,803	22,212	35,201	623	71,055
1828	3,933,018	152,413	1,412	4,130,907	21,872	59,078	933	97,397
1829	3,603,654	164,634	996	3,825,534	19,357	48,654	344	80,890
1830	3,405,744	163,695	1,560	3,612,299	18,719	19,592	337	69,830
1831	2,825,619	91,618	3,443	2,998,028	8,757	10,462	229	37,411
1832	2,902,611	114,636	2,097	3,071,615	14,581	25,698	1,134	75,187
1833	3,605,822	165,490	2,550	3,830,969	28,735	16,133	626	87,761
1834	3,446,548	255,367	6,802	3,830,920	17,047	27,585	2,713	93,358
1835	3,458,705	280,110	8,976	3,844,190	12,785	22,712	4,255	64,166
1836	4,246,184	336,141	71,204	4,906,910	14,863	34,727	12,726	111,085
1837	3,634,449	269,897	333,103	4,409,989	20,092	27,369	142,357	228,726
1838	3,354,746	219,162	836,312	4,313,316	9,393	17,294	540,680	639,646
1839	2,916,469	176,747	659,879	3,848,647	8,762	16,349	289,157	345,425
1840								
1841								

THE Export of Linens, the Manufactures of and from France were, during the following Years, to the undermentioned Countries.

YEARS.	UNBLEACHED.			BLEACHED.		
	England.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.	England.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.
	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.
1825	28,510	578,586	607,096	9,108	523,339	532,447
1826	23,449	504,449	527,898	7,238	430,663	437,901
1827	21,223	543,476	564,699	9,766	339,707	399,473
1828	2,555	542,309	544,864	9,561	355,811	365,372
1829	13,151	470,864	484,015	3,638	313,554	317,192
1830	14,877	394,994	409,871	6,353	223,509	229,862
1831	12,489	402,150	414,639	6,786	209,378	216,164
1832	14,561	583,364	597,925	2,015	294,686	296,701
1833	17,149	380,753	397,902	7,349	218,694	226,043
1834	19,664	368,132	387,796	9,371	204,063	213,434
1835	19,443	416,876	436,319	7,066	198,759	205,825
1836	15,796	352,380	368,185	3,544	202,303	205,847
1837	11,735	341,642	353,377	6,522	207,561	214,033

The Exports in 1838 of Linens were, unbleached 477,691 kils.; bleached and dyed, 233,726 kils. In 1839, unbleached 384,040 kils., bleached 257,397 kils.

DIVERS FABRICS.

Beer.—The *Breweries* of beer in Paris have increased to considerable importance. There are many wholesale as well as retail brewers, established principally in the faubourgs St. Antoine and St. Marceau. The sale of beer is now general at all the *limonadiers*, and at various other shops, in addition to the quantity drunk at the numerous cafés in Paris and elsewhere.

Beer is brewed at all seasons in France, but that made in the month of March ("*Bière de Mars*") is the most esteemed. There is generally a great stock of beer deposited in the large warehouses at Metz (department of the Moselle). The northern departments, viz. those of the Pas de Calais and of the North (du Nord), and also the department of the Somme, brew an important quantity of beer; and malt liquors are now brewed in nearly every *arrondissement* in France. The beer of Lille, Arras, Amiens, and Soissons are, however, considered the best.

Jewellery.—This is one of the most important of French manufactures, and perhaps that in which the Parisians generally excel, and from whom jewellery is bought by most nations. The business appears to be divided into *four classes*, known by the following designations: viz.—

1. *La bijouterie en fin* (fine gold jewellery).
2. „ *en argent* („ silver do.)
3. „ *en faux* (artificial gold, &c. &c.)
4. „ *d'acier* (polished steel wares).

A fifth class may be included under the name of *bijoux en fonte de fer*: better known as *Berlin wares*.

The first class consists of purely golden ornaments, the second of silver articles, and the third of gilt or burnished wares. The fourth class comprises steel goods. These are well known, and highly esteemed throughout Europe.

The chief seats of this manufacture are at Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, and Clermont. Lyons has a considerable trade in jewellery with the south of France; and Marseilles sends jewellery to the Levant and the coasts of the Mediterranean.

Buttons.—Paris is the leading place for the manufacture of buttons. A great number are made there of every variety and pattern, including both metallic and silk buttons, those for the use of the army, and those known as *boutons de lasting* (of which a great number is annually sent to Mexico and Port-au-Prince), and also various descriptions in horn, bone, and mother-of-pearl. At the village of Audville, near Méru, nearly the whole population is employed in the manufacture of the last-named kind of buttons. This branch of the trade is, however, considerably shackled, owing to the very heavy duty (nearly double its value) imposed on mother-of-pearl.

Lyons furnishes a vast number of ordinary buttons, made of bone and copper. A great quantity of these is sent to Spain, and also to Peru. At Chantilly (Oise), there is a large manufacture of silk and thread buttons, and also of those made from horn and bone. At Méru there is also a considerable trade in horn buttons.

Braces of the best quality are made at Paris. Those of the choicest description exceed in price 140 francs the dozen: equal to 11 and 12 francs the pair. The use of these is very limited. Those of an ordinary description are usually made of cotton, and do not exceed in price, when bought of wholesale dealers, more than 10 centimes each pair: they are chiefly made in the country, or by prisoners. The principal export of these cheap braces is to the French colonies and to America.

The factory at St. Denis, near Paris, belonging to Messrs. Raiter and Guibal, was the first to introduce into France the manufacture of *caoutchouc braces.*

Embroidery.—The demand for gold embroidery is rapidly diminishing: its chief seats of manufacture are at Paris and Lyons; it is generally sold for home use. A small portion is exported to various parts of Europe, but the principal export trade is to Brazil. The annual value of this branch of industry does not at present exceed 300,000 francs.

Manufactories of *silk embroidery* are chiefly at Paris and Lyons. The trade at Lyons is the most important. The export has, however, fallen off, especially in regard to the trade with Europe. Great quantities still are shipped to South America; and the amount exported is valued at about 3,000,000 francs, of which 1,000,000 francs' worth are manufactured at Paris, and 2,000,000 at Lyons.

There is another description of embroidery, viz. on muslins, cambrics, &c. (*Broderie au plumetif*), carried on both at Paris and Nancy, but especially at the latter city, which has an extensive trade in this branch of industry. The value of these manufactures exported to various parts of Europe may be estimated at 1,500,000 francs. A considerable quantity is also exported to America, and some to India.

Bronze.—France possesses an almost exclusive monopoly in respect to this manufacture. The English bronzes may be considered as next best to those of this kingdom, and infinitely superior to those of Russia or Germany. The most important export trade in this article is to Great Britain, and we may state the total value of this leading branch of French industry at 25,000,000 francs (£1,000,000 sterling) annually. Although it is difficult to arrive accurately at the just proportion of the value of the general export trade, it may be estimated as approaching to two-thirds of the production. Bronzes only of the best

finish and highest price are usually exported, especially to England: this is mainly owing to the heavy duty of 20 per cent imposed by the British tariff on French bronzes.

Cashmeres.—It is about thirty years since the establishment of this branch of industry at Paris. The preparation of the yarns, weaving, &c., employ about 4000 persons. The annual consumption of cashmere yarn may be estimated at about 45,000lbs. of tram, &c. and 153,000lbs. for stuffs. There has been little rivalry opposed to France in regard to this manufacture, on the part of Europe. England, alone, has established some fabrics of this description, but her productions are considered inferior to those of France. The leading exports of cashmere are to Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia, and a credit of three months is usually allowed by parties engaged in this trade.

The weaving of cashmeres, which subsequently originated the manufacture of the celebrated French shawls, &c., was first commenced in 1813 by the house of Hindenlang. Between this period and 1823 it made great progress, and the French yarns were then considered superior to those of India. From 1823 to 1827 the further advance was so progressive in improvement, that this branch of French industry may be viewed as having attained perfection.

Hats.—The principal seats of the hat trade are at Paris and Lyons: those of Bordeaux and Marseilles may be considered as of second-rate importance. At these places all sorts of hats are made, of beaver, silk, felt, &c. The manufacturers of France, and especially those of Paris, are celebrated for the beauty of their silk hats, but in respect to beaver and felt hats, they are inferior to the Germans and English.

The hat manufacture of Paris is estimated at an annual production of 1,200,000 hats, of the average value of five francs each, and employing 2000 men and 2500 women. The hat manufacture of Lyons does not equal more than half that of the capital. Very superior qualities of silk hats are sold to the retail tradesman at about eleven francs; the latter usually obtaining from fifteen to twenty francs for the same.

France exports to her colonies, to Brazil, and to other parts of South America, and also to Cuba, a considerable number of hats annually; these, however, are principally of silk manufacture.

Cutlery.—This is a very extensive branch of trade in France. The most important fabrics are situated at *Langres, Thiers, Chatellerault,* and *St. Etienne.*

This manufacture may be divided into the following sections: viz.—

1. Cutlery for the kitchen.
2. „ for the table.
3. „ such as clasp-knives, &c.
4. „ tools, such as chisels, &c.
5. „ surgical instruments.

Each of the above classes may be again subdivided into three divisions; viz., into common, ordinary, and fine wares.

First Class. *Kitchen Cutlery.*—Amongst these are the large descriptions of knives, &c., used for all kinds of culinary purposes. These are made either of common steel, or of steel and iron. The former are the most ordinary kinds, and made at *St. Etienne,* at *Thiers,* and in fact generally throughout the kingdom. The strongest and best, however, are those denominated *couteaux acieres*; these are chiefly manufactured at *Langres* and at *Caen.* Of those made at Langres a great quantity is exported to America. Kitchen knives are of various sorts, large and small, and generally made of steel. These are chiefly made at Paris, and also of good quality at Langres and Caen: the manufactures of Langres rival those of the capital.

Second Class. *Table Cutlery.*—The principal seats of this branch are at Thiers, St. Etienne, Chatellerault and Caen.

The manufactory at St. Etienne has been in operation about twenty years, and its articles are noted for a better finish than those of *Normandy* and *Thiers.*

Second-rate descriptions of table-knives, &c., are made in *Lower Normandy,* and also at *Chatellerault.*

About twenty years ago various kinds of ordinary descriptions of table cutlery were manufactured at Paris, but the high price of wages in that city, and other local causes, have completely destroyed this trade.

Third Class. *Clasp Cutlery*—such as knives, &c. &c.: Langres is the principal seat of this branch of the trade: there are also some fabrics at Caen, which formerly enjoyed considerable reputation, but which are rapidly on the decline. In regard to the more costly articles of this description of cutlery, such as handsomely-mounted penknives, &c. &c., Langres excels.

A great quantity of the more ordinary kinds of these wares is exported annually to Russia, Mexico, and Brazil, and also to the French Colonies.

In this class may also be included tools of various kinds, such as chisels, &c. *Thiers* is the chief place for the manufacture of the common descriptions. At Langres, and also at Normandy, the superior kinds are produced.

Surgical instruments, formerly manufactured at Paris, are now only to be procured from the manufactories of Langres.

Gold and silversmiths' tools, &c., are made both in Normandy, and also at Paris, Lyons, and Langres, but the latter place manufactures these articles at much lower cost than the former.

Ordinary sorts of razors are chiefly manufactured at *Thiers,* and the latter descriptions at *Paris* and *Langres.*

The exportation of French cutlery during the under-mentioned years was as follows:

In 1833 . . .	102,211 kils. . .	Value 1,226,532 francs.
„ 1834 . . .	102,248 „ . . .	„ 1,234,176 „
„ 1835 . . .	127,220 „ . .	„ 1,526,640 „

The principal exports have been to Portugal and Sardinia.

Lace Trade.—Colbert established this branch of industry in France in the year 1666, and at the present time the principal seats of its manufacture are to be found at *Valenciennes, Le Point d'Alençon,* and also in Normandy. In the neighbourhood of *Lille, Caen,* and *Bayeaux,* the female population is chiefly employed in lacemaking. In the year 1825 the number of women, in the vicinity of the two last-named towns, engaged in this manufacture, amounted to 30,000. The manufactory at Bayeaux belonging to M. Lefébure and his sister, is celebrated for producing *large-lace-pieces,* such as *dresses, scarfs, shawls, mantillas,* &c. &c. There is a considerable export trade of these laces to Spain and the Havannah, and also to Mexico and the United States of America.

This fabric occupies 6000 workpeople, and the annual average value of exports amounts to from 250,000 to 300,000 francs.

Smaller descriptions of lace are made at Honfleur and Dieppe, at a price of about 10 francs the ell. They here imitate the superior Valenciennes laces with great skill. The trade at Lille is, however, the most important, and includes at least *two-thirds* of the general lace manufacture of France.

Glass Manufactures.—These manufactures are divided into five classes; viz.—

1. Plates and mirrors, maintained by prohibition of foreign manufactures.
2. Crystals.
3. *Verre à Vitres,* or white common glass, which is afterwards melted, and worked up into glasses, &c., and into variously-coloured glasses for church windows, and other coloured glasses. This class is maintained by prohibition and high duties.
4. Common glass for bottles.
5. *Verroterie,* or all glasses, flasks, decanters, &c. for table use. There are but three important manufacturers of this class; viz., at Géminos, near Marseilles, at Plaine de Walsh, and at Trelon. All common glasses and small mirrors are manufactured much cheaper in France than in England. Very large mirrors are produced in England as cheaply and often cheaper than in France, notwithstanding the excise on the former. Bohemia is, however, the country with which the French manufacturers state they cannot compete; but still they ask the continued prohibition of foreign glass, or, according to the report of the Councils-general of Commerce, 60 francs per 100 kilogrammes duty, with 25 per cent. additional on the value.

The average value of glass imported into France amounts to about 750,000

francs, the exports to about 8,000,000, or nearly eleven times as much as the imports.

Gloves and Dressed Skins.—The dressing of the latter and manufacture of the same into the former, constitute a very extensive and profitable branch of industry; especially in *Paris, Vendomme, Niort, Grenoble,* and *Blois.* 25,000 to 30,000 persons are employed in glove-making. The *Councils-general of Commerce* report, in 1841,—That the value of all dressed skins which are used annually in French manufactories, is not under 250,000,000 francs, or 10,000,000*l.* sterling; that of gloves at 30,000,000 francs, or 1,200,000*l.* sterling; that of other manufactures of dried skins at 30,000,000 francs in addition; in all 310,000,000 francs, or 12,400,000*l.* sterling. Enormous as this sum appears, England is supposed to use as many dressed skins, and to manufacture as great a quantity as France; but the latter claims far greater superiority in the article of kid-skin gloves. Dressed skins from foreign countries are prohibited by the French tariff. The exports of gloves from France are about one-half of the whole, for the last ten years, to the United States, and about one-quarter of the whole to England.

Musical Instruments.—The manufacture of these at Paris, Mirecourt in Lorraine, La Couture in Normandy, and divers towns in France, form a very extensive branch of ingenuity and industry. The chirurgical instruments made in France are considered among the very best for surgical operations.

Essential and Volatile Oils.—France, and especially Paris, claims the merit of excellence in the purity of these oils.

Horlogerie, or *Clock and Watchmakers' Works.*—These are manufactured on an extensive scale, with great beauty and taste, as well as exactness, in France. A great portion of the works of the watches are, however, imported from Switzerland, formerly by smuggling, and now through the medium of very low duties.

Printing and Publishing.—These are very important in regard to the occupation of printers, and all others connected with the printing and publishing trade. The number of sheets printed annually, taking one set of all the works published in France, amounts to about 80,000, being equal to about 4000 octavo volumes of 360 pages each, or in all, taking 500 copies of each work, to two millions of volumes.

Household Furniture.—France, and especially Paris, is distinguished for the designs of many articles of furniture.

Modes et Lingerie.—The first, says a French writer, includes every article which adorns or adjusts the dress of women. In these France certainly excels other countries.

Hardwares (*Quincaillerie*)—These are nearly all prohibited: and the consequence is that the hardwares of France are generally inferior to those of England, Belgium, Westphalia, and even to those of Austria.

Earthenware and Porcelain Manufactures.—These are established in various parts of the kingdom. The first is far inferior to that of England.

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS.

1. CONTRABAND TRADE.

THE contraband trade into France, and in many articles, as silks, gloves, lace, and brandy, out of France, is carried on to an incredible extent. Some estimate may be formed of the contraband into France from the quantities of various goods seized, as published in the annual accounts of the French customs. The proportion seized to the quantity that escapes into France is considered as less than 5 per cent of the whole: yet the variety of articles seized is remarkable, comprising, among others, many articles, the importation duty on which does not exceed 8 or 10 per cent; showing that even this duty affords a premium to the smuggler. The articles seized are classified much the same as in the tariff; viz.— 1. Living animals: among which horses, sheep, (about 500 to 800 annually), and even oxen, bulls, cows, calves, hogs, poultry, &c., figure. 2. Produce of animals, as fresh and cured meats, skins, wool, hair, butter, cheese, eggs, &c. 3. Fish, especially sea-fish. 4. Grain and flour, pastry, &c. 5. Fruits and oil-seeds. 6. Sugar, coffee, chicory, tobacco, especially manufactured tobacco, &c. 7. Oils, especially olive-oil. 8. Medicines. 9. Wood, even firewood and charcoal. 10. Dyewoods and tanning bark. 11. Hemp, flax, and cotton wool. 12. Dye-stuffs. 13. Hops, bulbs, roots, and rags. 14. Stones, slates, and coal. 15. Bar and cast-iron, and other metals. 16. Chemical products. 17. Prepared dyes and colours. 18. Refined sugar, soap, and perfumeries. 19. Rhenish wines, liqueurs, &c. 20. Porcelain and glasses. 21. Linen, cotton, and woollen yarns. 22. Linens, cotton and woollen cloths. 23. Articles made of paper. 24. Various articles, as haberdashery, lace, cutlery, tools; Leghorn hats, clockwork, &c. &c.

Smuggling is chiefly carried on by organized associations on the frontiers. Dogs and horses, chiefly dogs, are the carriers; premiums are paid annually for shooting or taking the dogs so employed; and many are shot or taken: but as there is no decrease in the number, it is evident the contraband trade will continue so long as high duties and prohibitions render smuggling, with all its risks and penalties, still profitable. The insurances on the introduction by sea are at higher rates than by land; and the risks consequently greater.

English manufactures are chiefly smuggled in bales, packed for clandestine introduction, weighing from 70 to 80 lbs., and of the value of about £50 sterling: woollen stuffs in packages of sixteen pieces, weighing from 80 to 90 lbs.

The principal contraband trade in English goods for the French market is along the northern land frontier, and depots of them are established at

Cambray, St. Quentin, Ypres, Tournay, Mons, and other towns in the north. There are three lines of land custom-houses; but it has been usual on the introduction of the English articles, to stamp them at the frontier-towns with the names of French manufacturers before they are sent off to the interior; and when so stamped the additional charge is 4 per cent for delivery within the walls of Paris. A large portion of the sugar, coffee, and other bulky colonial articles which are consumed along the frontier, are introduced clandestinely; these, tobacco excepted, are not often conveyed to the interior. Belgium gives on refined sugar, to the exporter, a premium beyond the amount of duty paid on the raw articles, and a double fraud is often committed: the same sugar returning again and again to Belgium, and receiving the premium on each exportation.

Of the premiums on smuggling, one-half is estimated to be paid to the carrier and the other to the smuggler. The smuggling companies have usually a chief, who undertakes the pecuniary arrangement of these transactions, and is the party with whom the insurance is effected: he arranges with the carrier for the conveyance of the goods, paying ordinarily from 20 to 30 francs per package. The carrier is not provided for by the smuggler, but merely delivers his charge at an appointed place. The manager generally receives for himself 5 francs per package. The introduction of the goods through the lines usually employs three days; and the average expenditure per man is 12 francs per journey. When the goods have passed the lines they commonly leave the hands of the smuggling parties, whose business is what is called the *filtration* through the frontier.

M. Blanqui, aîné, one of the ablest of living French writers on fiscal legislation, observes in his article on *contrabande*, in the *Encyclopédie du Commerçant*, "The contraband is the only resource left for the *industrious* to procure foreign articles, the use of which they consider indispensable, but which are either absolutely prohibited by law, or by the high duties which the law imposes. The notable increase of smuggling in extent and management proves that the legislation of the douanes should be in harmony with the wants of the people. If the import duties were moderate, the risks and penalties of contraband would never be encountered. That system must be indeed defective which ruins the conscientious who observe its laws, and enriches the smuggler who disregards them at whatever risk." He considers that under a system of moderate duties France might reduce the *employés* of her customs 10,000 below the present force, which is more than double that number.

2. BANKS OF FRANCE.

In 1716 a bank was formed at Paris, called the Bank of France, and in 1718 it assumed the name of the *Royal Bank*. It was instituted upon the principles of the Bank of Amsterdam, and its transactions, besides its original

business, were to extend to the payment of specified debts contracted by trading companies. Its operations were unsuccessful, and although remodelled in various forms and names, it languished until 1803, when it was reconstituted on its present basis.

Its charter in 1803 extended to forty years. Its capital was to be 70,000,000 francs, divided into 70,000 shares (*actions*) of 1000 francs each. The shares, by the law of 1806, increased to 90,000. The dividends are 5 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly. The remaining profits form a reserve fund, invested in the 5 per cent consolidated stocks, to be divided among the proprietors of bank stock at the expiration of the charter.

This bank issues its own notes, payable in specie to bearer on demand, and in sums not less than 500 francs. It is a bank of deposit, and opens accounts much in the same way as private bankers (called *comptes courants*). It discounts bills of exchange, and other commercial as well as government paper, and advances money on securities of different kinds, such as gold and silver in bars, or in coin; also on government and other approved paper securities, convertible into cash at short dates.

The bank likewise undertakes the care (as deposits in its chests) of different articles of value, such as gold or silver in ingots, or in coin, diamonds, foreign bills, *actions, rentes, title deeds,* and securities of all kinds; the premium of assurance for which is the one-eighth part of 1 per cent on the value of each deposit, for every six months or under.

No person can open an account at the bank, either for deposit, or discounting bills, without a written application to the governor, guaranteed by the recommendation of three persons known to the bank.

No bills are discounted that have more than three months to run, the usual *maximum* time for bills. Bills must generally be guaranteed by three approved signatures; two are accepted under certain circumstances.

The administration of the affairs of the bank is vested in a council-general, consisting of twenty members; viz., seventeen regents, and three censors, who are elected by 200 of the principal proprietors. The king appoints the governor and deputy-governor; the former must be possessed of 100 bank shares, and the latter of fifty shares.

The governor makes an annual report of the state of affairs of the bank, containing detailed statements of its issues, assets, discounts, loans, *rentes,* shares, deposits, &c.

Its affairs appear from these reports to be in a flourishing and solid condition. It has *succursales,* or branches, at Rouen, Nantes, St. Etienne, Rheims, &c.

The following condensed statement exhibits the condition of, and the nature of the business transacted by the bank of France.

DEBTOR and Creditor Account of the Position of the Bank of France on the 30th of June, 1841.

DEBTOR.	Francs.	Cts.
Bank notes payable to bearer	225,011,500	00
Bank notes payable to order	1,205,939	95
Account current with the Treasury	120,343,174	79
Various accounts current	48,857,392	44
Receipts payable at sight	2,803,500	00
Capital of the bank	67,900,000	00
Reserve	10,000,000	00
House and furniture	4,000,000	00
Dividends payable	4,328,001	43
Different branch banks	2,685,724	28
Draughts of branch banks payable	243,900	63
Total	487,379,133	52

CREDITOR.	Francs.	Cts.
Cash on hand	225,691,022	82
Commercial bills discounted	148,513,296	72
Advanced on the security of bullion	8,297,000	00
Advanced on Government securities	8,822,491	65
Accounts current debtors	19,594,398	27
Capital advanced to branch banks	12,000,000	00
Reserve	10,000,000	00
Lodged in Government securities	50,177,748	90
House and furniture	4,000,000	00
Sundry credits	283,175	16
Total	487,379,133	52

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED DURING THE QUARTER ENDING THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1841.

DEBTOR.	Francs.
Average amount of bank notes payable to order outstanding	226,727,500
Treasury account	106,693,000
Sundry accounts	45,558,500
Receipts payable at sight	3.825,500
CREDITOR.	
Average amount of cash on hand	226,856,500
Average amount of commercial bills discounted	117,115,500
Advances on bullion, &c.	19,615,000
Branch banks, accounts current	16,958,000

BUSINESS TRANSACTED DURING THE QUARTER ENDING THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1841.

	Francs.
Amount of bills of exchange discounted	213,907,500
Cash advanced on deposits of bullion and Government stock	32,152,600
Received from sundry accounts current	1,018,826,000
Paid for sundry accounts current	1,031,961,000
Received from the Treasury	105,226,000
Paid from the Treasury	84,635,000
Received in sundry cash payments	594,287,000
Paid in sundry cash payments	591,519,500

SAVINGS-BANKS.—A report to the king, from the minister of Commerce, on the savings-banks throughout France, including Paris, states that the number of savings-banks, with their branches, which, in 1834, were only 70, had, in 1839, increased to 404; and the amount of deposits in hand, which was, in 1834, only 37,015,492 francs, although the institution of savings-banks in France had at that time an existence of 16 years, had increased, in 1839, to 171,057,904 francs. The progressive increase from 1834 was as follows:—1835, 62,185,676 francs; 1836, 96,576,622 francs; 1837, 107,637,150 francs; 1838, 146,089,884 francs; 1839, 171,057,904 francs. The number of depositors, in 1834, was 81,714, giving an average of 452 fr. 98 c. for each; in 1839 it was 310,843, giving an average of 550 fr. 30 c., thus showing a beneficial result, not only as to increase of numbers, but also as to the pecuniary means of contributors, or of greater habits of economy.

3. COMPANIES, ASSOCIATIONS, &c.

THERE are in France various associations or companies, for insurances against risks by land and sea; as for fire, life, and marine assurances; and some associations for the construction of railways, &c. Generally speaking the assurance companies are on solid foundations as to capital, and manage their affairs honourably. In respect to companies for conducting and completing public works,

these are far from important when compared with those of England. Private bankers in France are generally very cautious in their speculations, and are in consequence seldom in an insolvent condition.

4. THE BOURSE, OR EXCHANGE OF PARIS.

THE first of these places, or exchanges, for the meeting of merchants, established in France, was at Toulouse, in 1519, and that of Rouen, in 1556. Those of Paris and Lyons were instituted much later.

The exchange of Paris, established in 1724, is under the direction and control of the government, and retains the power of suppressing it at pleasure. It is forbidden by law for merchants to *assemble* elsewhere, or at other hours than those regulated by the administration of the police, for the negotiations of trade. Brokers or agents who transgress this law are liable to have their licences taken from them, and to be incapacitated in their professions. Practically, this law is only in force in respect to stock-brokers, for there are several other places of reunion resorted to before and after the regular hours. Even the agents of the public funds meet on Sundays chiefly, and also on other days, at the front of Tortoni's *café*, where business to a great extent is often transacted. The *police* of the Bourse at Paris is confided to the *préfet* of police. At Lyons, Marseilles, and Bordeaux, to the commissary-general of police, and in the other towns of France, to the municipal authorities. At Paris a commissary of police is always present during the hours of business. It is open to all citizens, and even to foreigners, except to bankrupts *undischarged*. The brokers have a separate place on the ground-floor allotted to them for their business. There are about sixty towns in France who have each an exchange.

5. ACCOUNTS, SALES, AND USANCE OF EXCHANGE.

ACCOUNTS are kept in francs of 10 decimes or 100 centimes. Before the year 1795 they were kept in livres of 20 sous or 240 deniers.

Legally there are three degrees of fineness for wrought gold, the first is $\frac{9\,1\,0}{1\,0\,0\,0}$ or $22\frac{9}{10}$ carats; the second $\frac{8}{10}$ or $20\frac{16}{100}$ carats; the third $\frac{7\,5\,0}{1\,0\,0\,0}$ or 18 carats. For wrought silver two degrees of fineness are required; the first is $\frac{9\,5\,0}{1\,0\,0\,0}$ or $11\frac{2}{5}$ deniers; the second $\frac{8\,0\,0}{1\,0\,0\,0}$ or $9\frac{1}{4}$ deniers.

By the law of 1803, $77\frac{1}{2}$ pieces of 40 francs, or 150 pieces of 20 francs, are to be coined from a kilogramme of standard gold of $\frac{9}{10}$ fine.

The proportion for silver coins is that one kilogramme in weight containing $\frac{9}{10}$ pure silver as the standard of coinage shall be minted into 200 francs.

The legal tendering of money in regard to the weight and purity of the coins is admissible, if there be no greater difference than the following: viz.—

Pieces of 40 and 20 francs $\frac{2}{1000}$ deficiency or difference in the weight, and the same in fineness.

Pieces of 5 francs	$\frac{3}{1000}$	do.	do.
Pieces of 2 and 1fr.	$\frac{5}{1000}$	do.	do.

The rule is the same whether the difference be over or under the standard weight or fineness, both being so far as above stated, deemed the allowance for accidental variation. Therefore gold coins of 898 millièmes fine, and silver coins of 897, are legally of the proper standard. By an assay of the coinages of six successive years the average purity and weight of the gold coins was proved to be 899,740 millièmes, and of the silver coins 899,588.

When gold or silver is carried to the mint to be coined, or exchanged for new coins, a deduction is made as follows, to defray expenses:

By an ordinance of 27th February, 1835, the charges for coinage, including waste, are fixed for a kilogramme or 900 millièmes,

of gold at 6 francs instead of 9 as formerly
of silver at 2 „ of 3 „

No other charges whatever are to be exacted for the expense of coinage.

SALES AND USANCE.

Woollen Manufactures are usually sold in France at ninety days' credit.

Cotton Wool, at 4½ months. Cotton manufactures are sold at Paris, Normandy, and Alsace, and generally in France at four month's credit, except printed calicoes, which are sold at ninety days' credit.

Linen manufactures are sold by wholesale houses at 120 days' credit. Silk manufactures at forty-five to ninety days' credit.

Wines are sold at from four to six months' credit.

Discounts according to agreement are allowed for prompt payment, and shorter, and sometimes longer credits than the above are often stipulated for between the buyer and seller, or their brokers.

Throughout France the usance of bills of exchange is thirty days, not including the day of date. Bills are also drawn at several days' sight, or at a fixed day, or at usance, or at double usance, or several usances.

Every bill must be paid on the same day that it becomes due, without any day of grace being allowed. In certain circumstances a liberal allowance of time called *délai* is granted. A bill of exchange must be accepted on presentation, or within twenty-four hours after presentation. Non acceptance is proved by the act called *protêt faute d'acceptation*. A bill of exchange at sight is payable on presentation.

The day a bill of exchange becomes due is determined by the date of acceptance, or by that of the protest in default of acceptance. A bill of exchange payable at a fair, becomes due on the eve of the day fixed for the close of the fair.

The holder of a bill of exchange, drawn on the continent or islands of Europe, and payable in the European possessions of France, either at sight, or at one or more days, months, or usances at sight, must demand payment or acceptance within six months of its date, under penalty of losing all claim on the

endorsers, and even on the drawer, if the latter has provided when due for the bill.

The *délai* is extended to eight months for bills of exchange drawn from the Levant, and from the northern coasts of Africa, when payable in the European possessions of France; and reciprocally if drawn on the continent and islands of Europe; when payable, in the French establishments in the Levant, or the north coast of Africa.

The *délai* is extended one year for bills of exchange drawn in the western coasts of Africa, including the Cape of Good Hope.

One year is also allowed for bills drawn in the continent and islands of the West Indies, payable in the European possessions of France; and reciprocally, if drawn in the continent and islands of Europe, payable in the French possessions or establishments on the west coasts of Africa, and the continent and islands in the West Indies.

The *délai* is extended to two years, for bills of exchange drawn on the continent and islands of the East Indies, when payable in the European possessions of France; and reciprocally, when drawn on the continent and islands of Europe, and payable in the French possessions or establishments on the continent and islands of the East Indies.

The same law applies in regard to the holder of a bill of exchange drawn at sight, or at one or more days, months, or usances, when drawn in France, or in the French possessions or establishments, and payable in foreign countries, if the holder does not demand payment or acceptance within the prescribed *délai*.

The *délai* of eight months, one year, or two years, are doubled in case of maritime war.

These regulations, however, shall not be prejudicial to any stipulations that may intervene between the taker, the drawer, or the endorsers.

The holder of a bill of exchange must demand payment on the day that the same becomes due.

Non-payment is required to be proved on the morning after the day of expiration, by the act called *protêt faute de paiement*.

The holder is not excused from making protest in case of non-acceptance, or the death or failure of the person on whom the bill of exchange is drawn. The bill must be in either case protested for non-payment.

If the acceptor fail before the bill is due, the holder may protest, and bring his action.

Bills of exchange drawn in France, and payable out of France, if protested, the drawers and endorsers in France must legally be sued within the following *délais*:—

Within two months, for bills payable in Corsica, the isle of Elba or Capraia, England, and the states bordering on France.

Within four months, for bills payable in other European states.

Within six months, for bills payable in the ports of the Levant and the northern coasts of Africa.

Within one year, for bills payable in the western coasts of Africa, including the Cape of Good Hope, and also in the West Indies.

Within two years, for bills payable in the East Indies.

These *délais* shall be observed in the same proportions in proceeding against drawers and endorsers, residing in the French possessions not situated in Europe.

The above *délais* of six months, one year, and two years, shall be doubled, in times of a maritime war.

STEAM POWER IN FRANCE.

By a report presented by the Minister of Public Works to the Chamber of Deputies, it appears that during the year 1840, there were 159 establishments of various kinds which employed steam-engines, and these possessed among them 1789 steam boilers for the purpose of heating their premises, on the steam and hot water plans, and 3311 boilers for supplying moving forces. They had also 2547 machines, with a joint power equal to that of 35,779 horses. There are 225 steam-boats divided among twenty departments, being an increase of sixty-three boats over 1838; and they employed 300 machines, with a total force equal to 34,000 horses. The number of passengers conveyed by these vessels was 1,969,905, being 551,716 more than in 1838. The weight of goods conveyed was only 23,336 tons, being less by 60,970 tons than in the year before. The number of locomotive engines on railways was eighty-eight, of which twenty-five were of French manufacture; and their total power was that of 2471 horses.

CHARITIES.

By an official report, lately published in the *Moniteur*, it appears that there are in the country—1st, 1328 hospitals, possessing a revenue of 52,222,152 francs, and ministering relief to 159,820 indigent; 2nd, 6275 charitable boards, disposing of a revenue of 10,315,768 francs, and assisting 695,932 individuals; 3rd, forty-two *Monts de Piété*, possessing capital to the amount of 35,000,000 francs, which are loaned on nearly five millions of articles; 4th, 127,507 foundlings under twelve years of age, who cost the state upwards of 10,242,000 francs annually; and, 5th, forty special insane institutions, and twenty-two mixed, the annual expense of which averages 400 francs per individual, and in which are treated upwards of 12,000 patients.

BAYONNE.—In respect to trade and population this city is the most important in the department of the Lower Pyrenees. It possesses an exchange, schools of commerce and navigation, and convenient docks, for the construction both of ships of war and merchant vessels. Several vessels have been fitted out in this port for the whale-fisheries, and for the colonies.

Bayonne has an entrepôt for warehousing, prohibited merchandize, and its exportations, which are considerable to European markets (especially by smuggling into Spain), consists chiefly of the following articles: viz.—resins, woollen cloths, serges, linens, dyed silks, drugs, cream of tartar, wines, brandy, &c. &c. The chief imports are, fine Spanish wool, liquorice root and juice, wines, iron, cocoa, olive-oil, mill-stones, &c. &c. This city has a chamber of commerce, and mint, sugar refinery, glass works, brandy (*eau de vie d'Andaye*), distilleries, and rope-works, for the use of the navy.

BORDEAUX with its great sea inlet and outlet, the Garonne, has also the advantage of its proximity to the canal of Languedoc, which opens a communication for its commerce with the Mediterranean. By means of this canal, Bordeaux is enabled to supply the South of France with colonial products as cheaply as Marseilles. The chief articles of its exportation are wine, brandy, and fruit, but the trade in the former occupies almost exclusively the attention of the merchants at this place. Colonial merchandize and cotton goods, form the principal articles of importation.

The port charges upon a vessel of 300 tons amount to rather more than 1400 francs; the details of which are as follow: viz.—

	Frs.	Cnts.
Pilotage from the sea to Bordeaux	218	93
Lazaretto dues	61	0
Mooring the vessel	10	0
Declaration at the custom-house	100	0
Tonnage and navigation dues	495	0
To customs' visiters, quay-master, &c.	14	75
Inspection of ships' papers	15	0
Pilotage from Bordeaux to the sea	220	0
Brokerage, &c., on clearing out; (this charge varies, according to the vessel's being in ballast, or being laden *en bloc ou à la cueillette*)	300	0
Total	1434	68
Sterling	£57 7*s.* 3*d.*	

As regards pilotage dues there is but a trifling distinction made between foreign and national vessels, but tonnage dues on the former are nearly three times greater than on the latter. English vessels are placed on the footing of French, provided they arrive direct from ports in the United Kingdom.

Wines, of the first growth, are usually sold as soon as their quality can be tested, and frequently in *advance* for a certain number of years, whether of good or bad quality. They are taken without delay from the vine-growers, and deposited in the warehouses at Bordeaux, which are so built as to retain an even temperature throughout the year. It is customary to mix wines, destined for the English market, with other stronger descriptions, such as the Rhone wines, hermitage, côte-rôtie and Croze. Those shipped under the names of Château-Margaux, Lafitte, and Latour, are very often mixed. The sale of wines is generally effected through the medium of a broker, many of whom are reputed for skill in tasting and judging the character of wines.

England takes nearly half of the best sorts of wine, and little of other descriptions. The superior *Medoc* wines are not much consumed in France. Paris only takes the second, third, and fourth rate wines.

It appears that previous to the Revolution, the exportation of wine from Bordeaux, amounted annually to 100,000 hogsheads. Between 1820, and 1827, inclusive, the export has been as follows: viz.—

	Hogsheads.
1820	61,110
1823	51,529
1824	39,625
1827	54,492

The Dutch, who consume a great portion of the Bordeaux wines, purchase them at a much more economical rate than even the French. The former send their vessels up the Garonne at the period of the vintage, with skilful supercargoes, who personally attend to the purchase of the wines, without employing any agent. These parties invariably purchase new wines, which from not having been mixed with the stronger kinds, require to be drunk within two or three years. The Dutch follow the same practice at Bayonne, where they obtain the white wines of Jurançon.

The principal Bordeaux houses have agents at London for the sale of their wines, and they usually allow from 8000 to 20,000 francs annually to those parties, together with a commission of 3 per cent (and sometimes more) upon the wines they sell.

The price of brandy (cognac) varies from 130 to 150 francs the 50 *veltes*,* of ordinary strength, and spirits of wine at from 4 francs to 5 francs per *velte*.

* The *velte* is a small cask of brandy, measuring about six quarts.

By far the greatest quantity of brandy (*eau de vie*), is sent to England from the Port of Formay. Cognac (from whence the name), being some miles higher up the river Charente. At this place are the large distilleries of Messrs. Martel and Hennessey. It is considered that England receives annually from hence 6000 casks of brandy; but this quantity does not enter through the British custom-houses. A great portion is stated to be smuggled. Plums and almonds are the chief fruits exported from Bordeaux: the former being principally of Languedoc growth.

The policy, formerly, of Spain in regard to her American Colonies, caused a great number of rich and influential Spaniards to settle at Bordeaux; these emigrants have been joined by those Spaniards expelled from Mexico, who have not wished to return to the mother country, and the two parties united, have acquired the greater share of the trade between this port and Spanish America.

Bordeaux possesses some iron-founderies, cotton-manufactories, sugar-refineries, and glass-works, but the high price of labour and food, renders it improbable that this city will become an important seat of manufacturing industry.

The Bank of Bordeaux is in the hands of a company, and its capital amounts to 3,000,000 fr., divided into shares of 1000 fr. It circulates notes of 1000 and 500 fr. value, payable upon presentation, and its affairs are managed by a body of Directors, chosen by fifty of the principal shareholders.

Bills upon Bordeaux, at three months, are discounted at five per cent, having three signatures, and those upon Paris at 4 $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent.

The usual commission charges are as follow:

	fr.	c.	
To Ship Brokers, (if the ship be in ballast)	0	50	per ton.
„ „ „ laden .	1	0	„

Commercial agents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent upon the goods.
Wine ditto, 2 per cent.
Assurance Brokers, $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.
Between French merchants, 2 per cent.
Between Foreigners, 2$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
In legal matters, 5 per cent.
Upon merchandize in transit, 10 per cent.

Quarantine is performed at Trompeloup, where a spacious lazaretto has been constructed.

NANTES is a large and important city, situated at about 13 leagues from the mouth of the Loire, and at the junction of that splendid river with those of the Erdre, Sèvre, Chézine, and Saïl. According to the census of 1836, it has a population of 75,895 inhabitants, exclusive of 10,000 foreigners, who are more or less resident in the city. Two causes have affected the decline of the commerce

of Nantes; first, the difficulty of navigating the Loire, owing to the sand-banks and shallows; and, secondly, the establishment of inland warehouses. The customs' laws and tariff have, however, been the real cause of the decline of Nantes.

The manufacturing industry of this city, with the exception of the cotton fabrics, is of little importance, especially when compared with that of Lyons, Rouen, and Mulhausen. There are, however, some iron-works, and several spinning-establishments in the neighbourhood, and a considerable manufacture of chain cables, anchors, &c. is carried on: also several extensive lead-works and tinplate factories, whose products are much esteemed. Nantes has 10 sugar refineries, producing annually from 7 to 8 million kilogrammes of pan sugars. Of this quantity about 25,000 kils. are exported to the colonies. The cotton manufacture is, however, the leading branch of commercial industry in this city.

The bank was established in 1821, and the value of its notes in circulation in 1836 amounted to 2,400,000 francs. The 1000 franc shares are at present worth from 1450 to 1500 francs each. There are thirty-six assurance companies at Nantes, a museum of arts and manufactures, and several very useful commercial institutions. The port charges and usages, with the exception of pilotage, which is regulated by the distances, are much the same as in other French ports.

ROCHEFORT is a seaport situated on the right bank of the Charente, about two leagues above its embouchure. This place is a naval station of the fourth class, and the residence of a maritime prefect, a naval commandant, and various other maritime officers. Its harbour, formed by the Charente, is both safe and commodious, and for large vessels there is a sufficient depth of water at low tide.

The general commerce of Rochefort is very unimportant, but there is a considerable coasting trade. Population 13,348.

ROCHELLE (LA).—The capital of the department of the Charente-Inférieure, built in the midst of an unhealthy, marshy district, is a military station of the third class, and possesses a good harbour and roadstead.

It has a chamber of commerce, a custom-house, and an entrepôt for tobacco and gunpowder, an exchange, mint, and naval school. The harbour is entirely within the town, and consists of two convenient docks.

BREST is a seaport and naval arsenal, with a population of 29,860 inhabitants. The port is one of the most commodious and safe in Europe, and holds the first rank as a naval station in France.

The commerce of Brest is very unimportant (almost confined to provisioning the navy): there is some intention, however, of forming a commercial port here,

as it is considered desirable to establish one between Nantes and Havre. This place possesses *special* and *other* bonding privileges.

CHERBOURG is a well-sheltered roadstead. The population amounts to 18,450 inhabitants, and although better known as a naval arsenal, yet it is of considerable importance in a commercial point of view.

Its chief industry consists in the spinning of cotton; this occupies 600 artisans. Here are also soda and sugar refineries; of the latter 600,000 kilogrammes are annually manufactured. From 11,000 to 12,000 tons of soda, of 1000 kilogrammes each are produced in this neighbourhood by the inhabitants of the surrounding villages, who are almost entirely occupied in this branch of industry. Each ton is worth about 60 francs.

There is also at Cherbourg a lace-manufactory giving employment to 350 workpeople and 12 tanning establishments.

The principal articles of trade are cattle and provisions, lard, butter, soda, vegetables, as peas, vetches, &c., and slates. A considerable quantity of eggs is sent every fortnight to England.

The imports are pine timber and deals from Norway and Sweden (upwards of fifty vessels being employed in this trade), and hemp and flax for the use of the royal navy. It also carries on cod-fisheries at Newfoundland.

Cherbourg possesses entrepôts for salt and colonial merchandize, and has several fairs annually, at which cattle and various objects of general trade are bought and sold.

HAVRE.—The entrance to this port is intricate and narrow, being formed between two *jettées*, and is much incommoded by an accumulation of sand, which it is necessary to clear away constantly; great care is therefore requisite on the part of the masters of vessels entering this port. The position of Havre at the mouth of the Seine, and convenient advantages in the rise and fall of the tide, as well as various local circumstances, have all tended to render it a place of great commercial importance.

It has three docks, namely, *Le Bassin de la Barre*, commenced in 1800 and finished in 1818; the *Bassin du Commerce ou d'Ingouville*, also finished in 1818, and the *Kings* or the *Old Dock* formed more than a century ago, and repaired and enlarged at various periods. These docks are capable of containing 400 large vessels, although usually there are not more than 150 to 200 in dock at the same time. A large dock for steam-vessels is required; the construction of one parallel to the *Bassin de la Barre* has been entertained, but local interests have interfered to prevent the construction of such an almost indispensable dock.

Navigation.—From 320 to 350 large national vessels sail yearly from this port for foreign countries in different parts of the globe: many of them making two voyages in the year. This navigation is exclusive of that carried on by

steamers. The tonnage of these vessels may be calculated at about 190,000 tons, and the number of men employed at 8500. The following are the principal articles of exportation: viz.—*silks, plated* and tin wares, glass ditto, *modes,* furniture, *paperhangings, cloths.* Instruments, agricultural, and others (all of French manufacture), provisions, wines, liqueurs, flour, pickled goods, &c., also bricks and tiles, and carpenters' wares.

The articles of import are chiefly cotton wool, coffee, rice, drugs, sugar, spices, indigo, tea, woods, and various colonial products.

The chief trade is with the north and south of Europe, the United States, the West Indies, Mexico, Brazil, India and China. The total value of this commerce, amounts annually to upwards of 500,000,000 francs, and yields a customs revenue of 23,000,000 francs.

Whale-Fishery of Havre.—This branch of commerce, which for twelve years did not employ more than five or six vessels, has, since the bounties were granted in 1829, greatly increased, not by means of the natural profits of the trade, but by those bounties drawn from the general revenue. Havre in 1838 had 50 vessels of from 400 to 500 tons engaged in the whale-fishery, giving employment to 1500 able seamen. The produce may be estimated at 50,000 barrels of oil, and a proportionate quantity of bone; the whole being of an average value of more than 4,000,000 francs.

Havre owns about thirty-five steam-vessels, principally employed on the Seine, several of them being used as *remorqueurs* or tug-boats. Besides the above there are other large packet-vessels engaged in the trade between this port and foreign countries; viz., New York, Bahia, Vera Cruz, and New Orleans.

There are at Havre, five docks or yards for the purpose of building vessels; these are immediately without the town, and near the shore. In them are constructed some of the best vessels owned by France.

Havre has ten assurance companies which effect insurances on ships and merchandize, at the rate of from 30,000 to 80,000 francs per vessel, and some few others which charge less expensive rates. Lloyd's (of London) have an agent established here.

Sale of Merchandize.—A credit of three months, with an addition of fifteen days, dating from the day of sale, is usually allowed upon the sale of goods.

Upon those sold at four to fifteen days' credit, a discount of ½ per cent is allowed for the first month.

The delivery of goods must take place within fifteen days from the day of sale.

After the weighing and delivery of goods, payment may be demanded by the seller within twenty-four hours.

Prompt payments are allowed a discount, of ½ per cent per month.

For the purchase of goods there is a commission allowed of 2 per cent.
Upon the sale to the responsible commission agent for the above specified time, 1 per cent.
The broker's commission on the sale or purchase of goods is $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
Commission on assurances, $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. Brokerage on ditto, $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent.

Colonial merchandize, such as cottons, drugs, dye-stuffs, &c. &c., are sold by the fifty kilogrammes, or by the half-kilogramme; American tobacco by the 100 kilogrammes; foreign corn and grain by the hectolitre, and home grain, corn, &c., by the sack of 200 kilogrammes; flax and hemp seed, and American flour, by the barrel; Spirits by the velte; and skins and horns, &c., by the 104.

The following are the Dock and Buoy Dues charged at the Port of Havre.

	Per Tonnage admeasurement.		
	Dock Dues.		Buoy dues.
	Vessels afloat.	Vessels not afloat	
	fr. c.	fr. c.	fr. c.
French vessels, viz. fishing-vessels	0 30	nil	nil
—— passage boats between Havre, Honfleur, and Rouen	0 30	nil	nil
—— coming down the river, of 40 tons and upwards	0 30	nil	nil
—— less than 40 tons	0 30	0 15	nil
—— engaged in the small coasting-trade of 40 tons and upwards	0 30	nil	nil
—— less than 40 tons	0 30	0 15	nil
—— engaged in the great coasting-trade	0 75	0 37½	0 2½
—— from the Colonies	0 75	0 37½	0 5
—— from foreign ports in Europe—from Great Britain or her Colonies in Europe	2 50	1 65	0 5
—— ditto other powers	0 75	0 37½	0 5
Spanish, Mecklenburg, and Venezuelan vessels pay as French vessels			
American vessels from British ports or colonies in Europe	2 50	1 65	0 5
—— from other ports	0 75	0 37½	0 5
Mexican vessels as the above.			
Brazilian ditto from British ports or colonies in Europe	2 50	1 65	0 5
—— from other ports	2 12½	1 40¼	0 5
English vessels from BritishPorts or from British possessions in Europe	2 50	1 65	0 5
—— from other ports in ballast	0 75	0 37½	0 10
,, ,, laden	2 50	1 65	0 5
Other foreign vessels, from whatever ports	2 50	1 65	0 10
—— of all flags, entirely laden with fir timber, for half-month, plus the decime	0 37½	0 18¾	0 10
—— for 1st two months . . per month	0 75	0 37½	
—— for 3 or 4 months . . ,,	0 37½	0 18¾	
—— for 5 months, and during the remainder of ships' stay . . . . per month	0 18¾	0 9⅜	

PUBLIC CHARGES FOR WEIGHING AND MEASURING.

For Weighing.—

Charge to the Seller, 22 centimes per 100 kils. decime included.
,, Buyer, 11 ,, ,,

For Measuring.—

			fr.	c.
Coal, per 100 barrels or 100 hectolitres,		heaped	6	0
Grain of all kinds, per 100 hectolitres,		heaped	6	0
Potatoes,	ditto,	heaped	5	0
Apples,	ditto,	heaped	5	0

ROUEN, the capital of the Seine-Inférieure, has a population of 92,000 persons. In point of municipal regulations it stands as the fifth city of France, and immediately after Bordeaux in point of importance. Its position between the capital and Havre is very advantageous to its trade and industry, being, as it were, a connecting entrepôt for the commerce of the northern and western departments of the kingdom.

The navigation carried on from Rouen is comparatively of recent date when contrasted with that of Dieppe and Havre. The first person who embarked in it was a merchant of the name of Dambourney, who, in 1762, built a large three-masted vessel, which sailed to Cadiz. His example was speedily followed by others; and in the year 1790 almost all the leading merchants became largely interested as shipowners. The revolution inflicted ruin upon the trade and navigation of Rouen, but it began to revive in 1814. At the end of the year 1837 there were eighty-two vessels, measuring 12,708 tons, belonging to this port, and five steamers measuring 379 tons.

Theannual value of exports from the city is about 25,000,000 francs; and the imports may be estimated at a value of from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000. The merchandize which passes in transit through the custom-house is of important amount.

The manufacturing interest of Rouen has long been celebrated; and at the present time it is the chief seat of the French cotton-manufacture. The raw cotton employed in the vast and numerous factories here is obtained from Guadaloupe, Martinique, Sénégal, Haiti, Cuba, the United States of America, Brazil, and India: the dye-stuffs (with the exception of madders, &c., which are produced in the south of France) are imported from the same countries. Cotton threads were usually sold in the public cotton-market of Rouen; but at present almost all the leading parties engaged in this business have large depots of their own, from whence they transmit their products to the interior of the country. The general market is, however, still much frequented.

Besides this great staple, the trade of Rouen is largely engaged in the following articles: viz.—fish-oils, salted meats, hides, drugs, pitch, cloths, wool, tin wares, wines, brandy, wood for building, &c. &c. It is also one of the principal corn-markets in the kingdom.

The condition of the artisans in this part of the kingdom is different from that of others in France. The workmen here are not collected within the premises of their employers, as they usually are in various other manufacturing districts; but they are generally dispersed throughout the different communes of the department, all occupied at piece-work at their respective abodes. This system has a very beneficial effect upon the industrious habits and morals of the working class. A serious evil is complained of as arising from this circumstance, which is, that of forming the class of persons known by the name of *porteurs*, a kind of "middle men" who act between the master manufacturers and the artisans they employ, in the distribution of the raw material and manufactured products. Thus the masters may be quite unknown to the parties whom they may employ, and, in consequence, can neither judge of the merits of their labourers, nor be able to reward the more deserving among them.

Rouen is celebrated for some particular descriptions of confectionery, known as "*sucre de pomme*," and "*gelée de pomme*," as well as for a variety of *sugar-plums*, &c. &c. Here is also made a kind of porcelain much in repute. Bonnet and hat making, lace and woollen manufactures, wax works, sugar refineries, cordage and rope factories, breweries, &c. &c. &c., are among the other branches of industry in or near this centre of French manufactures. Steam-engines and machines for carding and weaving, and all descriptions of agricultural implements, are also made in this city.

The following are its principal establishments and institutions connected with commercial industry: viz.—The Tribunal and Chamber of Commerce, Bank of Rouen, with a capital of 2,500,000 francs; a special entrepôt for colonial and foreign merchandize; a customs' direction, having a control over the *Bureau* here, and also that at Havre.

Amongst the other public institutions may be mentioned the cotton, stuff, and corn markets, Royal Naval School, Mint, assurance societies, and docks for ship-building. There are six annual fairs, the largest being great cattle-markets.

Navigation of the Seine.—The Seine at Rouen is about eleven metres in depth = thirty-six feet, and the tide flows up with sufficient depth to this city for vessels of 250 to 300 tons burden. The navigation, however, from the mouth of the river, is difficult and often dangerous, owing to the large shifting sand-banks and numerous shoals off Quillebœuf, Caudebec, &c., and especially on account of the rocks near the former place. Were it not for these impediments, vessels of 400 tons might safely come up as far as Rouen.

Dieppe.—Is the capital of the department of the Lower Seine, and is situated at the embouchure of the river Arques. It has a population of 17,000 souls. Dieppe formerly possessed a considerable share of trade, especially in the manufacture of tobacco and lace, but since the revolution it has almost entirely lost its

once flourishing commerce, and the inhabitants are now almost wholly occupied in fishing. The herring-fishery is the principal, but it has also decreased. It was valued annually, between 1783 and 1792, at 2,000,000 francs, but at present it scarcely yields above 900,000 francs. The sudden rise into importance, of Havre, has been mainly instrumental in occasioning the decline of commercial enterprise at Dieppe.

Boulogne-sur-Mer.—Boulogne possesses some manufactures of fine and coarse woollen stuffs, sail-cloth and earthenware, which are chiefly sent to the French colonies. There are besides, glass-works, distilleries, several breweries, and a manufactory of ropes and twines, for fishing-nets: also some looms for weaving tulle. There is a considerable navigation both as regards long and short voyages between Boulogne and foreign ports, and several vessels are employed in the cod-fisheries off Iceland and Newfoundland, and the herring and mackerel fisheries in the Channel.

Boulogne has an entrepôt for *colonial merchandize, salt,* and *Dutch spirits,* and it is also a place of transit for raw silks sent to England. Its general trade consists chiefly in Geneva, wines, brandy, tea, lace, wood, &c. &c.

Calais.—This town trades with foreign countries, and has also a considerable coasting-trade. It has cod, herring, and mackerel fisheries.

Its manufacturing industry is principally bonnet-making, tulle (after the English fashion), black soap, &c. &c. It has likewise sugar refineries, and several steam-engines are constantly here employed, in manufacturing oil, and grinding corn.

The Tulle manufacture is the most important, and employs 600 looms, these are at Calais, at Saint-Pierre Le-Calais, and also in the adjoining villages. Each loom occupies two persons, and they employ about 3600 women and children; the weekly production amounts to 900 pieces, of 33 ells each. The first loom for the manufacture of Tulle was brought to Calais by an Englishman, who went there to establish himself, and this one served as a model for many others, which have since been made and used there.

Calais possesses a tribunal and chamber of commerce, and has a population of about 11,000 inhabitants. Two fairs are held during the year; viz., on the 10th of January, and the 11th of July.

Dunkerque.—This harbour is of a circular form, surrounded by large sand-banks, with two channels, one to the eastward, and the other westward; and during the late war it was completely secured from the enemies' cruisers. Great improvements have been made at this port since 1836, and it now possesses the advantage of water communication with Belgium and with Paris, and many inland towns of France. The want of capital alone prevents this place from ranking amongst the important commercial towns of the kingdom. At present the mercantile operations are confined almost entirely to the *transit* of goods. Dun-

kerque has extensive cod and herring fisheries: the *whale-fishery* was in a prosperous condition in 1790; it was annihilated by the revolution. In 1820 it was resumed, but with no success: the want of skilful *ship-masters* is the cause to which the failure is chiefly attributed. The cod and herring fisheries are, however, important, especially the former, which is carried on at the Dogger-bank; the salt used for curing is procured from St.-Ubes. This fishery yields annually 4,000,000 kilogrammes of fish, of a value of 2,000,000 francs.

The coasting trade is important between this place and Brest, Havre, Cherbourg, Bordeaux, Bayonne, and Marseilles. It consists chiefly in timber, glass-wares, chicory, flax, cloths, and oil, in exchange for wine, oils, &c. From 36,000 to 40,000 tons of coal, the produce of the mines of Anzin, Mons, and Fresne, are annually forwarded coastwise from this port.

A trade is carried on between England and Dunkerque, principally in wines, oil-seeds, and fresh fruit; and the chief articles imported from Great Britain are iron in bars, lead, mill-stones, sulphur, cotton, and colonial merchandize.

MARSEILLES is the principal French port in the Mediterranean. It possesses an Exchange and Chamber of Commerce, Maritime Syndicate, Board of Health, Chief Customs' Department, Tribunal of First Instance, and a Cour Royale. It has a resident Commissary-general, and a Treasurer of the Navy.

The harbour, which is open to the north-west, extends up into the town, from east to west, to a distance of 500 toises in length by 200 in breadth. The entrance is contracted by two rocks, upon which are built the forts of St. John and St. Nicholas, both, however, in a poor state of defence. The entrance, owing to its narrow channel, is difficult for several vessels to pass at the same time. With this exception the harbour is very good, and will contain upwards of 1200 vessels. Owing, however, to its being a receptacle for the filth of the city, it becomes requisite to cleanse it frequently, and there are several engines kept in constant employment for this purpose. The Health Office, &c., is situated at the northern extremity of the port, and almost opposite its entrance. This entrance was formerly called *la chaine*, from the circumstance of a chain being drawn across it during the night.

Besides this port, which is situated upon the mainland, Marseilles includes those at the isles of Frouîl, Pomègue, and Ratonneau, which are at a distance of about half a league from the coast. The latter, formed by human skill, applied to the advantage of an immense dyke which united the two last-mentioned islands, is certainly a very extraordinary work. It at present serves for a quarantine station, and vessels anchor there in perfect security. A little in advance of this, and almost at the head of the roadstead, is situated the isle of *If:* a perfect rock, covered with batteries, towers, and other buildings, some of which have long been used as state prisons.

The vessels built at Marseilles are admired for the beauty of their models. They are constructed at great cost, owing to the high price of labour at Marseilles, and this circumstance has driven much of the trade of ship-building into the hands of parties at La Ciotat and La Seyne. Several frigates and some other ships belonging to the Pacha of Egypt, were built at this place.

Marseilles possesses about *one-third* of the general transit trade of France, Havre a little more than *one-fourth*, and Bayonne about *one-eleventh*.

Owing to the prohibitive nature of the French tariff, the commerce between this port and Great Britain is of little importance, and is almost wholly confined to articles entered either to be warehoused, or passed in transit. England sends iron, tin, and pewter wares, and some colonial products to Marseilles. Spain, saffron and various fruits. Italy, raw silk and wool; and Sicily a considerable quantity of sulphur, as well as oils, wool, silk, cotton, fruit, &c. The export trade of Marseilles consists principally of madder and madder roots, wines and brandy, acetate of copper and cream of tartar, almonds and various fruits, &c. &c. The export of the wines of Provence to England, when compared with those of Bordeaux, is trifling. In 1831 only 789 hectolitres of these wines were sent to England, and in the following year 2657 hectolitres, whilst during the latter period, Bordeaux exported to Great Britain 8964 hectolitres.

There is a considerable, although not a very valuable commerce, carried on between Marseilles and the British possessions in the Mediterranean. Gibraltar sends articles to be warehoused. Malta, white and red cottons, cumin-seed and oranges. The Ionian islands, oils, currants, wines, brandy, and soap. In return for these, Marseilles sends a trifling quantity of cod-fish to Zante and Malta, and some corn to Gibraltar.

The commerce between this port and the Black sea, although unimportant, is increasing, and will probably become of great importance.

Marseilles has a commercial intercourse with Tripoli and Beyrout, in Syria; at the latter place three mercantile houses, in connexion with this port, have commenced trading operations.

The trade between Marseilles and Egypt has been much deranged by eastern events, and the commercial monopolies of Mehemet Ali. The exportations from France to Egypt have *decreased annually* of late. The chief articles of import into France from the dominions of the Pacha, are cottons and indigo; the annual average importation of the former being about 3,000,000 kilogrammes.

Between the Barbary states there is a growing commercial intercourse, more especially with the state of Tunis; France having, since her occupation of Algiers, made a treaty with the Bey, favourable to her trade and commerce. The commerce between France and Algiers is almost exclusively confined to the port of

Marseilles. It consists chiefly in supplying the troops. The returns, skins, oil, and some wool, do not exceed 2,000,000 francs in value: while 32,000,000 are said to be expended annually in that possession.

Although this port equips no vessels for the cod-fisheries, yet a large portion of their produce is brought here. The quantity of fish annually received at Marseilles may be estimated at from 6 to 8,000,000 kilogrammes, value 1,500,000 francs. Of this quantity about 2,500,000 are re-exported. The fisheries in the Mediterranean are of great importance to Marseilles, as forming a nursery for her seamen. The value of these, for the whole department may be taken at 1,563,000 francs; the greater part of this produce is consumed at Marseilles, and the remainder salted at the various establishments in the vicinity. There is a considerable coasting-trade with the principal seaports of the ocean.

Marseilles possesses a number of manufacturing establishments; amongst the leading are those of soda and sulphuric acid: several tanneries which have been long established. The total number of these seats of industry may be reckoned at 1612, employing 11,507 workmen, and producing fabrics to the value of 99,205,375 francs per annum.

The Chamber of Commerce here, founded in 1650, was the earliest establishment of the kind in France. Marseilles has had a local bank since the year 1835. There are several government steamers employed at this port in carrying the Mediterranean mails, and others which carry passengers to and from the principal ports of the Mediterranean.

CETTE (*Herault*) is a seaport upon the Mediterranean, and, the most considerable after Marseilles.

It owes its importance to being an outlet in the centre of the wine districts, and also to its water communication with Lyons and Bordeaux. The sale of wine and brandy is important, and the exportation of the latter amounts to about 40,000 casks. Among other exports are almonds and crystallized verdigris, which is manufactured at Montpellier; and there is also a trade in liqueurs, soap, flour, dried and fresh fruits, &c. Cette possesses a customs' entrepôt, large salt-works, docks, and extensive cod and oyster fisheries. Population 10,000.

TOULON ranks as the second naval port of France: It has a Tribunal and Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, Custom-house, bonding warehouses, &c., and various schools and institutions connected with the royal navy. The population is estimated at upwards of 28,000. The harbour is divided into two, known as the Old and New, separated from the roadstead by moles, which were erected during the reign of Henry IV. The former of these harbours is appropriated for the reception of the commercial marine, whilst the latter is reserved exclusively for ships of war. Around it are all the store-houses, magazines, cannon-foundries, hospitals, &c., connected with the arsenal:

also the prison for the convicts, 5000 of whom are here employed in addition to 3000 artisans. The lazaretto is beyond the roadstead.

The commerce of Toulon is of little importance, owing chiefly to its proximity to Marseilles, which for many reasons has always had, and is likely to continue to possess, a monopoly of the Mediterranean trade.

Toulon has some manufactures of coarse cloths, soap, candles, and chocolate. Its chief trade is in wines, brandy, oil, olives, dried fruits, capers, figs, oranges, almonds, *vins du Coteau, de la Malgue,* and corn and flour.

At the close of 1836 the commercial marine of Toulon amounted to 426 boats and vessels, measuring 7802 tons. Of this number five were steamers of 165 tons. At the same period the total tonnage of the port of Marseilles was 71,411 tons.

CORSICA.—This island possesses many natural advantages, but its culture and improvement has been unaccountably neglected. Its rich soil and climate are favourable to the growth of the vine, olive, mulberry, almond, orange, lemon, raisin, tobacco, cotton, wheat, maize, and other grain. The sugar-cane and indigo have been grown in the small way attempted with some success. It has mines of cobalt, copper, and lead, saltpetre, and alum. Quarries of beautiful marble, porphyry, and other stones. Fisheries, salines, &c., are other advantages neglected. It has original forests of oak, walnut and fir. "But," observes one of the writers in the *Encyclopédie du Commerçant,* "*laziness* and want of enterprise is the capital fault of the Corsican, and industry and commerce is in a state of languid inactivity." With almost every natural source of production, provisions are dearer in Corsica than in any department of France. The vessels of the island are small, and its trade is nearly altogether with the southern ports of France. The oils, wool, and skins of the former are exchanged for the common cloths and other articles of the latter.

Merchandize exported from the continent of France for this island is not subject to export or import duties; articles, the export of which is prohibited, can only be shipped from France to Corsica by special permission.

Manufactures of France imported into Corsica are exempt from duty. The export duty of the general tariff is imposed, if re-shipped to foreign countries.

The products of the soil of Corsica exported to France, under bond for delivery, and with certificates of origin, are free of the usual export duty, and admitted free, at the ports of Toulon, Marseilles, Cette, and Agde.

The olive-oils of Corsica are admitted in the ports of the Mediterranean free of duty, without certificates of origin, those of foreign countries on their importation into Corsica are subject to the duties of the general tariff.

All other merchandize, or articles imported from Corsica into France, pay on entry the duty of the general tariff.

The products of the soil of Corsica are chiefly fruits, honey, yellow wax, wines,

and skins not dressed, brandy, prepared skins, salt provisions, &c., which are, as to duties, considered as if imported from a foreign country.

The custom-house tariff, so far as relates to Corsica, has been modified on the following foreign articles of consumption: viz.—

Cheese of Sardinia, 5 fr.; other cheese, 10 fr.; iron ore, 50 c.; pastes of Italy, 10 fr.; fish, 15 fr.; fish, salted, &c., 50 fr.; rice, 1 fr. per 109 kils., and imported into any custom-house in the island; tissues of fleuret, 1 per kil.

Sugar and other colonial articles of consumption, half the duty of the tariff on those articles. Tobacco, in leaf, 60 fr.; tobacco, manufactured, 100 fr. per 100 kils.; tissues of flax, half duties of the tariff; salt pork, 10 fr. per 100 kils. These articles can only be imported into Bonifacio, Ajaccio, Isle of Rouse, or Calvi.

Sheep, 2 fr.; lambs, 50 c.; goats, 25 c.; kids, 15 c.; hogs, weighing more than 15 kils., 3 fr.; hogs, weighing 15 kils. or less, as sucking pigs, 50 c. each.

Dry vegetables and flowers pay the general tariff duties. Pastes, 25 c. per 100 kils.

All other merchandize taxed by weight, imported from France pay one-half of the duty which exceeds 5 fr. per 100 kils. The export duty of the general tariff is, with a few exceptions, exacted in Corsica.

FRENCH COLONIES.

France possesses Martinique, Guadaloupe, and its dependencies; viz., part of St.-Martin, Marie-Galante, Desirade, les Saints; French Guiana, and Cayenne in America; Senegal, St.-Louis, and Goree, on the west coast of Africa; east of the Cape of Good Hope, the Isle of Bourbon, Mahe, Pondicherry, Karikal, Yanaon, and Chandarnagore; and in North America, the Islands of St.-Pierre, Miquelon, and Langley, near the coast of Newfoundland.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE COMMERCE OF THE FRENCH COLONIES.

The navigation between France and her colonies is confined to French vessels, measuring not less than 60 tons, and in which the officers, and at least three-fourths of the crew are French.

Clearance and entries are limited to ports which have a *real entrepôt.*

Every ship-owner before he commences loading his vessel must declare his intention to the custom-house.

French products, those nationalized by payment of the general duties, and those, the export of which is prohibited, when shipped for the colonies, are exempt from duty, with the exception of some raw materials for the use of manufactures.

Copper boilers, copper and sheathing nails, not French, taken from the entrepôts, to be shipped for the colonies, are subject, at the time of shipment, to a duty of twelve francs per 100 kilogrammes.

Exotic tobacco in leaves, and tobacco of foreign manufacture, may be exported to the colonies from the entrepôts on paying the duty of re-exportation.

Special permissions are also given to withdraw foreign merchandize from the entrepôts, to be shipped to the colonies.

The landing at the place of destination of goods so exported, is guaranteed by bond; a default in returning certificates of discharge, subjects the parties,

1st. To the payment of double duty of entry on the articles according to the tariff, for all foreign merchandize withdrawn from the entrepôts.

2d. To double duty of export on such articles.

3d. To a fine of 500 francs as well as confiscation, if it be a question of goods, the export of which are prohibited to foreign countries, or of articles, prohibited to entry, and re-exported from the entrepôts to French colonies.

French articles for the victualling of vessels, are exempt from duty.

Vessels cleared for the colonies, may, on paying the duties, export French articles not prohibited to be exported, to countries not in Europe which may be on their route, or beyond the colony of their destination. This privilege is also extended to foreign merchandize withdrawn from the entrepôts.

The direct return to the mother-country of vessels despatched from the colonies is indispensable, in order to obtain the colonial privileges, and the following documents must be produced:

1st. Register as a French vessel. 2d. Clearance. 3d. Copy of the "*rôle d'équipage.*" 4th. Log-book. 5th. Manifest of entry. 6th. List of cargo. 7th. Discharge of colonial bond. 8th. Receipts for duties of import and export at the colonies. 9th. Certificate of tonnage.

On returning from Bourbon and Cayenne, certificates of origin of goods furnished by the authorities of the colony, are required.

Articles of the growth of Senegal, such as senna, sarsaparilla, &c., must be accompanied with regular certificates of origin.

Return cargoes from French colonies may consist of—

1st. Productions of the colonies admitted into France at privileged duties.

2d. French merchandize brought back for want of sale.

3d. Merchandize not tariffed under privileged duties.

The colonial export duties are as follow:—Martinique and Guadaloupe, 1 per cent; Bourbon, 2 per cent; Cayenne, 2½ per cent; Senegal, 2 per cent.

Woods, pimento, pepper, vanilla, indigo, nutmegs, curcuma, turtle, fresh fruits, are free of export duty at Martinique, Guadaloupe, and Cayenne.

Special Regulations for Martinique and Guadaloupe.—The products of France, and those nationalized by the payment of import duty in France, and

not comprised in the Lists Nos, 1 and 2, hereafter are subject, on their arrival in those islands, only to a simple import duty of 1 per cent on their value, which is returned when those products are re-exported, no matter under what flag.

Foreign products contained in those tables, may be imported from foreign countries under any flag, on paying as follows:—For merchandize enumerated in List No. 1, the duties specified therein; and for those in List No. 2, a duty of five centimes per 100 kilogrammes.

Merchandize of similar kinds, the produce of the soil or industry of France, or those which have been nationalized by payment of duty, are only subject, on their arrival in those colonies, to a duty of five centimes per 100 kilogrammes, provided they are carried direct from France in French vessels.

These articles, withdrawn from French entrepôts, and carried in the same manner to those colonies, are there subject to the same conditions as those coming direct from foreign countries; that is to say, on paying, as the case may be, the duties in List No. 1, or the duty of five centimes, in List No. 2.

Foreign iron and steel not worked; that is, drawn, flattened, not tinned; steel not cast, forged, flattened, or filed, may be withdrawn from an entrepôt and be shipped by French vessels on payment of one-fifth of the import duty.

The articles enumerated in Lists Nos. 1 and 2, may, as well as all articles imported from France, be re-exported from one colony to another, but only by French vessels, duty free; on condition, however, that the importer of merchandize contained in List No. 1, proves that the duties have been discharged in the colony of original importation.

Foreign vessels, as well as French, may export, duty free, to foreign countries, articles imported into the two colonies, whether from France or elsewhere; but these exportations can only be allowed from the ports opened by article second of the ordinance of the 5th of February, 1826, and 20th of September, 1828, for the importation of merchandize enumerated in Lists Nos. 1 and 2.

These ports are, St.-Pierre, Fort Royal, and Trinity, in Martinique, and Basse-Terre, Port-du-Mole, and Point-au-Pitre, in Guadaloupe, and the port of Grand Bourg, in the island of Mariegalante.

Flour.—Foreign wheat-flour may be imported into Martinique and Guadaloupe, whatever may be the current price of Flour in France, or in those colonies, without any special authorization, on paying a fixed permanent duty per barrel of ninety kilogrammes. Formerly the importation was prohibited.

List No. 1. Foreign merchandize, the importation of which, under every flag is permitted into the Islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe, subject to duty:

Live animals	duty	10	per cent	ad valorem.
Salt beef	,,	15	francs	per 100 kilogrammes.
Wood hoop-poles	,,	10	,,	per 100 pieces.
Dried vegetables	,,	3	,,	50 cents per hectolitre.

Corn in grain	duty	2	francs per hectolitre.
Cod and other salt fish . . .	,,	7	,, per 100 kils.
Rice	,,	7	,, do.
Salt	,,	5	,, do.
Tobacco	,,	7	per cent ad valorem.

Wood of all sorts, other than hoop-poles; tar, pitch, and other extracts of pine, &c.; charcoal; hides, in the hair, not tanned; forage, green and dry; table fruits and seeds, 4 per cent ad valorem.

List No. 2. Foreign articles admitted at a duty of 5 centimes per 100 kils.:

Medicinal balms and juices; odoriferous woods, dye, and cabinet woods; cassia; wax not worked; cochineal; shells of cocoa; copper, unwrought; curcuma; elephants' teeth; tortoiseshell; tin, unwrought; whale fins; gloves; ginger; gums; seeds, ammonium; hard seeds, to be crushed; fats, except of fish; indigo; rushes and reeds; green vegetables; nutmegs; mother-of-pearl; gold and silver; bones and horns of animals; skins, dry and undressed; peltries not worked; lead; pepper; potash; quercitron and jesuit's bark; rocou; roots, barks, herbs, leaves, and flowers, medicinal; animal substances used in medicine and perfumery; sumac; vanilla; lac (natural); kermes.

CAYENNE.—Foreign merchandize admitted to entry in France, including iron and steel, not wrought, may, on being withdrawn from the entrepôts, be exported to Cayenne on paying the duty of re-exportation.

By a decision of the minister of finance, dated the 10th of July, 1824, buildings of wood coming direct from Cayenne, in French vessels, and accompanied by a certificate of their being the growth of French Guiana, and destined for the arsenals of France, are assimilated to ordinary building wood.

The products of Cayenne are admitted to the colonial privileges, as to duties, on being accompanied by certificates of origin.

SENEGAL.—Besides the merchandize, of which the exportation to French colonies is permitted, free of duty, exporters may take out of entrepôts for Senegal, on payment of the duty of re-exportation, the following articles:

Trading knives; decanters of glass; rummers and other glass-ware; common cutlery and hardware; Brazil smoking tobacco; Guinea cloths, &c., if imported direct from India in French vessels; cowries; Swedish iron; Dutch pipes; platillas of Breslau; kitchen vases from Saxony; barbuts; imitation speckled earthenware; pottery, glazed; rum; taffia of French colonies, or foreign; Dutch beans; basins; kettles; manilles; trumpets; red copper; copper nails; round rods, and flat bars; lead; large pasteboards, of 43 to 49 cent. by 119 to 130; woollen caps; little bells; metal bells; tobacco, in leaf; small German mirrors; guns and sabres for trade; colonial articles the growth of the French Antilles, Cayenne, Bourbon; iron and steel, not wrought; gunpowder.

GOREE.—Regulations the same as those for Senegal.

Foreign merchandize of Europe is admitted in the entrepôts of Gorée, and may be imported in the vessels of all nations on paying the following duties: viz.—

MERCHANDIZE.	Duty on going into Entrepôt.		Duty when taken for consumption from the entrepôts.
	French Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	
	f. c.		
Sugar and coffee . . . per 100 kils.	0 35	The double of these duties.	Quadruple of the duties on entrepôt, of articles imported by French vessels.
Tobacco in leaf . . . do.	0 65		
Wines . . . . . per hectolitre	0 20		
Brandy . . . . . do.	0 40		
Wood rough or hewed . per stere	0 10		
„ sawed . . . . do.	0 15		
Other merchandize in packages 100 kils.	0 50		
„ in bulk . . do.	0 25		

All merchandize, raw or manufactured, other than what is designated in the foregoing table is prohibited, unless coming from France in French vessels direct, or by way of St.-Louis in Senegal. Merchandize received in entrepôt at Gorée must be re-exported within one year, or pay the duty of consumption, and besides the duty of entrepôt, the double of what is rated in the tariff for entrepôt on merchandize imported by foreign vessels.

Gum, brown wax, wood, morfit, and undressed skins brought from the coasts of Africa to Gorée, can only be exported under bond for French ports.

Foreign tobacco in leaf, and foreign woods placed in entrepôt at Gorée, may be imported into St.-Louis in Senegal by French vessels, paying a duty of 2 per cent.

Merchandize withdrawn from the entrepôt of Gorée may, on paying the duties of consumption, be bartered for those of other French possessions in Africa.

French vessels may import, direct from foreign countries, into Gorée and other French establishments on the coast of Africa, iron and steel unwrought, and gunpowder of all kinds, free of duty.

ST.-PIERRE AND MIQUELON.—*Coast of Newfoundland.*—French vessels proceeding to those islands may take on board, free of duty and under bond, articles laden in France, and subject only to the duty of re-exportation, and foreign articles not prohibited to entry, taken out of entrepôts.

BOURBON.—Produce imported from Bourbon consists, First, of articles the growth of the island: second, of those imported into it from foreign places.

The produce of the island, the origin of which must be certified by the administrators of the colony, enjoys all colonial privileges as to duties in France: goods which in other respects do not enjoy those privileges are charged with the duties on merchandize imported from the French establishments in India.

Exporters may take out of French entrepôts, and export to Bourbon, paying the duty of re-exportation, foreign merchandize not prohibited by the regulations of the island. Woven cottons and woollens are excepted.

Factories in India.—French vessels equipped and registered in a port of the kingdom, and proceeding direct from a port of entrepôt (or from Toulon), for the French establishments in India, enjoy the following shipping privileges:

Merchandize, the export of which is not prohibited, may be shipped duty free.

The bond given to ensure such exportation being duly landed, must be reproduced in France within eighteen months.

Foreign merchandize may be exported from French entrepôts for these establishments, on paying the duty of re-exportation.

In order to obtain entry in France at the *moderated* duties imposed on articles imported by French vessels from countries out of Europe, it is requisite,

1. That the outward and return voyages are from and to the ports of entrepôts, or the port of Toulon.
2. That vessels must have been equipped and registered in French ports.
3. That manifests shall be produced, attested by the French authorities.

The condition of direct return, which is rigorously enforced for importations from the French colonies of cultivation, is not imposed upon vessels which arrive from the French establishments in India.

Sugars imported from Chandarnagore and from Pondicherry are treated, on their arrival in France, as those from the island of Bourbon.

HOME TRADE OF FRANCE.

THE home trade of nearly all countries is of the utmost importance, that is the sale or exchange of the several articles produced or manufactured at home, in order that the producer or manufacturer of one or more articles may purchase or barter for the other articles which he either has not or wants. In England the produce of the soil, mines, or home fisheries, are sold for the money which is paid for manufacture and other articles, and *vice versâ* manufactured goods are sold for money to purchase such articles as the manufacturer requires or wishes to possess. In England, however, the home trade is more limited in the number of articles of home produce than France, and we have to pay a large amount for some important articles which we do not produce, and which France does in abundance. If England admitted these articles at moderate duties, and if France acted in perfect reciprocity, and admitted at fair duties instead of prohibiting nearly every article of British manufacture, this interchange would, far beyond ordinary calculations, mutually enrich both countries, by one obtaining in greater quantities the respective productions of the other.

France, in limiting the development of her vast sources of wealth, can, we readily admit, do so with less inconvenience perhaps than most other nations. The mineral riches and the seaports of England are more important than those of France; but in almost every other respect the natural advantages of France are superior. The productions of the soil of England are chiefly confined to wheat, barley, oats, some rye, beans, peas, potatoes, turnips, carrots, and other culinary vegetables; hops, clover, and other grasses, and common fruits. The soil of France yields in perfection all that England produces, and in addition, maize, vines, olives, mulberry-trees, and nearly all the finer fruits.

It is this superiority which renders the home trade of France so much more important than the home trade of most countries, and it is this variety of her capabilities which affords continual and certain employment and subsistence to the people in every part of France. The sale of one article of production at home creates a demand for another article of home production. Grain is sold for money to buy manufactures, wine, brandy, oil, raw silk, &c. The wines of Bordeaux are sold to purchase all the articles which the vine-growers want. Raisins, prunes, figs, &c., are sold for the same purpose. Oil and raw silk, &c., are sold by the cultivators of the south to purchase the articles which are produced in the north. The wines of Champagne are sold to buy food and clothing, and, as luxuries, the wines of Bordeaux or Burgundy, or the brandy of Charente. The woollen cloth manufacturers of Normandy, the cotton-manufacturers of Alsace and Picardy, the producers of the fancy and other works of Parisian industry, all dispose of their respective articles in order to possess or enjoy those things which they do not produce. The fishermen of Dieppe, Boulogne, Havre, &c., sell their fish, which is sent to Paris or elsewhere in France, to pay for their food, drink, fishing-tackle, boats, clothing, and lodging. The soil and climate of France therefore produces so great a variety and abundance of articles, as to render her home trade one of extraordinary independence.

Legislation, however, opposes delays and obstructions to this home trade by consumption duties, and especially the *octrois*, or town customs which we have already detailed.

The fairs of France are very important in regard to all branches of the home trade. These are numerous and all under the direction of the government.

COASTING TRADE.

THE coasting trade of France is limited, as in the United Kingdom, to national vessels. It is in the legislation of the customs, classed under the two heads of great and little coasting-trade (*grand et petit cabotage*). The first is the coast-

ing trade between the ports of the Ocean and the ports of the Mediterranean. The second is between one port on the Ocean, and another port on the Ocean; and the same in respect to one port to another on the coast of the Mediterranean. Coasting vessels from the north of Spain are placed very nearly on the same footing as French vessels on arriving and departing from the French ports of the ocean, and those of the south have also facilities extended to them in the Mediterranean ports of France. Through this medium an enormous quantity of French cottons and other goods are smuggled into Spain.

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of French Vessels engaged in the Coasting Trade of France during the Year 1839.

PORTS.	ENTERED.					
	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Total	84,656	2,325,246	25,713	742,951	110,369	3,068,197
Ports on the Atlantic . .	73,638	1,776,049	22,663	604,518	96,301	2,380,567
Ports on the Mediterranean	11,018	549,197	3,050	138,433	14,068	687,630

PORTS.	CLEARED.					
	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Total	84,656	2,325,246	25,713	742,951	110,369	3,068,197
Ports on the Atlantic . .	73,334	1,731,093	22,854	630,176	96,188	2,361,269
Ports on the Mediterranean	11,323	594,153	2,859	112,775	14,181	706,928

By the official statement of the French coasting-trade, recently published by the administration of the customs, it appears that there were carried coastwise during the year 1840, exclusive of fish, 173,395,270 metrical quintals (nearly 1,733,952 tons) of merchandize, in 85,978 vessels (*voyages*) measuring 2,314,735 tons; 1,746,000 tons belonged to the Atlantic, and 568,000 to the Mediterranean; 426,000 tons of coasters entered at Havre and Rouen; 198,000 tons at Marseilles, and 220,000 tons of coasters were cleared at the latter port. Among the leading articles carried coastwise, were timber and wood, 271,000 tons; building materials 207,000 tons; Bordeaux wines 145,000; Provence wines 58,000: coals 62,000 tons, two-thirds of which on the Mediterranean. The tonnage of the British coasting-trade is eleven times greater than that of France; but in the British coasting-trade coal alone employs seven millions and a half of tons. The French vessels in the coasting trade average about twenty-seven tons; those of England about eighty tons. The number of British coasting-vessels is not quite double that of France.

FOREIGN TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF FRANCE.

THE administration of the French customs publishes annually a large quarto volume, entitled *Tableau Général du Commerce de la France.* This work exhibits a clear view of the foreign navigation by French and foreign ships, the coasting trade, the colonial trade, the fisheries, and the importations and exportations of France. As a systematic tabular work it merits the highest praise, and a great share of this merit is due to M. GRETERIN, the present *able directeur en chef* of the *douanes* of France.

In 1837 two large quarto volumes were published comprising the whole navigation, importations, and exportations of France, distinguishing French and foreign ships, the trade of France with each foreign nation, and each article in quantity and value imported and exported for each of the ten years 1827 to 1836 inclusive, with a decimal average of the whole trade and navigation. This laborious work was produced under the direction of M. Greterin, and for each of the years 1837 and 1838, and 1839 and 1840, a volume exhibiting the annual navigation and trade as above stated, has been published by the admistration, of which he is the chief. One great merit of these volumes is, that the articles of importation and exportation are arranged according to the *generic* class of each, and in the order of the classification in which we have arranged the general tariffs of France.

For the earlier trade and navigation of France, we have taken the following statement of trade and navigation from various official works, and since 1826 from the volumes above stated, and from the returns of the British customs.

STATEMENT showing the Imports and Exports of France, from the Year 1716 to 1784 inclusive.

P. for time of Peace, W. for time of War.		Imports.	Exports.	P. for time of Peace, W. for time of War.		Imports.	Exports.
	Years.	Francs.	Francs.		Years.	Francs.	Francs.
P.	1716—1720	65,079,000	106,216,000	P.	1749—1755	155,555,000	257,205,000
P.	1721—1732	80,198,000	116,765,000	W.	1756—1763	133,778,000	210,899,000
W.	1733—1735	76,600,000	124,465,000	P.	1764—1746	165,164,000	309,245,000
P.	1736—1739	102,035,000	143,441,000	W.	1777—1783	207,536,000	259,782,000
W.	1740—1748	102,805,000	192,334,000	P.	1784—1786	301,727,000	354,423,000

Sometime after Colbert entered upon the administration of affairs, he writes to the French minister at the Hague, "Holland possesses 15,000 to 16,000 vessels of all kinds, France 500 to 600." In order to encourage the increase of French shipping, Colbert imposed fifty sous per ton on foreign shipping, French vessels to be free of all duties, and he accorded to the latter premiums on sailing to the Baltic or on other long voyages. In 1787 the whole tonnage (*voyages*) of France, exclusive of the coasting trade was 445,269 tons, of which two-thirds were engaged in the colonial trade and fisheries, 3720 of which in the whale-fishery.

In 1753 the countries trading with France ranked in the following order of importance:—

	IMPORTS.	Livres.		EXPORTS.	Livres.
1.	The Levant	30,333,088	1.	Spain	58,189,358
2.	Spain	23,985,213	2.	Holland	33,269,029
3.	Italy	17,339,905	3.	Italy	31,210,238
4.	Holland	16,327,941	4.	The Baltic	31,073,555
5.	England	11,404,851	5.	Germany	25,388,050
6.	Switzerland	11,326,311	6.	The Levant	24,421,518
7.	Savoy	9,835,875	7.	England	13,191,553
8.	The Baltic	9,541,823	8.	Flanders	8,050,347
9.	Germany	6,365,252	9.	Portugal	5,411,038
10.	Flanders	4,358,867	10.	Switzerland	5,174,725

Of the articles exchanged with England in 1753, the following shows the rate of importance:—

	EXPORTS.	Livres.		IMPORTS.	Livres.
1.	Wine	5,891,194	1.	Tobacco	2,611,524
2.	Brandy	1,727,350	2.	Wheat	2,324,116
3.	Tea	1,626,331	3.	Lead in pigs	978,874
4.	Indigo	1,506,118	4.	Salt beef	953,814
5.	Linen	911,465	5.	Flour	882,575
6.	Salt	127,152	6.	Butter	844,354
7.	Sugar	117,870	7.	Coals	822,896
8.	Mercery	114,769	8.	Tin	300,777
9.	Cambric	104,191	9.	Tallow	266,382
10.	Vinegar	89,036	10.	Wool	229,354
11.	Gildings	77,340	11.	Barley	132,851
12.	White paper	74,078	12.	Horses	122,500
13.	Saffron	55,805	13.	Hides	112,016
14.	Various stuffs	54,165	14.	Salted salmon	94,097
15.	Coffee	50,604	15.	Tallow candles	84,765
16.	Bar iron	43,316	16.	Hemp	83,052
17.	Soap	42,028	17.	Linseed	67,926
18.	Various cloth	29,720	18.	Yellow wax	67,675
19.	Beauvais cloth	22,900	19.	Red herrings	65,109
20.	Earthenware	19,184	20.	Hempen ropes	54,563

COMPARATIVE COMMERCE between France and other Foreign Nations, from 1787 to 1789, and 1819 to 1821.

Countries.	TOTAL IMPORTATIONS. Amount, including Bullion. 1787 to 1789.		1819 to 1821.		I Increase. D Decrease.	TOTAL EXPORTATIONS. Amount, excluding Bullion. 1787 to 1789.		1819 to 1821.		I Increase. D Decrease.
		Francs.		Francs.	Francs.		Francs.		Francs.	Francs.
Russia	14	20,563,000	13	48,176,000	I 27,612,100	13	19,570,400	10	40,362,800	I 20,792,400
Sweden	13	21,054,200	15	15,555,000	D 5,499,200	16	11,829,800	16	10,948,800	D 881,000
Denmark	18	11,935,500	17	4,567,100	„ 7,368,400	14	18,856,200	15	18,203,500	„ 652,700
Prussia	17	12,111,500	12	49,510,400	I 37,398,900	12	31,284,800	11	38,357,700	I 7,072,900
Hanseatic Towns	9	38,367,500	16	7,738,000	D 30,602,500	2	188,932,900	17	9,118,600	D 179,814,300
Austria	6	98,574,600	18	3,112,000	„ 95,462,600	6	95,559,800	18	3,889,200	„ 91,670,600
States of Germany	12	25,526,100	8	64,927,400	I 39,401,300	8	71,043,000	2	172,805,200	I 101,762,200
Switzerland	15	20,389,400	10	55,244,800	„ 34,855,400	10	63,372,100	6	98,534,200	„ 35,162,100
The Low Countries	7	84,871,800	1	298,266,000	„ 213,394,500	4	124,329,600	3	170,384,400	„ 46,054,800
England	3	182,887,400	3	157,202,700	D 25,684,700	5	100,469,005	1	326,119,900	„ 225,650,900
Portugal	11	25,806,700	9	62,132,600	I 36,325,900	17	11,255,800	12	31,705,900	„ 20,450,100
Spain	2	255,261,500	5	130,253,100	D 125,008,400	3	131,135,400	4	161,476,700	„ 30,341,300
Sardinia	5	102,373,100	4	143,891,300	I 41,518,200	7	74,926,200	9	61,887,100	D 13,039,100
Naples and Sicily	8	56,451,000	14	40,967,000	D 15,484,000	15	18,159,460	14	20,083,000	I 1,923,600
States of Italy	16	20,303,100	11	54,643,500	I 34,340,400	11	48,378,700	8	72,632,300	„ 24,255,600
Turkey and Levant	4	119,883,200	7	80,819,300	D 39,564,500	9	63,448,400	13	31,587,000	D 31,861 400
United States	10	30,664,500	6	115,668,800	I 84 974,300	18	4,670,900	7	84,904,000	I 80,233,100
French Colonies	1	718,744,700	2	275,471,600	D 443,273,100	1	279,982,900	5	110,768,800	D 169,214,100
Total		1,845,799,700		1,608,146,900	„ 237,652,800		1,357,203,300		1,463,769,100	I 106,565,800

STATEMENT of Tonnage and Men employed in the Navigation of France, including Fisheries and Coasting for the Year 1831.

INWARDS.

From whence.	French Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.
Foreign Ports	2,935	225,330	20,777	3,951	461,194	36,291	6,886	686,554	57,068
French Colonies	440	107,866	6,035	..	..	..	440	107,886	6,035
Fisheries	8,283	119,476	53,929	..	..	..	8,283	119,476	53,929
Coasters	70,740	2,226,000	278,065	..	..	..	70,740	2,226,000	278,065
Total	82,398	2,678,672	358,806	3,951	461,194	36,291	86,349	3,139,886	395,097

OUTWARDS.

Destination.	French Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.
Foreign Ports	3,211	214,493	21,473	4,240	362,981	32,319	7,485	577,004	53,963
French Colonies	460	111,760	6,326	..	..	..	460	111,760	6,326
Fisheries	8,412	117,827	54,640	..	..	..	8,412	117,827	54,640
Coasters	67,292	2,088,473	263,841	..	..	..	67,292	2,088,473	263,481
Total	79,375	2,532,553	346,280	4,240	362,981	32,319	83,649	2,895,964	378,770

French vessels cleared for the fisheries in 1839 : viz.—

Cod-Fisheries	543	vessels,	63,792 tons
Whale „	31	„	11,360 „

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Merchant-vessels, classed according to their Tonnage, which belonged to the Ports of France on the 31st of December, 1838 and 1839.

DESCRIPTION.	1838.		1839.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Of 800 Tons and upwards	1	1,164	1	1,164
700 „ to 800 Tons	1	717	1	717
600 „ „ 700 „	2	1,247	3	1,881
500 „ „ 600 „	12	6,373	5	2,688
400 „ „ 500 „	48	20,094	40	16,678
300 „ „ 400 „	171	58,410	159	54,026
200 „ „ 300 „	568	138,760	547	133,339
100 „ „ 200 „	1,310	189,950	1,360	197,200
60 „ „ 100 „	1,526	120,554	1,555	122,845
30 „ „ 60 „	1,243	55,935	1,341	60,345
30 „ and under „	10,735	86,659	10,730	82,425
Total	15,617	679,863	15,742	673,308

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam-vessels, French and Foreign, which entered and cleared at Ports of France, to and from each Country in the Year 1839.

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.					
	FRENCH.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Russia, Baltic and White Seas	8	2,577	..	..	8	2,577
Hanse Towns	60	14,076	..	..	60	14,076
Holland	99	18,774	..	..	99	18,774
Belgium	7	1,630	..	..	7	1,630
United Kingdom and British Possessions in Europe	2	653	528	47,712	530	48,365
„ (Packet Boats)	283	39,921	767	104,480	1,050	144,401
Spain and the Canary Isles	74	16,988	56	11,550	130	28,538
Sardinia	53	12,034	..	..	53	12,034
The Two Sicilies	39	9,489	59	20,800	98	30,289
Tuscany	43	2,614	3	962	46	3,576
Turkey	34	25,500	..	..	34	25,500
Total	702	144,256	1,413	185,504	2,115	329,769
Coasters.. Ports on the Atlantic	2,259	161,902	..	..	2,259	161,902
Coasters.. „ Mediterranean.	1,022	167,830	..	..	1,022	167,830
Total	3,281	329,732	..	..	3,281	329,732
Grand Total	3,983	473,988	1,413	185,504	5,396	659,492

COUNTRIES.	CLEARED.					
	FRENCH.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Russia, Baltic and White Seas	8	2,577	..	..	8	2,577
Hanse Towns	59	13,943	..	..	59	13,943
Holland	100	19,036	..	..	100	19,036
Belgium	7	1,630	..	..	7	1,630
United Kingdom and British Possessions in Europe	3	504	542	48,558	545	49,062
„ (Packet Boats)	283	39,587	760	103,696	1,043	143,283
Spain and the Canary Isles	69	16,677	49	10,449	118	27,126
Sardinia	49	10,745	..	..	49	10,745
The Two Sicilies	34	8,148	64	21,536	98	29,684
Tuscany	44	2,680	..	..	44	2,680
Turkey	34	25,500	..	..	34	25,500
Total	690	141,027	1,415	184,239	2,105	325,266
Coasters.. Ports on the Atlantic	2,259	161,902	..	..	2,259	161,902
Coasters.. „ Mediterranean.	1,022	167,830	..	..	1,022	167,830
Total	3,281	329,732	..	..	3,281	329,732
Grand Total	3,971	470,759	1,415	184,239	5,386	654,998

In all the tables of French navigation the tonnage of the number of voyages, and not of the number of ships, must be understood: for one vessel, and especially a steam vessel, may make several voyages. When the navigation of France is not distinguished as to *entered* and *cleared* (see Table, page 469), the tonnage of vessels on arrival, and on departure, are both included; which makes actually double the tonnage of the voyages.

STATEMENT of the Trade in Bullion and Merchandize between France and all Countries from 1787 to 1830. Abstracted from the Tables of M. C. MOREAU.

Years.	BULLION.		MERCHANDIZE.			
			Materials for Manufacture.		Manufactured Articles.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
1787	80,853,100	5,731,000	430,610,900	285,531,900	120,326,700	154,038,400
1788	60,705,100	1,103,700	447,255,300	308,914,500	69,609,600	156,361,800
1789	59,951,000	1,487,000	513,964,000	283,146,000	62,625,000	156,589,000
1797	16,373,000	14,586,000	278,793,000	92,807,000	74,165,000	118,145,000
1798	10,967,000	960,000	242,471,000	107,955,000	55,797,000	144,886,000
1799	36,915,300	591,000	213,812,800	146,559,357	38,928,700	153,539,486
1800	28,369,500	599,400	280,546,494	128,160,445	42,387,400	142,815,760
1801	19,243,000	814,000	350,138,177	158,455,000	65,091,000	145,976,000
1802	27,743,199	14,794,448	400,528,516	137,200,100	64,421,141	187,126,059
1803	70,140,939	27,590,558	342,101,506	172,593,954	87,798,147	173,283,994
1804	70,121,749	31,535,995	358,590,218	174,894,659	81,826,806	204,636,633
1805	56,516,708	26,148,959	412,277,969	199,021,349	79,627,780	175,613,030
1806	54,721,412	9,849,414	424,477,033	235,115,248	52,359,997	219,845,618
1807	25,082,213	9,065,637	361,741,802	175,128,271	31,460,796	200,445,801
1808	101,263,768	10,581,687	285,730,454	159,898,141	34,388,441	170,906,844
1809	71,054,400	8,759,800	257,187,900	180,596,100	29,561,200	151,249,500
1810	48,113,300	11,586,000	296,333,600	160,296,000	40,329,800	204,737,500
1811	146,455,000	10,112,000	259,757,600	148,716,600	38,804,000	179,189,200
1812	102,306,400	11,825,100	262,005,100	182,012,000	45,981,900	236,634,200
1813	64,981,500	5,536,800	210,720,000	134,252,100	40,365,500	220,005,200
1814	36,446,400	29,562,900	212,513,400	179,057,100	26,442,500	166,995,800
1815	31,320,493	6,888,627	173,697,516	156,125,945	24,718,683	241,578,404
1816	49,137,243	154,704,143	224,631,641	129,593,383	36,937,625	333,627,668
1817	111,698,516	53,046,395	294,508,409	107,157,169	45,291,841	287,630,197
1818	112,341,998	154,554,454	319,681,566	148,838,346	37,232,381	300,368,198
1819	87,621,489	89,152,488	278,149,680	156,286,870	31,073,605	259,192,565
1820	109,872,796	138,227,069	330,303,978	163,074,640	32,833,385	291,843,540
1821	126,311,006	176,694,083	353,481,226	131,875,810	40,961,130	272,889,272
1822	185,961,273	56,468,974	374,429,712	137,759,007	51,749,481	247,409,704
1823	200,531,428	106,498,106	310,133,860	163,492,181	51,694,382	227,262,250
1824	244,282,108	83,191,840	394,830,727	163,056,838	60,030,870	277,485,063
1825	251,424,068	134,648,066	460,438,730	259,172,086	73,183,662	408,122,028
1826	173,477,053	174,646,151	496,369,763	221,315,894	68,358,847	339,192,875
1827	187,049,096	39,853,322	496,183,310	258,728,435	69,620,918	343,672,841
1828	108,101,075	28,571,564	539,811,244	267,271,311	67,866,077	342,651,321
1829	248,475,218	58,574,581	551,192,092	230,577,011	65,161,305	377,241,625

In the foreign navigation of France for 1841 the united tonnage arriving in, and departing from the ports of France, loaded, or partly loaded, and including steamers, is stated officially as follows: viz.—English vessels, 596,000 tons; Hanseatic, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Prussian, and Russian, 355,000 tons; Dutch and Belgian, 37,000 tons; Austrian, Sardinian, Tuscan, and Sicilian, 352,000 tons; American, 246,000 tons; Spanish, 66,000 tons; all other foreign ships, 33,000 tons; total foreign, 1,685,000 tons; and total tonnage of French arrivals and departures, 1,211,000 tons.

NAVIGATION of France from 1830 to 1840, showing the Tonnage of France compared with that of Foreign Countries, arrivals and departures both inclusive, from French Customs' Returns.

YEARS.	Colonial Trade.		Fisheries.		General Navigation. French Vessels.		General Navigation. Foreign Vessels.		Total Navigation.	
	Tonnage.		Tonnage.		Tonnage.		Tonnage.		Tonnage.	
1830	206,000		109,000		392,000		1,040,000		1,747,000	
1831	222,000		82,000		440,000		824,000		1,568,000	
1832	218,000		100,000		530,000		1,176,000		2,024,000	
1833	183,000		116,000		496,000		1,086,000		1,881,000	
1834	224,000		111,000		543,000		1,255,000		2,133,000	
1835	225,000		134,000		573,000		1,251,000		2,183,000	
1836	219,000		124,000		696,000		1,460,000		2,499,000	
1837	199,000		158,000		771,000		1,480,000		2,608,000	
	New Measure.	Old Measure.	New Measure.	Old Measure.	New Measure.	Old Measure.	New Measure.	Old Measure.	New Measure.	Old Measure.
1838	207,000	238,000	150,000	173,000	870,000	1,000,000	1,626,000	1,870,000	2,853,000	3,281,000
1839	193,000	222,000	140,000	160,000	1,010,000	1,162,000	1,587,000	1,825,000	2,930,000	3,369,000
Decennial average	210,000	216,000	122,000	126,000	632,000	660,000	1,279,000	1,327,000	2,243,000	2,329,000
1840	173,000	199,000	130,000	149,000	908,000	1,044,000	1,685,000	1,938,000	2,896,000	3,330,000

In 1838 a new mode of measuring the tonnage was introduced, which reduced the number of tons about 15 per cent.

GENERAL Trade of France with Foreign Countries from 1830 to 1840, both inclusive.

YEARS.	By Land.		By Sea.		Total.		Trade by Sea with the Colonies.		
	Importations.	Exportations.	Importations.	Exportations.	Importations.	Exportations.	Importations.	Exportations.	Proportions *per cent.*
1830.....	187,700,000	163,600,000	450,600,000	409,100,000	638,300,000	572,700,000	58,200,000	37,100,000	11
1831.....	178,900,000	163,900,000	333,900,000	454,300,000	512,800,000	618,200,000	62,600,000	30,200,000	12
1832.....	181,300,000	207,800,000	471,600,000	488,500,000	652,900,000	696,300,000	56,700,000	51,700,000	11
1833.....	226,200,000	215,900,000	463,100,000	550,400,000	693,300,000	766,300,000	54,300,000	34,000,000	9
1834.....	225,900,000	216,600,000	494,300,000	498,100,000	720,200,000	714,700,000	60,400,000	39,800,000	10
1835.....	281,000,000	221,200,000	479,700,000	613,200,000	760,700,000	834,400,000	61,000,000	43,200,000	10
1836.....	327,700,000	244,400,000	577,900,000	716,900,000	905,600,000	961,300,000	58,300,000	46,200,000	8
1837.....	263,800,000	235,700,000	544,000,000	522,400,000	807,800,000	758,100,000	48,900,000	48,800,000	9
1838.....	307,900,000	261,100,000	629,200,000	694,800,000	937,100,000	955,900,009	62,500,000	48,000,000	8
1839.....	290,900,000	246,400,000	656,100,000	756,900,000	947,000,000	1,003,300,900	66,600,000	45,700,000	8
1840.....	297,800,000	284,300,000	754,500,000	726,600,000	1,052,300,000	1,010,900,000	55,900,000	50,500,000	7

IMPORTATIONS from Foreign Countries entered for Consumption in France, and Exportations of Articles, the Produce or Manufacture of France, for the Years 1837 and 1839, and the average of those Imports and Exports for the Ten Years 1827 to 1836 inclusive, stating the Country of Import and Export in the Scale of the respective value of each. Condensed from the Quarterly Returns of the Administration of the French Customs.

Scale of Value.			IMPORTATIONS.					EXPORTATIONS.				
			1837.		1839.		Anl. Average. 1827 to 1836.	1837.		1839.		Anl. Average. 1827 to 1836.
Importation.	Exports.	COUNTRIES.	Value reduced to English Monies.	Proportion per cent.	Value reduced to British Monies.	Proportion per cent.	Value reduced to British Monies.	Proportion per cent.	Reduced to English Monies.	Proportion per cent.	Reduced to English Monies.	Proportion per cent.	Reduced to English Monies.	Proportion per cent.
			£		£		£		£		£		£	
1	1	United States.	3,468,000	15.3	3,436,000	13.2	2,560,000	13.3	2,344,000	11.3	4,836,000	17.9	3,760,000	15.6
2	7	Sardinian do..	2,508,000	11.4	2,908,000	11.2	2,500,000	13.3	1,312,000	6.4	1,388,000	5.1	1,120,000	5.4
3	4	Belgium.....	2,864,000	12.6	2,888,000	11.1	2,360,000	12.3	1,500,000	7.4	1,580,000	5.8	1,520,000	7.3
4	2	England	1,908,000	8.4	2,528,000	9.7	880,000	4.6	2,500,000	12.2	4,276,000	15.8	2,600,000	12.4
5	6	Germany.....	856,000	3.7	1,280,000	4.9	1,000,000	5.2	1,280,000	6.2	1,520,000	5.6	1,400,000	6.7
6	3	Spain	1,080,000	4.7	1,140,000	4.4	920,000	4.8	1,828,000	8.8	2,300,000	8.5	1,560,000	7.4
7	14	Russia	636,000	2.8	1,024,000	3.9	800,000	4.1	360,000	1.8	500,000	1.9	320,000	1.5
8	18	Turkey	536,000	2.3	976,000	3.7	440,000	2.3	260,000	1.1	388,000	1.4	360,000	1.7
9	5	Switzerland ..	732,000	3.2	772,000	3.0	520,000	2.7	1,372,000	6.6	1,576,000	5.8	1,200,000	5.7
10	11	Guadaloupe ..	732,000	3.3	748,000	2.9	800,000	4.2	704,000	3.5	584,000	2.2	680,000	3.3
11	30	British India ..	868,000	3.8	724,000	2.8	640,000	3.3	136,000	0.5	144,000	0.5	160,000	0.8
12	13	Netherlands ..	384,000	1.6	696,000	2.7	240,000	1.2	608,000	2.9	548,000	2.0	480,000	2.3
13	17	Bourbon (Isle)	556,000	2.5	664,000	2.5	520,000	2.7	432,000	2.1	456,000	1.7	320,000	1.5
14	15	Tuscany and Roman States	436,000	1.9	604,000	2.3	320,000	1.7	364,000	1.8	496,000	1.8	328,000	1.5
15	22	Two Sicilies ..	516,000	2.3	576,000	2.2	440,000	2.3	188,000	1.0	248,000	0.9	280,000	1.3
16	8	Martinique ...	500,000	2.1	564,000	2.2	640,000	3.3	692,000	3.3	656,000	2.4	680,000	3.3
17	24	St.-Pierre and Miquelon Gt. Fishery	460,000	2.1	548,000	2.1	240,000	1.2	164,000	0.8	228,000	0.8	80,000	0.4
18	37	Norway	452,000	1.9	528,000	2.0	360,000	1.9	68,000	0.4	76,000	0.3	80,000	0.4
19	21	Prussia	520,000	2.3	460,000	1.8	600,000	3.1	256,000	1.2	280,000	1.0	280,000	1.3
20	28	Austria.....	168,000	0.7	368,000	1.4	160,000	0.9	140,000	0.8	164,000	0.6	160,000	0.8
21	12	Brazils	256,000	1.1	244,000	0.9	280,000	1.4	500,000	2.5	556,000	2.1	480,000	2.3
22	42	Dutch India ..	212,000	0.9	240,000	0.9	40,000	0.2	56,000	0.2	28,000	0.1	40,000	0.2
23	10	Hanseatic Tns.	240,000	1.1	224,000	0.9	240,000	1.2	536,000	2.5	620,000	2.3	440,000	2.1
24	16	Spanish Possessions in America....	180,000	0.7	204,000	0.8	120,000	0.7	372,000	1.8	488,000	1.8	320,000	1.5
25	27	Rio de la Plata, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres	176,000	0.7	200,000	0.8	120,000	0.7	208 000	1.0	168,000	0.6	160 000	0.8
26	23	Hayti	180,000	0.7	196,000	0.8	160,000	0.8	120,000	0.5	248,000	0.9	200,000	0.9
27	32	Barbary States	152,000	0.7	180,000	0.8	160,000	0.8	92,000	0.4	100,000	0.3	80,000	0.4
28	41	Sweden	156,000	0.7	164,000	0.7	120,000	0.7	36,000	0.2	32,000	0.1	40,000	0.2
29	20	Chili	96,000	0.3	152,000	0.6	80,000	0.4	188,000	1.0	352,000	1.3	120,000	0.6
30	35	Guatemala, Venezuela & New Granada	60,000	0.2	104,000	0.6	40,000	0.2	68,000	0.2	84,000	0.3	40,000	0.2
31	33	Egypt.....	160,000	0.7	96,000	0.4	160,000	0.9	108,000	0.6	92,000	0.3	120,000	0.7
32	25	Senegal	82,000	0.3	76,000	0.4	80,000	0.4	268,000	1.4	212,000	0.8	80,000	0.4
33	9	Algiers	32,000	0.2	72,000	0.3	40,000	0.2	472,000	2.3	656,000	2.4	240,000	1.2
34	19	Mexico	128,000	0.5	56,000	0.3	120,000	0.7	328,000	1.6	368,000	1.4	440,000	2.1
35	34	Portugal.....	48,000	0.2	56,000	0.2	40,000	0.2	52,000	0.2	88,000	0.3	80,000	0.4
36	31	Cayenne	68,000	0.3	52,000	0.2	80,000	0.3	124,000	0.5	108,000	0.4	80,000	0.4
37	36	Greece	28,000	0.2	48,000	0.2	40,000	0.2	68,000	0.4	80,000	0.3	40,000	0.2
38	40	French India ..	28,000	0.2	48,000	0.2	40,000	0.2	8,000		44,000	0.2	40,000	0.2
39	39	Peru and Bolivia.....	4,000		36,000	0.1	40,000	0.2	52,000	0.4	48,000	0.2	120,000	0.6
40	45	Cochin China and Philippine Isles ..	44,000	0.2	32,000	0.1	40,000	0.2	20,000	0.2	12,000	0.0	40,000	0.2
41	38	Denmark.....	52,000	0.2	32,000	0.1	40,000	0.2	48,000	0.2	68,000	0.3	80,000	0.4
42	43	Coast of Africa	16,000	0.2	28,000	0.1	40,000	0.2	24,000	0.2	24,000	0.1		
43	47	China	28,000	0.2	24,000	0.1	40,000	0.2	8,000					
44	26	Danish America	24,000	0.2	24,000	0.1	40,000	0.2	156,000	0.8	196,000	0.7	80,000	0.4
45	29	Mauritius and Cape of Gd. Hope	12,000	0.2	4,000	..	....	..	144,000	0.8	152,000	0.6	80,000	0.4
46	46	Mecklenburg-Schwerin ..	32,000	0.2	....	..	....	..	8,000	..	12,000	0.0		
47	44	British America	4,000		.....	..	....	..	4,000	..	16,000		40,000	0.2
		Total.....£	64,000	100	26,624,000	100	19,200,000	100	20,576,000		27,096,000		20,840,000	

STATEMENT of the Importations of the various Foreign Articles entered for Consumption in France, and the Articles of French Produce and Manufacture exported to Foreign Countries for 1839, and showing the average annual Imports and Exports for the five Years 1834 to 1838 inclusive, and the Proportion per cent which each Article bears to the whole Import or Export.

IMPORTATIONS.

	Description of Merchandize.	Average for the five years 1834 to 1838 inclusive.	Proportion per cent.	1839.	Proportion per cent.
		val. £ stlg.		val. £ stlg.	
1	*Cotton wool	3,000,000	13.3	2,848,000	11.0
2	*Raw and thrown silk	2,052,000	9.1	1,982,000	7.6
3	†Sugar from the French colonies	1,724,000	7.7	1,804,000	6.9
4	*Common or building wood	1,228,000	5.5	1,380,000	5.3
5	*Sheep's wool	1,096,000	4.9	1,276,000	4.9
6	*Olive oil	1,240,000	5.0	1,156,000	4.5
7	*Linen Yarns	524,000	2.3	1,044,000	4.0
8	†Wheat & other grain	112,000	0.5	988,000	3.8
9	*Tobacco unmanufactured	384,000	1.7	960,000	3.7
10	†Oil-seeds	604,000	2.7	860,000	3.3
11	*Raw skins	684,000	3.0	784,000	3.0
12	oWoven linens	782,000	3.5	772,000	3.0
13	*Mineral coal	568,000	2.5	692,000	2.7
14	*Indigo	764,000	3.3	636,000	2.5
15	*Copper	572,000	2.6	552,000	2.1
16	†Coffee	440,000	2.0	452,000	1.7
17	*Gold dust and filings	372,000	1.7	364,000	1.4
18	†Horned cattle & sheep	304,000	1.4	360,000	1.4
19	*Horses	200,000	0.9	300,000	1.2
20	*Lead	296,000	1.3	296,000	1.1
21	†Sea-fish	208,000	0.9	296,000	1.1
22	*Fur or hair fit for hatters or spinning	236,000	1.1	288,000	1.1
23	†Fruits for the table	216,000	1.0	240,000	0.9
24	†Rice	168,000	0.7	232,000	0.9
25	*Fish-oil	148,000	0.7	220,000	0.8
26	*Dye and furniture woods	168,000	0.7	212,000	0.8
27	oSilk manufactures	160,000	0.7	208,000	0.8
28	*Iron, smelted, cast, and hammered	236,000	1.1	208,000	0.8
29	oStraw or Leghorn hats	180,000	0.8	188,000	0.7
30	oMechanical instrumts	84,000	0.4	188,000	0.7
31	*Hemp	200,000	0.9	168,000	0.6
32	*Tin unwrought	124,000	0.6	144,000	0.6
33	*Zinc	136,000	0.6	132,000	0.5
34	†Pepper and Pimento	116,000	0.5	124,000	0.5
35	*Cochineal	68,000	0.3	120,000	0.5
36	†Cheese	132,000	0.6	112,000	0.4
37	oToys & haberdashery	112,000	0.5	112,000	0.4
38	*Tallow	90,000	0.4	96,000	0.4
39	*Potashes	100,000	0.4	92,000	0.4
40	oAgricultural instruments, saws, files, rasps, and other tools	100,000	0.4	92,000	0.4
41	*Plats or tresses of straw	100,000	0.4	88,000	0.3
42	†Butter	68,000	0.3	84,000	0.3
43	*Sounds and roes of cod and mackerel	80,000	0.4	64,000	0.2
44	*Brimstone	76,000	0.3	56,000	0.2
45	*Jesuit's bark	48,000	0.2	56,000	0.2
46	*Exotic gums	72,000	0.3	52,000	0.2
47	*Furs or peltries	56,000	0.2	48,000	0.2
48	†Cocoa	40,000	0.2	48,000	0.2
49	†Tea	32,000	0.1	20,000	0.1
50	†Cloves	16,000	0.1	16,000	0.1
51	†Foreign Sugar	56,040	0.2	12,000	0.0
	All other articles	2,056,000	9.1	2,512,000	9.6
	Total. £	22,508,000		26,024,000	

EXPORTATIONS.

	Description of Merchandize.	Average for the five years 1834 to 1838 inclusive.	Proportion per cent.	1839.	Proportion per cent.
		val. £ stlg.		val. £ stlg.	
1	†Silk manufactures	5,008,000	21.7	5,632,000	20.8
2	†Cotton manufactures	2,608,000	11.3	3,432,000	12.7
3	†Woollen manufactures	1,876,000	8.1	2,424,000	8.9
4	*Wines	2,008,000	8.7	1,808,000	6.7
5	†Linens	1,104,000	4.8	1,208,000	4.4
6	†Works of ivory, toys, haberdashery, Umbrella, furniture, & other wood works	680,000	2.9	968,000	3.6
7	†Dressed skins	708,000	3.1	816,000	3.0
8	*Wheat & other grains	288,000	1.2	708,000	2.6
9	†Paper and its applications	520,000	2.3	644,000	2.4
10	†Pottery, glass, crystal	660,000	2.9	612,000	2.2
11	*Madder	488,000	2.1	508,000	1.9
12	*Brandy	612,000	2.7	496,000	1.8
13	*Horses, mules, and horned & other cattle	380,000	1.6	428,000	1.6
14	†Wearing apparel and made up linen	296,000	1.3	442,000	1.5
15	†Refined sugar	228,000	1.0	332,000	1.2
16	*Tanned and curried skins	280,000	1.2	320,000	1.2
17	†Perfumery	272,000	1.2	292,000	1.1
18	*Fruits for the table	156,000	0.7	268,000	1.0
19	†Modes or dresses and articles of fashion	216,000	0.9	256,000	0.9
20	*Eggs	172,000	0.7	236,000	0.9
21	†Goldsmith's work and jewellery	132,000	0.6	224,000	0.8
22	*Volatile oils	172,000	0.7	208,000	0.8
23	†Works in metal	168,000	0.7	200,000	0.7
24	*Wood, common	140,000	0.6	188,000	0.7
25	†Divers articles of Parisian industry	296,000	1.3	180,000	0.7
26	*Flax	48,000	0.2	180,000	0.7
27	†Clocks and watches	308,000	1.3	176,000	0.6
28	†Lackered works	164,000	0.7	172,000	0.6
29	*Seeds	76,000	0.3	172,000	0.6
30	†Machines and instruments	108,000	0.5	152,000	0.6
31	*Silk, raw and thrown	108,000	0.5	152,000	0.6
32	†Salt	124,000	0.5	136,000	0.5
33	†Medicines, composed	88,000	0.4	116,000	0.5
34	*Gold, hammered or drawn	128,000	0.6	108,000	0.4
35	*Preserved meat	72,000	0.3	104,000	0.4
36	†Soap	68,000	0.3	92,000	0.3
37	*Butter	56,000	0.2	92,000	0.3
38	†Painters' colours	76,000	0.3	76,000	0.3
39	*Oleaginous seeds	56,000	0.2	72,000	0.3
40	*Olive oil	76,000	0.3	68,000	0.3
41	†Linen yarns	56,000	0.2	56,000	0.2
42	†Cutlery	48,000	0.2	48,000	0.2
43	*Molasses	36,000	0.2	24,000	0.1
	Other articles	1,960,000	8.5	2,280,000	8.5
	Total £	23,116,000		27,096,000	

STATEMENT of the Foreign Trade of France, showing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels engaged in the Foreign Trade, which entered and cleared at Ports in that Country; distinguishing French from Foreign Vessels, and those employed in the Direct from those employed in the Carrying Trade; also the Value of their Cargoes, specifying the Trade with the French Colonies, in the Year 1839.

VESSELS AND TRADE.	ENTERED.					
	Navigation.		Commerce.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	From the French Colonies.	From St. Pierre and Miquelon, & from the Deep Fisheries.	From Foreign Countries.	TOTAL.
			£	£	£	£
French, exclusive of Coasters	6,955	705,756	2,864,574	545,845	11,496,698	14,907,137
Foreign, in Direct Trade with the Country to which they belong	6,674	800,958	....	....	9,088,212	9,088,212
Foreign, in Carrying Trade	1,148	178,366	....	....	2,249,310	2,249,310
Total	14,777	1,685,080	2,864,574	545,845	22,834,220	26,244,659

VESSELS AND TRADE.	CLEARED.					
	Navigation.		Commerce.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	From the French Colonies.	From St. Pierre and Miquelon, & from the Deep Fisheries.	From Foreign Countries.	TOTAL.
			£	£	£	£
French, exclusive of Coasters	6,308	636,766	2,172,159	231,027	10,090,458	12,493,644
Foreign, in Direct Trade with the Country to which they belong	5,030	480,367	....	....	15,739,746	15,739,746
Foreign, in Carrying Trade	911	126,961	....	....	2,043,993	2,043,993
Total	12,249	1,244,094	2,172,159	231,027	27,874,197	30,277,383

STATEMENT of the Official Value of Merchandize imported into, exported from, and entered for Consumption in France; distinguishing Natural from Manufactured Articles, and the Importations by Sea and by Land; also the Amount of Import and Export Duties, in the Year 1839.

DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDIZE.	IMPORTS.				
	Imported.			Entered for Consumption	
	By Sea.	By Land.	TOTAL.	Value.	Amount of Duties.
	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Materials of Manufactures	16,118,987	6,330,377	22,449,364	18,037,385	1,811,184
Articles in a state fit for Use or Consumption: Unmanufactured	6,887,819	1,044,809	7,932,628	5,795,768	2,047,038
Articles in a state fit for Use or Consumption: Manufactured	3,237,853	4,259,012	7,496,865	2,190,270	321,287
Total	26,244,659	11,634,198	37,878,857	26,023,423	4,179,509

DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDIZE.	EXPORTS.				
	French and Foreign Merchandize.			French Merchandize.	
	By Sea.	By Land.	TOTAL.	Value.	Amount of Duties.
	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Produce	11,094,141	2,707,449	13,801,590	7,566,329	49,159
Manufactures	19,183,242	7,148,439	26,331,681	19,528,760	8,726
Total	30,277,383	9,855,888	40,133,271	27,095,084	57,885

STATEMENT of the Value of Foreign Merchandize, distinguishing Raw Produce from Manufactures, that was conveyed in Transit through, and exported from France, in the Year 1839.

DESCRIPTION.	By Sea.		By Land.	TOTAL.
	In French Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.		
	£	£	£	£
Raw Produce	42,281	1,582,831	1,080,186	2,705,298
Manufactures	604,735	2,995,933	1,395,881	4,996,549
Total	647,016	4,578,764	2,476,067	7,701,847

The quantities of goods remaining in bonded warehouses on the 1st of January, 1839 and 1840, were as follows: viz.—

First of January 1839, quantity in warehouses . . .	222,067,074 kils.
Value	5,155,099*l.*
First of January, 1840, bonded during the year in warehouses .	936,727,239 kils.
Value	25,968,351*l.*
First of January, 1840, taken out for consumption . . .	408,250,180 kils.
Value	13,295,323*l.*
First of January, 1840, taken out for re-exportation . .	195,804,303 kils.
Value	3,665,115*l.*
First of January, 1840, taken out for transit or for other ports .	90,065,545 kils.
Value	3,154,861*l.*
First of January, 1840, remaining in bonded warehouses . .	242,607,211 kils.
Value	5,853,113*l.*

AN Account of the quantity of Linens imported into France, and entered for Consumption from 1827 to 1840:

Years.	Unbleached, Imported from.				Bleached, Imported from.				TOTAL of both.
	England.	Belgium.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.	England.	Belgium.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.	
	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.
1827	371	3,913,034	179,398	4,092,803	627	21,412	49,016	71,055	4,163,858
1828	1,417	3,933,018	196,472	4,130,907	959	21,872	74,566	97,397	4,228,304
1829	996	3,603,654	220,884	3,825,534	560	19,357	61,173	80,890	3,906,424
1830	1,560	3,405,744	204,995	3,612,299	340	18,719	50,771	69,830	3,682,129
1831	3,443	2,825,619	158,966	2,988,028	252	8,757	28,402	37,411	3,025,439
1832	2,097	2,902,611	166,907	3,071,615	1,213	14,581	59,393	75,187	3,146,802
1833	2,534	3,605,822	222,613	3,830,969	672	28,735	58,354	87,761	3,918,730
1834	6,792	8,446,548	377,580	3,830,920	2,713	17,047	73,598	93,358	3,934,278
1835	8,973	3,467,370	414,689	3,891,032	4,263	13,023	82,454	99,830	3,990,862
1836	71,214	4,246,184	589,512	4,906,910	12,968	14,863	83,254	111,085	5,017,995
1837	333,103	3,634,449	442,437	4,409,989	142,357	20,092	66,166	228,615	4,638,604
1838	836,312	3,353,746	323 258	4,513,316	539,649	9,392	67,941	616,982	5,130,298
1839	659,879	2,916,470	262,297	3,838,647	289,157	8,762	47,506	345,425	4,184,172
1840									

STATEMENT of the Value of Merchandize imported, and of the Value entered for Consumption in France, distinguishing Raw Materials of Manufactures, Articles in a fit State for use or Consumption, Manufactured and Unmanufactured, and Specie; also the Trade with each Country, in the Year 1839.

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTED.				ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.				
	Raw Materials of Manufactures.	Articles in a State fit for Use or Consumption.		TOTAL.	Raw Materials of Manufactures.	Articles in a State fit for Use or Consumption.		TOTAL.	Specie Imported.
		Unmanufactured.	Manufactured			Unmanufactured.	Manufactured		
EUROPE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	502,418	983,812	9,192	1,555,422	492,219	525,134	4,679	1,022,032	1,830
Sweden	183,554	526	369	184,389	164,713	29	293	165,035	..
Norway	517,500	5,477	1,610	524,296	524,033	294	1,418	526,345	..
Denmark	26,869	8,298	203	35,310	27,024	5,823	66	32,913	..
Prussia	301,048	97,537	337,498	736,683	279,721	97,581	82,669	459,971	1,759
Hanse Towns	201,489	33,444	176,209	411,142	197,353	18,389	8,655	224,397	5,372
Holland	564,016	142 015	491,737	1,137,768	556,681	108,036	30,884	695,601	32,769
Belgium	1,796,642	590,167	1,018,599	3,314,748	1,736,671	509,186	651,781	2,188,638	1,542,959
United Kingdom and British Colonies	2,168,515	75,568	1,565,957	3,810,040	1,905,269	55,350	570,357	2,529,176	3,055,335
Portugal, Madeira, Cape Verd Isles, and Azores	40,068	26,296	781	67,145	29,676	26,071	5,99	56,540	1,320
Spain and the Canary Isles	1,115,696	219,537	158,843	1,494,076	950,731	136,489	54,390	1,141,610	101,589
Austria and Lombardo-Venetian Territories	235,026	50,319	26,127	361,472	324,453	36,780	6,201	367,434	..
Sardinia, Kingdom of	3,100,239	679,143	458,134	4,243,516	2,275,212	556,550	72,218	2,905,080	406,364
The Two Sicilies	746,227	98,677	9,257	854,161	477,439	92,653	4,993	575,085	89,232
Tuscany	492,020	167,279	219,642	799,450	316,284	119,788	423,907	559,979	25,908
Roman States and Lucca	40,656	370	3,353	44,279	39,207	1,232	1,553	41,992	..
Switzerland	758,094	86,287	2,122,787	2,961,168	458,453	71,529	243,806	773,788	196,157
Germany	1,238,075	291,630	482,707	2,012,418	852,561	235,278	191,786	1,279,625	196,482
Greece and the Greek Archipelago	23,615	48,000	119	71,734	7,950	40,728	60	48,738	2,168
Turkey and the Turkish Archipelago	1,110,649	481,618	5,018	1,597,485	760,282	213,981	2,805	977,008	33,584
AFRICA.									
Egypt	130,175	9,363	1,136	140,674	87,023	9,842	488	97,953	12,256
Algiers	101,094	1,974	7,848	110,916	68,102	1,770	2,250	72,212	9,564
Barbary States	189,785	9,940	933	200,658	174,360	4,071	467	178,898	19,460
Cape of Good Hope and the Mauritius	2,174	3,255	68	5,497	3,939	1,168	51	5,158	..
Other Ports in Africa	35,430	3,830	723	39,992	25,734	1,278	388	27,400	4,080
ASIA.									
East Indies, British, and New South Wales	1,101,158	100 065	11,783	1,213,006	645,388	70,102	6,500	722,059	1,660
East Indies, Dutch	53,185	192,729	1,500	247,420	44,554	192,948	1,387	238,889	1,104
,, French	42,057	12,664	229,449	284,170	37,060	11,674	618	49,352	40
China	71	22,326	694	23,091	522	19,974	2,463	22,959	..
Cochin China, the Philippine and Oceanic Isles	9,080	10,858	19,340	39,198	5,557	20,945	5,558	32,060	..
AMERICA.									
United States	3,772,323	136,811	59,118	3,968,252	3,287,467	83,943	63,905	3,435,315	633,919
Hayti	136,173	140,154	488	276,815	73,691	120,822	193	194,706	25,348
British Possessions	40	1	1	42	15	1,555	1	1,571	..
Spanish	143,935	300,970	36,262	481,167	85,131	79,964	37,402	202,557	20,844
Danish	20,161	8,645	576	29,382	16,841	4,847	470	22,158	444
Brazil	244,140	84,303	1,015	329,458	105,981	45,308	713	242,002	25,193
Mexico	136,383	26,378	383	183,144	43,419	10,840	68	54,327	290,361
Guatemala	81,366	492	6	81,804	32,591	360	5	32,956	..
Venezuela	52,841	28,807	302	82,100	30,538	14,275	55	54,168	428
New Granada	18,262	2,669	83	21,034	14,092	2,553	11	16,656	..
Peru	51,575	15,017	467	67,059	31,215	2,344	233	33,792	71,357
Bolivia (Upper Peru)	..	..	..	..	1,534	..	..	1,534	208
Chili	157,096	23,553	986	181,635	143,033	6,189	334	150,456	184,111
States of the Rio de la Plata	230,188	40	366	230,594	196,561	53	147	198,761	916
FRENCH COLONIES.									
Guadaloupe	33,986	975,157	1,593	1,011,036	20,488	727,111	698	748,297	25,886
Martinique	38 023	951,685	1,452	991,080	22,686	546,887	599	564,172	54,949
Bourbon	6,821	827,406	14,935	849,162	4,688	654,684	2,369	661,941	216
Senegal	107,357	2,341	647	200,345	72,085	2 257	410	74,752	11,683
Cayenne	50,533	52,037	800	112,970	25,070	24,032	759	50,461	3,248
St.-Pierre and Miquelon, and the French Fisheries	250,151	294,526	1,168	545,845	251,695	294,167	1,121	546,983	4
Wrecks and Salvage	5,952	3,661	14,895	24,508	5,896	3,701	7,355	16,954	..
Total	22,449,364	7,932,628	7,496,865	37,878,857	18,637,385	5,795,769	2,190,270	26,923,424	7,008,010

STATEMENT of the Value of Merchandize and Specie exported from France, distinguishing French Merchandize; also Raw Produce from Manufactures, and the Trade with each Country, in the Year 1839.

COUNTRIES.	French and Foreign Merchandize.			French Merchandize.			Specie Exported.
	Raw Produce.	Manufactures.	TOTAL.	Raw Produce.	Manufactures.	TOTAL.	
EUROPE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	293,212	337,458	630,670	204,189	296,014	500,203	41,083
Sweden	27,073	11,503	38,576	21,558	9,565	31,123	....
Norway	52,613	32,272	84,885	45,386	29,175	74,561	....
Denmark	63,399	23,773	87,172	49,959	19,431	69,390	....
Prussia	173,462	146,900	320,662	142,170	139,168	281,338	720
Hanse Town	486,072	382,397	868,469	285,805	334,716	620,521	101,096
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	12,567	1,293	13,860	9,212	1,259	10,471	....
Holland	359,650	382,778	741,828	206,455	343,608	549,763	9,779
Belgium	668,668	1,242,514	1,884,182	490,115	1,090,199	1,580,314	504,349
United Kingdom and British Colonies	4,023,197	2,493,667	6,516,864	2,173,147	2,102,849	4,275,996	580,444
Portugal, Madeira, Cape Verd Isles, and Azores	16,426	111,449	127,875	7,231	81,960	89,191	....
Spain and the Canary Isles	682,981	2,623,262	3,306,243	432,520	1,869,406	2,301,926	673,260
Austria, and Lombardo-Venetian Teritories	264,584	129,211	393,795	56,633	108,380	165,013	4,506
Sardinia, Kingdom of	1,056,603	1,417,604	2,473,607	330,848	1,057,309	1,388,157	326,973
The Two Sicilies	138,394	379,913	518,307	34,093	214,606	248,699	40,648
Tuscany	208,779	436,385	645,164	75,926	330,836	406,762	18,908
Roman States and Lucca	45,274	89,159	134,433	7,323	81,351	88,674	6,320
Switzerland	1,314,124	1,896,359	3,210,483	458,769	1,117,832	1,576,601	236,441
Germany	355,222	1,317,946	1,673,168	274,899	1,243,906	1,518,805	52,952
Greece & the Greek Archipelago	35,712	54,500	90,212	38,722	50,088	81,538	4,640
Turkey & the Turkish Archipelago	87,746	414,776	502,522	48,096	338,964	387,062	64,484
AFRICA.							
Egypt	28,363	91,290	119,653	11,033	79,830	90,863	8,680
Algiers	559,368	476,447	1,035,815	239,274	415,000	654,274	122,197
Barbary States	55,884	102,288	158,172	13,441	85,110	98,551	15,502
Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius	83,233	107,865	191,104	66,096	85,415	151,511	5 406
Other Ports in Africa	8,638	40,554	49,192	3,872	19,484	23,356	600
ASIA.							
East Indies, British, and New South Wales	54,426	173,500	227,926	50,338	92,466	142,744	149,912
East Indies, Dutch	8,955	20,408	29,363	8,180	19,220	27,418	46,640
" French	19,403	27,620	47,023	18,409	25,460	43,869	5,160
China	1	1,851	1,852	1	1,671	1,672	....
Cochin China, Philippine and Oceanic Isles	747	10,515	11,262	711	10,513	11,224	5,616
AMERICA.							
United States	1,468,651	6,715,006	8,183,657	765,576	4,072,278	4,837,854	129,260
Hayti	39,044	293,848	332,892	21,361	226,080	247,441	460
British Possessions	12,091	24,014	36,105	9,341	6,697	16,041	....
Spanish	60,972	583,671	653,643	51,694	436,489	488,183	8,084
Danish	60,663	171,742	232,405	39,648	156,762	196,410	....
Dutch	28	48	76	6	30	36	....
Brazil	111,813	785,924	897,737	92,563	464,527	557,090	1,600
Mexico	38,552	415,140	453,692	28,073	338,202	366,275	....
Guatemala	97	109	206	10	102	112	....
Venezuela	13,409	95,452	108,861	10,327	71,474	81,801	7,216
New Granada	1,447	5,216	6,663	560	3,099	3 659	....
Peru	5,555	54,143	59,698	2,631	45,418	48,049	....
Bolivia (Upper Peru)	165	136	301	165	136	301	....
Chili	68,152	372,541	440,693	52,512	297,833	350,345	360
States of the Rio de la Plata	62,927	129,776	192,703	57,040	111,262	168,302	2,952
FRENCH COLONIES.							
Guadaloupe	183,475	405,575	589,050	180,009	402,330	582,309	....
Martinique	222,817	437,459	660,276	218,992	436,557	654,549	852
Bourbon	102,056	364,289	466,345	92,859	362,685	455,544	12,920
Senegal	34,540	307,318	343,858	34,089	179,382	213,361	....
Cayenne	26,513	86,116	112,629	21,676	85,615	107,291	....
St.-Pierre and Miquelon, and the French Fisheries	94,335	136,691	231,026	91,292	135,817	227,109	....
Total	13,801,590	26,331,681	40,133,271	7,566,323	19,528,760	27,095,083	3,107,545

Statement of the Value of Merchandize imported into, entered for Consumption in, and exported from France, dividing the Articles into certain Classes, and distinguishing the Trade by Sea and by Land, by Native and by Foreign Ships, with the Amount of Duties, in the Year 1839.

DESCRIPTION.	IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
	Imported.				Entered for Consumption	French and Foreign Merchandize.				French Merchandize.
	By Sea.		By Land.	TOTAL.	Value.	By Sea.		By Land.	TOTAL.	Value.
	In French Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.				In French Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
ANIMAL PRODUCTIONS.										
Live animals	21,986	11,951	648,861	682,798	674,775	76,016	53,817	322,628	452,461	414,688
Animal produce	2,245,276	809,063	4,009,550	7,063,889	4,975,108	808,588	2,095,767	313,254	3,217,609	787,407
Produce of fisheries	601,935	127,400	40,338	769,673	747,708	98,203	14,049	20,087	132,339	108,652
Materials for medicine and perfumery	30,286	21,189	21,335	72,810	63,575	16,454	7,544	7,216	31,214	17,648
Hard substances for carving	84,274	22,393	7,024	113,691	113,734	3,037	6,490	2,084	11,611	2,317
VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.										
Farinaceous food	779,085	1,193,659	226,846	2,199,590	1,237,583	1,130,429	401,819	35,437	1,567,685	879,229
Fruits	268,137	575,897	303,407	1,147,441	1,145,298	153,455	338,562	96,437	588,454	510,837
Colonial produce	3,564,164	651,934	59,086	4,275,184	3,476,385	460,391	465,653	325,728	1,251,772	59,002
Vegetable juices	1,323,306	179,876	42,272	1,545,454	1,304,213	289,939	382,365	143,762	816,066	403,957
Medicinal substances	86,944	12,879	22,108	121,931	96,777	20,289	29,301	8,229	57,819	20,792
Common wood (timber)	43,432	867,695	543,858	1,454,985	1,378,936	87,193	106,290	97,288	290,771	189,029
Exotic woods (hard woods)	272,579	33,000	3,377	308,956	211,372	32,797	31,404	8,504	72,705	3,151
Fruits, stalks, and filaments for manufacturing purposes	932,210	2,888,516	87,568	12,308,294	3,091,153	133,594	311,991	455,608	901,193	233,970
Dyes and tanning stuffs	102,751	68,236	25,008	195,996	121,300	56,560	365,840	210,150	632,550	556,558
Other produce and waste	4,561	11,574	71,489	87,624	86,111	44,519	61,422	56,167	162,108	156,091
MINERAL PRODUCTIONS.										
Stones, earths, and other fossils	120,811	200,008	665,068	985,887	929,752	76,549	108,492	104,623	289,664	222,793
Metals	910,060	633,544	399,802	1,943,406	1,757,127	111,043	133,636	226,740	471,419	235,777
MANUFACTURED GOODS.										
Chemical preparations	186,859	93,771	16,835	297,465	248,116	122,112	152,530	112,515	387,157	343,776
Prepared dyes	1,658,984	65,714	27,753	1,752,451	861,515	103,198	50,308	105,541	259,047	25,155
Colours	2,043	9,525	15,804	27,372	24,251	32,264	22,274	26,953	82,491	77,720
Various compositions	47,214	12,055	135,471	194,740	41,013	442,125	352,500	348,901	1,143,526	933,671
Liquors of all kinds	60,970	38,565	7,247	106,782	50,187	1,029,251	1,225,242	236,529	2,491,022	2,416,107
Vitrifications	11,082	22,808	34,209	68,099	33,991	222,135	294,539	132,535	649,209	611,851
Threads	55,597	1,004,953	129,807	1,190,357	1,123,199	26,005	54,383	106,985	187,373	133,674
Woven goods and felt	976,465	1,226,543	3,148,947	5,351,955	1,021,200	4,690,382	8,840,096	4,849,937	18,020,415	12,757,228
Paper, and paper wares	14,910	37,833	36,762	89,505	53,305	327,848	229,251	210,198	767,297	642,878
Various manufactures	501,214	51,940	904,365	1,457,519	1,155,731	1,898,258	2,008,168	1,291,843	5,198,269	4,321,117
Total	14,907,137	11,337,523	11,634,197	37,878,857	26,023,424	12,493,643	17,783,740	9,855,888	40,133,271	27,095,084
Customs duties	...	...	...	...	4,179,508	...	...	...	...	57,885

FRENCH CUSTOMS RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1841.

AN Account showing the principal Articles of Foreign Merchandize imported into, and entered for Consumption in France, during the Year 1841, together with the Amount of Duty received on the same, and the Quantities of such Merchandize remaining in Warehouse on the 1st of January, 1842.

YEAR 1841.

ARTICLES.	Imported.	Entered for Consumption.	Duty paid.	Quantities remaining in Warehouse on the 1st Jan. 1842.
Sugar.	kils.	kils.	francs.	kils.
„ from French colonies	85,918,642	74,278,922	34,686,277	18,965,389
„ „ Foreign parts	21,514,613	11,941,761	8,865,614	8,688,502
Coffee	20,702,518	12,921,463	12,573,437	9,315,910
Cocoa	3,815,371	1,517,139	879,592	2,368,847
Pepper	2,301,705	1,976,134	822,244	2,001,138
Cotton wool	73,691,493	55,869,454	11,957,542	25,860,100
Mahogany	5,688,841	3,879,389	647,417	1,924,147
Olive-oil	31,089,256	29,571,721	8,345,720	2,493,805
Wool (in pieces)	21,117,916	20,391,534	10,172,763	2,198,704
Silk, raw	1,314,923	608,936	33,492	245,529
„ milled	755,327	656,884	72,255	51,866
„ waste	298,666	151,398	1801	21,209
Coal	1,605,710,315	1,523,797,546	3,605,259	74,151,903
Iron, cast	28,205,872	26,702,083	1,690,509	6,305,941
Copper (1st fusion)	9,740,964	9,406,462	188,795	207,959
Lead, raw	17,660,984	15,456,676	855,707	2,639,108
Tin, do	1,891,118	2,094,572	41,859	287,700
Zinc (1st fusion)	6,287,379	6,222,316	35,648	52,824
Nitrates, Potash	2,437,285	2,285,824	394,697	444,519
„ Soda	1,944,149	1,935,424	344,337	34,944
Cochineal	163,209	144,492	130,247	174,152
Indigo	1,438,497	1,055,959	909,871	1,030,472
Linen yarns	10,001,071	9,919,041	3,068,120	98,903
Linens	5,238,393	4,682,688	2,632,262	123,329
	Total Revenue		fr.102,955,455	
	In English Money		£4,118,218	

	Amount of Revenue.
Sugar from French Colonies	£1,387,451 sterling.
„ Foreign Colonies	354,624 „
Coffee	502,937 „

During the year 1840 the official returns of the value of goods imported and entered for consumption, and of goods the produce or manufactures of France, are as follow: viz.—

Vegetable productions	entered 410,000,000	exported 126,000,000
Animal do.	„ 169,000,000	„ 35,000,000
Mineral do. and salt	„ 67,000,000	„ 119,000,000
Manufactures	„ 98,000,000	„ 509,000,000
Divers	„ 3,000,000	„ 6,000,000
	Fr. 747,000,000	Fr. 695,000,000

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

RESULTS of the Commerce of France with England for three distinct Periods.

Importation from England into France.				Exportation from France into England.			
Principal Classes of Merchandize.	Value.			Principal Classes of Merchandize.	Value.		
	1686.	1716.	1787.		1686.	1716.	1787.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
Food, liquors, cattle, medicinal drugs, groceries, &c....	128,360	148,040	357,920	Food, liquors, cattle, medicinal drugs, groceries, &c..	385,560	233,120	761,120
Wood, metals, fuel; raw articles used for manufactures; beasts of burden; drugs for painting, colouring, and the arts; tobacco in leaf ..	252,240	165,800	658,640	Wood, metals, fuel; raw articles used for manufactures; beasts of burden; drugs for painting, colouring, and the arts; tobacco in leaf...	79,600	40,480	447,160
Merchandize, manufactured workmanship, &c.....	338,640	241,200	1,325,600	Merchandize, manufactured workmanship, &c.	468,600	48,360	294,440
Total of Importations ..	719,240	555 040	2,342,160	Total of Exportations ..	933,760	321,960	1,502,720

OFFICIAL Statement of the Trade between England and France from 1783 to 1792 inclusive.

	Years.	VALUES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.																					
		Cotton manufactured Goods.			Woollen manufactured goods.			Hardware and Cutlery.			Manufactures of Brass & Copper.			Saddlery.			Gauzes.			Millinery.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Imported into Great Britain from France.	1783																					
	1784																					
	1785																					
	1786																					
	1787	....			6,343	5	8	....			....			....			6,309	10	3	....		
	1788	....			2,399	2	0	1,060	0	0	....			....			3,399	5	0	1,388	6	3
	1789	....			1,685	16	9	404	0	0	....			....			679	2	0	956	17	0
	1790	....			4,737	12	7	2,800	1	3	....			....			871	0	6	1,639	1	0
	1791	....			5,075	3	6	1,117	11	9	....			....			1,620	12	10	1,859	10	4
	1792	3,960	2	6	9,970	16	3	7,559	4	6	....			....			2,888	17	6	2,122	18	6
Exported from Great Britain to France.	1783	....			212	10	0	1,503	12	6	23,744	11	5									
	1784	....			1,588	14	0	2,321	0	0	1,901	14	9									
	1785	2,146	6	6	36,421	16	0	9,087	9	5	7,342	3	6	....			6,479	7	6	164	11	5
	1786	10,459	1	6	48,865	8	0	6,924	19	8	27,395	16	3	....			2,750	6	10	418	0	0
	1787	99,633	3	5	148,411	3	5	40,442	4	4	54,422	1	1	....			10 225	4	10	2,300	17	1
	1788	97,694	5	8	183,926	6	10	35,101	13	3	127,588	5	10	17	10	0	8,441	16	6	1,860	18	6
	1789	96,217	12	11	158,915	7	2	41,935	12	6	48,468	2	9	14	0	0	9,581	18	6	1,026	2	9
	1790	101.494	3	7	88,550	0	0	47,926	1	9	49.870	6	11	3	10	0	Records destroyed.			1,071	11	5
	1791	82,363	18	11	90,317	4	4	53,700	10	3	63,439	10	1	....						1,199	7	10
	1792	45,192	18	0	153,261	15	6	42 765	10	11	48,589	14	7	....						475	3	2

RATES OF DUTY ON IMPORTATIONS INTO GREAT BRITAIN FROM FRANCE.

The above articles were generally prohibited before the Treaty of Commerce with France, and no rates of duty existed until the 10th of May, 1787, from which date the following were levied during the remainder of the period comprehended in the annual account:

On Cotton and Wool manufactures . .	£12	per cent ad valorem.
Hardware and Cutlery	10	,, ,,
Manufactures of Brass and Copper . .	10	,, ,,
Saddlery	15	,, ,,
Gauzes	10	,, ,,
Millinery	12	,, ,,

STATEMENT of the declared Value of the following British and Irish Manufactures exported to France and to all Countries (including France), from 1831 to 1840 inclusive.

YEARS.	Cotton Manufactures.		Cotton Twist and Yarn.				Woollen, and Worsted Yarn.				Woollen Manufactures.	
	To France.	Total to all Countries.	To France.		To all Countries.		To France.		Total to all Countries.		France.	Total to all Countries.
			lbs.	Value.	lbs.	Value.	lbs.	Value.	lbs.	Value.		
	£	£		£		£		£	£	£	£	£
1831	48,070	13,282,185	2,616	1,127	63,821,440	3,975,019	1,249	104	1,592,465	158,111	11,513	5,231,013
1832	64,996	12,075,663	8,437	1,314	75,667,150	4,722,759	3,161	609	2,204,464	235,307	43 187	5,244,479
1833	82,567	13,782,377	98,193	10,212	70,626,161	4,704 024	3,282	697	2,107,478	246,284	55,044	6,294,522
1834	128,159	15,302,571	101,908	22,527	76,478,468	5,211,915	9,485	1,782	1,861,814	238,544	47,253	5,736,871
1835	178,407	16,421,745	82,533	39,403	83,214,198	5,786,589	27,326	4,817	2,357,336	309,014	68,273	6,840,511
1836	245,287	18,511,692	105,214	47,123	88,191,046	6,120,366	35,144	6,476	2,546,177	358,698	55,871	7,639,354
1837	152,980	13,640,181	94,767	34,364	103,415,138	6,955,942	62,772	9,517	2,513,718	333,998	45,570	4,656,977
1838	172,026	16,715,857	113,527	48,271	114,596,602	7,432,869	140 254	22,462	3,035,892	384,535	53,708	5,795,069
1839	151,879	17,692,182	70,191	37,884	105,686,442	6,858,193	153,329	29,405	3,320,441	423,320	51,492	6 271,645
1840	165 511	17.567,310	76,272	43,625	118,470,223	7.101,308	232,646	40,882	3,796,644	452,657	44,559	5,327,853

YEARS.	Linen Manufacture except Yarn.		Linen Yarns.				Silk Manufactures.		Hats, Beaver and Felt.		Wearing Apparel.	
	To France.	Total to all Countries.	To France.		Total to all Countries.		To France.	Total to all Countries.	To France.	Total to all Countries.	To France.	Total to all Countries.
			lbs.	Value.	lbs.	Value.						
	£	£		£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1831	9,372	2,461,704					43,462	578,874	60	170,188	5.748	790,293
1832	16,015	1,774,727	76,512	6,516	110,188	8,705	75,187	529,691	94	144,596	11,527	742,346
1833	13,718	2,167,924	867,288	68,299	935,682	72,906	56,525	737,404	..	136,232	17,987	789,148
1834	22,354	2,443,346	1,430,369	130,561	1,533,325	136,312	60,246	637,198	257	125,070	10,298	782,246
1835	62,315	2,992,143	2,384,678	198,823	2,611,215	216,635	45,612	973,786	1	135,800	12,679	1,014,828
1836	119,388	3,326,325	4,012,141	276,942	4,574,504	318,772	48,160	917,822	102	148,282	17,357	1,202,319
1837	144,598	2,127,445	7,010,983	401,007	8,373,100	479,307	43,144	503,673	13	105,135	16,741	950,951
1838	274,226	2,820,272	11,485,680	600,806	14.923,329	746,163	56,598	777,280	3	92,078	17,298	1,100,377
1839	247,686	3,414,967	12,259,254	644,144	16,314,615	818,485	44,628	868,118	12	92,514	22,698	1,332,427
1840	226,447	3,306,088	13,137,307	629,533	17,733,575	822,876	48,807	792,648	18	81,583	23,009	1,208,687

YEARS.	Saddlery and Harness.		Leather (wrought and unwrought).				Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches.		Hardwares and Cutlery.		Machinery and Mill Work.	
	To France.	To all Countries.	To France.		To all Countries.		To France.	To all Countries.	To France.	To all Countries.	To France.	To all Countries.
			Quantities	Value.	Quantities	Value.						
	£	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1831	271	61,312	1,228	4345	1,314,931	246,410	2470	188,144	18,166	1,622,429	10,396	105,491
1832	508	54,583	5 971	1438	1,407,729	244,339	1937	173,593	28,260	1,434,431	17,329	92,715
1833	966	60,013	5,498	640	1.652,579	279,524	2552	179,283	35,145	1,466,362	18,476	127,064
1834	796	63,095	16,018	957	1,617,421	248,302	4041	192,269	45,867	1,485,233	36,892	211,982
1835	986	74,462	1,513	141	2,104,318	285,934	11,909	231,903	43,272	1,833,943	46,471	307,951
1836	921	94,059	4,339	393	2,042,471	322,546	4339	338,889	48,984	2,271,313	75,378	302,092
1837	969	87,938	4,518	388	1,647,000	255,818	2887	258,076	61,561	1,469,807	61.703	493,468
1838	864	91,741	8,656	920	1,872,601	270,697	4031	240,884	58,655	1,480,327	124,361	627,430
1839	678	93,040	5,078	340	2,584,484	382,995	6782	274,305	67,478	1,828,521	182,328	683,286
1840	493	96,162	13.396	623	2.404,067	320,912	4886	204,427	63,687	1,349,137	72,680	503,064

YEARS.	Iron and Steel (wrought and unwrought).				Lead and Shot.		Tin and Pewter Wares, and Tin Plates.		Tin, unwrought.	
	To France.		To all Countries.		To France.	To all Countries.	To France.	To all Countries.	To France.	To all Countries.
	Tons.	£ Value.	Tons.	£ Value.	£ Value.	£ Value.	£ Value.	£ Value.	£ Value.	£ Value.
1831	2721	21,416	124,312	1,123,372	1196	96,333	3255	230,143	25,148	77,718
1832	5657	32,768	147,636	1,199,749	804	144,653	7399	243,259	29,472	111,797
1833	7244	41,696	162,815	1,405,035	1739	129,714	5989	282,176	30,888	86,986
1834	8306	55,060	158,166	1,406,872	37,964	142,513	5051	337,056	10,102	33,327
1835	14,863	82,302	199,007	1,643,741	25,651	195.144	12,013	381,076	21,053	32,290
1836	14,0:6	115,718	492,352	2,342,674	42,843	224,981	14,704	387,954	21,286	61,847
1837	15,015	96,445	194,292	2,009,259	5,453	155,257	12,891	371,848	18,572	74,737
1838	15,723	103,026	256,017	2,535,693	696	154,126	20,165	459,176	37,277	101,846
1839	14,288	93,356	247,912	2,719,824	12,776	197,593	9346	372,026	57,020	113,219
1840	16,804	88,631	268,328	2 524,859	47.367	237,312	13,014	360,816	72,387	138,787

The quantity and value of all other manufactured articles, legally exported to France, are too unimportant to require any tabular statement.

STATEMENT of the Quantities and declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported to France and to all Countries from 1831 to 1840.

COUNTRIES.	Total declared Value of Shipments to various Countries. Exported from the United Kingdom.				
	1831.	1835.	1837.	1839.	1840.
	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	1,191,565	1,752,775	2,046,592	1,776,426	1,602,742
Sweden	57,127	105,156	101,121	121,850	119,425
Norway	58,580	79,278	72,413	81,584	78,016
Denmark	92,294	107,979	103,448	143,732	201,462
Prussia	192,816	188,273	131,536	206,866	219,345
Germany	3,642,952	4,602,966	4,898,016	5,215,155	5,408,499
Holland	2,082,536	2,648,402	3,040,029	3,563,792	3,416,190
Relgium		818,487	804,917	881,831	880,286
France	602,688	1,453,636	1,643,204	2,298,307	2,378,149
Portugal, Proper	975,991	1,554,326	1,079,815	1,135,926	1,110,244
——— Azores	41,638	49,717	56,405	47,663	44,743
——— Madeira	38,960	40,082	46,044	33,493	33,157
Spain and the Balearic Islands	597,848	405,065	286,636	262,231	404,252
——— Canaries	33,282	24,308	41,904	47,710	45,872
Gibraltar	367,285	602,580	906,155	1,170,702	1,111,176
Italy and the Italian Islands	2,490,376	2,426,171	2,406,066	2,079,010	2,660,338
Malta	134,519	136,925	103,680	125,338	166,545
Ionian Islands	50,883	107,804	124,465	64,010	89,204
Morea and Greek Islands	10,446	28,834	15,431	23,122	25,827
Turkey	888,654	1,331,669	1,158,013	1,178,712	1,138,559
Syria and Palestine	...	...	5,413	251,509	223,030
Egypt	122,832	269,225	220,080	123,859	79,063
Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco	426	29,040	54,007	74,073	63,904
Western Coast of Africa	234,768	292,540	312,938	468,370	492,128
Cape of Good Hope	257,245	326,921	488,814	464,130	417,091
Cape Verd Islands	215	575	751	189	4,547
St. Helena	39,431	31,187	9,645	12,668	9,884
Ascension Island	...	...	...	333	...
Eastern Coast of Africa	...	...	...	196	...
Mauritius	148,475	196,559	349,488	211,731	325,812
Isle of Bourbon	...	...	3,795	...	...
Arabia	...	6,049	787	3,680	2,115
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon	3,377,412	3,192,692	3,612,975	4,748,607	6,023,192
China		1,074,708	678,375	851,969	524,198
Siam	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra, Java, and other Islands in the Indian Seas	285,296	353,892	313,791	292,731	349,521
Philippine Islands	39,513	129,743	33,808	43,443	325,463
British Settlements in Australia	403,723	697,032	921,568	1,679,390	2,004,385
British North American Colonies	2,089,327	2,158,158	2,141,035	3,047,671	2,847,913
——— West Indies	2,581,949	3,187,540	3,456,745	3,986,598	3,574,970
Hayti	376,103	365,798	171,050	392,763	251,979
Cuba and other Foreign West Indies	663,531	787,043	891,713	891,826	863,520
United States of America	9,053,583	10,568,455	4,695,225	8,839,204	5,283,020
Mexico	728,858	402,820	520,200	660,170	465,330
Columbia and Guatemala	248,250	147,466	170,529	267,739	362,016
Brazil	1,238,371	2,630,767	1,824,082	2,650,713	2,625,853
States of the Rio de la Plata	339,870	658,525	696,104	710,524	614,047
Chili	651,617	606,176	625,545	1,103,073	1,334,873
Peru	409,003	441,324	476,374	635,058	799,991
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man (Foreign Goods)	324,634	351,612	330,017	340,444	357,214
Total	37,164,372	47,372,270	42,070,744	53,233,580	51,406,430

FRENCH FISHERIES.

THE RIVER FISHERIES OF FRANCE are regulated by the civil law, and under the direct control of, and on account of the government; except those of unnavigable streams and ponds which are left to the proprietors of the lands bordering on them. The coast fisheries of France are controlled and directed according to special laws, which are much complained of by many of the most intelligent men in France. Louis XIV., by an ordinance dated 1681, declared that the maritime and shore fisheries were free to be carried on by all his subjects, with such nets and tackles as should be authorized by the government. Other laws were afterwards promulgated, controlling or regulating the cod, herring, tunny, muscle, and oyster fisheries.

Fishermen are not liable to any public service, except the naval conscription. The fishermen of the different fishing-ports elect annually their "*Prud'hommes pêcheurs,*" to whom are confided all contraventions against the *police of the fisheries.*

The limits of the *sea-coast fisheries* are determined by the ordinance of the 10th July, 1835. The extent of the coast fisheries up the different rivers of France, are described in the same law, and this fishery is now generally carried on as far up the rivers as the tide flows. The administration of the forests, under whose control and management the river fisheries of France are, previously extended their control downwards to the salt water. Foreign fishing-vessels are not allowed to come nearer than within three marine miles of the French coast.

The BOAT FISHERY of France is carried on not only from the harbours, but from such places as boats can safely put to sea from and land at; viz., at 103 places on the coasts of the Channel and Western Ocean, by 4622 boats measuring 34,967 tons, and manned by 20,403 fishermen, and at 30 places on the coasts of the Mediterranean, by 1227 boats, measuring 5643 tons, and manned by 4636 fishermen; being a total of 5849 boats, 40,610 tons, 25,039 fishermen.

The COD-FISHERY of France is carried on along the coasts and in the Channel, and principally at Newfoundland and Iceland.

The French fisheries in America were at one time upon a very important scale. When the French held Louisburg, 600 vessels, exclusive of boats, and 27,000 to 28,000 sailors and fishermen were engaged in the trade and fisheries of Cape Breton.

Before the revolution, viz., from 1780 to 1788, the cod-fishery employed 54,000 tons, and about 12,000 fishermen, the whale-fishery 3700 tons; the

herring and other fisheries 30,000 tons, and about 6000 fishermen. In all the fisheries it is estimated that 20,000 seamen and fishermen were at that time employed annually. After the restoration high premiums were decreed in order to encourage the cod-fishery. In 1826 the produce of the cod-fishery was 231,548 quintals, value that year 4,631,960 francs, and the premiums paid were 2,519,902 fr. to encourage this fishery. In 1830, notwithstanding the bounty, the produce was 226,943 quintals, estimated value that year 5,000,000 francs or 200,000*l.* sterling. Bounty paid, 436,582 francs, or 174,743.

THE FRENCH WHALE-FISHERY was first established at Dunkirk by some Americans before the Revolution, and abandoned by them in 1793. In 1816 high premiums were offered to re-establish this fishery, and it was begun in France by some Englishmen, and by Americans in 1817. At Havre, Dunkirk, Nantes, Dieppe, and other ports vessels were fitted out, but notwithstanding the high premiums, this fishery cannot be considered successful. In 1827 six ships, measuring 2,125 tons, with 149 men, returned from the whale-fishery, bringing to France about 1220 tons of oil and bone. In 1839 thirty-one vessels, measuring 13,657 tons, and with crews of 989 men, arrived from the South Sea whale-fisheries, only bringing 6500 tons of oil, and about 2060 metric quintals of whalebone and fins. In 1840 twenty-nine ships, of 11,903 tons, and with crews of 866 men, arrived from the South Sea whale-fisheries, bringing 7327 tons of oil, and 2161 quintals of bones and fins.

STATEMENT showing the Produce of the Cod-fisheries landed in France, not including the Shore Fisheries on the Coast of France from 1823 to 1840.

YEARS.	Number.			Cod-fish.		Oil.
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Green.	Dry.	
				met. quintals.	mt. quints.	mt. quints.
1823	184	16,258	3,655	44,077	44,237	4,152
1824	348	36,999	6,772	76,778	146,911	13,538
1825	336	35,172	6,311	72,889	158,237	12,943
1826	341	38,938	7,088	86,273	155,916	10,636
1827	387	44,868	8,238	90,461	159,702	12,016
1828	381	45,094	7,957	128,382	172,561	13,958
1829	414	50,574	9,428	105,488	203,775	19,091
1830	377	45,036	8,174	104,003	136,457	11,560
1831	302	35,180	6,243	99,226	128,179	11,632
1832	335	39,954	7,315	116,641	145,146	13,432
1833	385	46,721	10,482	131,437	128,696	10,663
1834	407	50,250	10,334	178,869	99,540	9,958
1835	463	55,881	11,225	161,657	87,742	12,870
1836	428	52,611	10,140	179,008	127,221	15,141
1837	431	53,463	10,762	175,847	160,409	20,634
1838	477	57,954	11,361	220,822	141,249	17,452
1839	453	52,609	11,181	220,224	144,804	16,270
1840	458	54,583	9,897	336,740		17,962

STATEMENT showing the Exports of Cod-fish from France, upon which Premiums of Exportation were paid during the following Years.

YEARS.	To French Colonies.	Spain and Portugal.	Italy.	Levant and Barbary.	Total of Exportation.
	met. quintals.	met. quint.	met. quintals.	met. quint.	met. quintals.
1823	8,988	226	6,662	206	16,082
1824	12,797	9	10,264	...	23,070
1825	22,475	...	16,743	711	39,929
1826	29,343	1149	12,254	811	43,557
1827	31,749	131	17,533	921	50,334
1828	50,968	101	12,969	1875	65,913
1829	66,307	43	20,945	425	87,720
1830	35,507	6	13,943	1658	51,114
1831	49,061	638	16,359	1144	67,202
1832	29,564	5	20,647	2019	52,235
1833	27,476	227	18,053	3278	49,034
1834	21,427	303	18,211	1610	41,551
1835	23,201	410	17,630	2897	44,138
1836	20,078	3160	17,434	1150	41,822
1837	46,656	5467	31,733	2810	86,666
1838	31,550	6032	43,551	4599	85,732
1839	46,949	3426	36,866	3617	90,858
1840	32,786	1952	22,428	969	62,380

There were only exported to Portugal of the above quantity, 13 metric quintals in 1830; 17 in 1834, 60 in 1835, and 250 in 1837.

ALGIERS.

IF France were not disturbed by the Arab hordes, in her occupation of the extensive and naturally rich territory of Algiers, the possession of this country might, with judicious management, be turned to almost invaluable advantage. The expenses have hitherto been enormous, and the value of returns to France of comparative little importance. On the 31st of December, 1841, the European population of the whole territory was distributed as follows: viz.—City of Algiers, 20,982; Oran, 5301; Bona, 4030; Philippeville, 3823; Bougie, 432; Cherchell, 333; Mostaganem, 826;—total, 35,727, being an augmentation over the population of the 31st of December, 1840, of 7530 inhabitants. The number of voyages (arrivals and departures) to and from the ports of the regency, were in 1840, 4891, and in 1841, 6119 voyages. These voyages were made as follows: viz.—By French vessels, 1846; Algerine vessels, franchised, 622; Algerine vessels with sailing licences, 339; English vessels, 200; Russian, 29; Swedish and Norwegian, 65; Danish, 15; Hanoverian, 1; Dutch, 10; Belgium, 1; Prussian, 4; Austrian, 224; Sardinian, 478; Tuscan, 540; Roman, 105; Neapolitan, 489; Greek, 32; Barbaresque, 93; Spanish, 943; Hanseatic, 2; Mecklenburg, 1;—total, 6119.

ERRATA.

Page 6, line 10, for 31,561,463 read 32,500,394.—Page 58, line 21, for *whenever* read *wherever*.—Page 71. In Tariff—See Dogs, for 5*d.* import duty, read 4*s.*, and for 4*s.* export, read 5*d.*—Page 72, line 42 from bottom, for 1-20th pence, read 2*d.*—Page 73, line 9, export duties, for 0*l.* 0*s.* 2$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* read 1*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*; and line 21 from bottom, Import duties, for 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* read 1*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*; and lines 11, 10, 9, and 8, Import duties, in *French monies*, for 20 frs., 20 frs., 30 frs., and 75 frs., read 20 centimes, 40 frs., 60 frs., and 175 frs.; and in same lines, Import duties, English monies, for 16*s.*, 16*s.*, 1*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*, and 3*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*, read 2*d.*, 1*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*, 2*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*, and 6*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*—Page 74, lines 15 and 16, Import duties, for 2*l.* 6*s.* 7$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* and 10*s.* 9$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*, read 2*l.* 16*s.* 7$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* and 8*s.* 9$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*—Page 75, line 39 from bottom, *dele* Olive fresh, &c.—Page 79, line 7 from bottom, for 2*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* read 0*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.*—Page 80, line 2, Import duties, for 1*l.* 12*s.* 2$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* read 1*l.* 5*s.* 2$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*—Page 81, line 14, Import duties, for 4*s.* read 9$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*—Page 83, line 6, for 15 centimes read 50 centimes.—Page 89, line 16, Import duties, for 12*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* read 0*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*; and page 92, line 20, for 8*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* read 32*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.*—Page 111, bottom line, for *export* read *import*.—Page 140, line 9, before *against* read *cannot compete*.—Page 158, bottom line, for 26 read 22 imperial gallons.—Page 159, line 21, for 1-88th read 1-38th.—Page 161, line 19, for 275,000 read 329,000; and line 20, for *Taon* read *Tarn*; and for *Tarnet, Garonne*, read *Tarn-et-Garonne*.—Page 177, line 2 from bottom, for *from* read *form*.—Page 189, line 3, for 2,800,000 read 2,480,000.—Page 195, line 29, for *imports* read *exports*.—Page 199, line 15 from bottom, for 800,000 read 8,000,000.—Page 213, line 10, for *thousand* read *million*.—Page 215, line 3 from bottom, for *Dinon* read *Dinan*.

COMMERCIAL TARIFFS

AND

REGULATIONS

OF

THE SEVERAL STATES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA,

TOGETHER WITH

THE COMMERCIAL TREATIES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

PART THE FIFTH.

STATES OF THE GERMANIC UNION OF CUSTOMS:

ALSO,

THE HANSE TOWNS, HOLSTEIN, HANOVER, OLDENBURG, AND MECKLENBURG.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of Her Majesty, July, 1842.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY CHARLES WHITING, BEAUFORT HOUSE, STRAND.

ERRATA.

Page 69, opposite 1836, for 3,624,451, read 4,612,451.
Page 200, First Table, for *quantities imported*, read *quantities transported*.

TO THE

LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.

My Lords,

In obedience to Your Lordships' commands, I have continued the arrangement of the Customs Tariffs and Regulations, and the Monies, Weights, and Measures of Foreign Countries, together with the Commercial Treaties of Great Britain with those States; and the FIFTH of this Series I have now the honour to present to Your Lordships. It contains the several Treaties of Commerce and Navigation of Great Britain with Prussia, with the Germanic Union of Customs, and with the Hanse Towns;—the Customs Tariffs, and other Commercial Regulations of those states, and of Holstein, Hanover, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg; the Monies, Weights, and Measures of, and various statements relative to, the Trade, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Navigation of the several States of Germany.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords,

Your Lordships' most Obedient

Humble Servant,

JOHN MACGREGOR.

Board of Trade, July 20th, 1842.

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V. GERMANY.

COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION AND TARIFFS OF GERMANY.

GERMANIC UNION OF CUSTOMS, OR ZOLL-VEREIN.

PRUSSIA, Bavaria, Saxony, Würtemberg, Baden, and all the other states of the German Confederation, with the exception of Austria, Hanover, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, Holstein, and the Hanse Towns, have entered into a far more solid and powerful confederacy than that by which all the states of Germany are politically allied. This Confederacy is the German Zoll-Verein, or Zoll-Verbande, that is, the Germanic Union of Customs.

Alarming representations have been so often made, in order to *found* the belief that certain ruin to British trade would be the inevitable consequence of the united adoption, by nearly all the states of north and south-western Germany, of the long-existing tariff of Prussia; and also to establish the proof that the new Germanic system was planned under the influence of Russia, as part of her grand political design against British prosperity and power,—that these considerations were not, certainly, to be overlooked by either the British government, or by the British people. It may therefore be instructive to state the plain facts.

That England could have pacifically prevented the union, would be indeed asserting a vague fallacy; and if she could, she had no just right to interfere. The fact is, that if the consumption of British manufactures is to discontinue in Germany, such injury to our trade must be attributed with far greater justice to other causes than to the Customs Union.

This commercial union is in fact purely Germanic. The inconvenience of numerous customs-barriers, formed not only impediments of the greatest injury to the national commerce and manufacturing interests of the several states, but the expense of maintaining a multitude of guards to prevent smuggling, and to secure the taxes levied upon commodities, was enormous in proportion to the revenue collected, while the moral effect was at the same time exceedingly pernicious.

The maintaining numerous lines or circles of customs necessary to secure any

revenue from commodities entering or passing through the several small states of Germany, was found attended with such grievous inconvenience and expense, that in 1826, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, — Saxe-Coburg, — Saxe-Gotha, — Saxe-Meiningen,—Saxe-Altenburg,—Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen, —Saxe-Rudolstadt, —Anhalt-Dessau, — Reuss-Schleitz,—Reuss-Greitz, — Reuss-Lobenstein-Ebersdorf, with a total population of 894,778, entered into a union for a general line of customs-barriers to surround their extreme frontier; and, after deducting the whole expense of collection, to divide the net revenue, arising from the duties thus collected on the importation or transit of foreign commodities, among the several states, in proportion to the respective population of each.

This first union, which Prussia did not certainly originate, was called "*Der Mittel Verein,*" or Central Association of Thuringia. In April 1827, and January 1828, Bavaria and Würtemberg joined in a union of customs, with the view of not admitting any, except the small states enclosed or partly enclosed within those kingdoms, into the association. The duties in the tariff of this second union were, on woollens, as high, and on many articles nearly as high, as those in the Prussian tariff.

Overtures were then made by Prussia to all the states of the Germanic Confederation, inviting them to join in one general union of customs, adopting her tariff for the whole. Bavaria, Würtemberg, Saxony, and Baden, jealous of the ascendency which Prussia might acquire, resolved at first not to enter into an association with the latter, and especially not to come under what they considered her high tariff of duties on colonial produce.

The devastation of Germany by France, and the calamities which his country, his family, and subjects had, in consequence, experienced, made the King of Prussia thoughtful, laborious, and provident, and only ambitious, in the prudence of old age, to strengthen the power of Germany for its protection, by a general union of its material and consequently moral and political interests.

To the former jealousies, and the disunion of the German states, he with truth attributed the success of the French arms, and the defection of Bavaria, Hesse-Darmstadt, &c. He should have added also (and for the last thirty years of his life he was conscious of the fatal error) the political miscalculation of his own too cautious policy in not at once joining Austria when the French invaded Germany.

By means of the geographical position of his old and new possessions (extending from the frontiers of France, Belgium, and Holland, to those of Poland, with the exception of a small angle of Hesse-Cassel, which had previously, with Hesse-Darmstadt and several other states, farmed, as it were, to him their customs by the convention of the 27th of May, 1829, and by that act laid open the frontier barriers between eastern and Rhenish Prussia), the King of Prussia placed a double line of customs officers between Bavaria, Würtemberg, Saxony,

and all the countries lying north of those kingdoms; while, at the same time, the high duties of the French tariff, and the prohibitory system of Austria, left them no other outlet of importance for the manufactures and other commodities of the states above mentioned. They consequently found it indispensable to adopt, by convention in 1833, the fiscal propositions of Prussia.

Political circumstances, gravely considered and judged, were, however, those which, more than commercial reasons, united the Germanic States under this general bond of *material, national,* and *moral* interests.

The geographical position of the Prussian dominion rendered that kingdom one of the most attackable countries in Europe. The possession of the Rhenish provinces weakened rather than strengthened her. Easy of approach from Austria, Russia, and the Baltic, and exposed to immediate attack, in the event of war, on the side of France and Belgium, the late king and his ministers were long convinced, that their defensive strength consisted only in the military force of the territories possessed by him before the treaty of Vienna; and that the forces necessary to garrison Ehrenbreitstein, Coblentz, Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, and other places in the Rhenish countries, required nearly half of his whole ancient power.

On the breaking out of the first French revolution, Austria and several German states had to meet the troops of France long before they approached the Prussian frontiers; now, however, the latter lay immediately exposed to an army marching in from France or Belgium, and the safety of Prussia depended, it was evident, in the event of war, upon uniting all Germany by one common bond of mutual interest and security.

With this view Prussia, it must be observed, had before 1830 levelled, by negotiation, the customs' barriers which had surrounded the states lying between her eastern and western dominions. The king had thus removed a separation which gave him uneasiness, not without reason, in regard to his Rhenish provinces: in which dissatisfaction, excited in great measure by religious feelings, prevailed; and in which no ancient sympathies for Prussia had ever existed. Therefore, while the Bourbons continued to rule over France, and over Frenchmen; and while the King of the Netherlands reigned at Brussels,—kept down the political intrigues of the priests,—encouraged and shared in the manufacturing and trading enterprises of the citizens of Liège, Antwerp, Ghent, and other commercial and manufacturing towns and districts of Belgium,—and garrisoned the southern frontiers and the citadel of Antwerp, Prussia, with her strong Rhenish fortresses, had no serious cause for apprehension in regard to the safety of her western dominions.

But those who form their conclusions by studying the character and history of nations, and especially those who have lived so long, with their mental faculties unimpaired, that their own experience has been that of eventful history, will

prepare against future dangers by their remembrance of past and their perception of present events, as well as by their forecast of the probable effects of these on the circumstances likely to be *forthcoming*. Among the few whom history will record as belonging to this class, the late king of Prussia will be one of the most justly conspicuous.

The French revolution of 1830 had spread alarm over all the conservative spirit of Germany. The students of her universities, in general, visionary and speculative, caught the republican infection, and, under the name of "Young Germany," caused great, although, in our opinion, groundless, uneasiness on the part of the several German governments.

The Belgian revolution followed, and caused still greater fears, especially on the part of Prussia and Austria; and from the moment Leopold married the daughter of Louis-Philippe, and the citadel of Antwerp fell, German statesmen considered Belgium little else than a French province; and that the port of Antwerp, according to the original design of Napoleon, was prepared to become on the earliest necessary opportunity a French naval arsenal, with all the great convenient advantages of the existing docks, and of the oak and other timber, and the coal and iron, which Belgium can so abundantly supply.

The Polish revolution created increased fears, and formed another consideration to justify Prussia in making fiscal sacrifices in order to unite Germany under apparently only a commercial, but in reality a political and national bond.

The necessity of a material and moral union of the German nations was then promulgated with extraordinary industry and effect. Volumes were written on the subject,—the public press, and the ablest political economists, were especially engaged in this patriotic service. It was urged that a general union of fiscal interests was necessary for the present and future prosperity and protection of the country, and for maintaining Germany among the great powers of Europe. The illiberal commercial systems of England and France, especially of England, to which Germany had always been the greatest customer, and most ready and certain payer, were especially, and, we must admit, with justice, dwelt upon.

Russia had also extended her commercial system of prohibitions and high duties over all Poland, and prevented, except by contraband, the admission of the fabrics of Silesia and Saxony.

With their governments and populations thus prepared for union, the kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Saxony, with Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Cassel, signed on the 22d of March, 1833, the celebrated convention styled the *Zoll-Verein*, or Union of Customs;* the net revenue of which to be divided among the several states, strictly in proportion to the numbers of their respective populations.

The Thuringian and other states, which had not previously joined, except

* See the annexed translation of this Convention.

Baden, Nassau, and Frankfort, signed a convention of union with Prussia, and the others on the 11th of May, 1833; Nassau and Baden gave in their adhesion on the 12th of May, 1835, and Frankfort united with it in the following year.

Such are the leading facts which prepared and effected this famous League.

The smaller sovereignties were opposed to the union, from the fear of Prussia *mediatizing* them on the earliest favourable or necessary occasion: first, from their states being enclosed within the Prussian territories, and secondly, from the probable effect of the union on their subjects; who, experiencing the freedom and convenience of passing to and from one state to another, and exchanging their commodities and ideas without restriction, would naturally, from interest and convenience, become prepared to yield to subjection under Prussia.

These remarks we have heard very generally expressed by the people themselves, in Saxe-Weimar, Eisenach, Gotha, Fulda, Cassel, Darmstadt, and latterly in Nassau; and further, that such were the conveniences, and other advantages of interest and protection of the Union to them, that they would never willingly consent to its dissolution; and that, although the smaller sovereigns did not tax them indirectly so highly as Prussia did her subjects, they taxed them directly so much higher, as to leave them only the prospect of continual poverty; that as to their constitutions, they were only so in name, or instituted to legalize the extortion of money necessary to keep up the courts and military show of their petty sovereigns; and that the municipal system, and *equal* absolute but rigidly just government of Prussia, where classes had no distinct privileges, would be infinitely preferred by all the middle and lower classes of the people. Those also among the literary, scientific, and military ranks, who aspired to distinction in the world, felt that the field under Prussia was full and open before them, while, as subjects of little governments, there was no hope for talent and genius ever to acquire celebrity. The people of small states, however gifted by nature, felt, in truth, that they were very little persons when among the subjects of great states. We have heard them say, a Prussian *burgermeister* is greater than a minister of state in Nassau or Hesse-Cassel.

Prussia has therefore realized the primary great object of her policy—that of extending her power, as she may now be said to have done, from the frontiers of France and Belgium, to those of Russia. She has *nationalized* in one great confederation Northern and South-Western Germany, by acquiring the friendly disposition of an intelligent moral population, and making the petty sovereignties chiefly dependent for their future revenues on the permanence of the Union; and their fidelity to Prussia in peace and war must, as evidently, be the future condition on which they can exist as sovereigns.

The population of all the states which comprise the Union amounted in 1837 to 26,042,333. The population of Hanover, Holstein, Oldenburg, Brunswick,

Lübeck, Bremen, Hamburg, and Mecklenburg, which had not joined, amounted to about 3,285,000. In 1841 Brunswick and Lippe-Schaumberg entered the league, and Luxemburg also joined in January 1842.

At the congress of delegates from the several states of the Union, held in the summer of 1836 at Munich, on the settlement of the general customs account, the expense of collecting the revenue of the states of the Union was found to be about 15 per cent., and the division of the net revenue was fixed in the following proportions :—

Out of every 100 Thalers (dollars)

Prussia to receive	$54\frac{56}{100}$
Bavaria	$16\frac{94}{100}$
Saxony	$6\frac{36}{100}$
Würtemberg	$6\frac{50}{100}$
Hesse Electoral	$3\frac{7}{100}$
Hesse Ducal	$2\frac{55}{100}$
Baden	$4\frac{4}{100}$
Nassau	$1\frac{49}{100}$
States of Thuringia	$3\frac{69}{100}$
	100 Thalers.

The fixed permanent allowance to Frankfort for a population of 60,000, to be deducted from the whole.

It may also be remarked that in the annual and triennial congress of delegates from the several states of the Union, which the convention provides shall meet for settling the accounts, agreeing to alterations in the tariff, &c., *Prussia has only one vote like each of the other states.* This was discreetly and gratuitously offered by Prussia to avoid wounding the dignity of the other sovereigns of the League.

By looking at the geographical position of the several states of this Union, it will be seen that many of those have now no customs' frontier, and all the others, with the exception of Prussia, not half their former frontier, to guard against smuggling, or along which to maintain custom-houses; while all receive an equal share of the revenue collected on goods entering along the general line of boundary.

The consequence is, that Prussia has sacrificed about two millions of dollars annually to the revenue of the other states, exclusive of fiscal loss sustained by the consumption of smuggled goods introduced along the Rhine and across the Lake of Constance, into Baden, Würtemberg, and Bavaria.

All the Thuringian states, Würtemberg (except for a few miles along the Lake of Constance), Hesse Ducal and Hesse Electoral, Nassau, and Frankfort, have no custom-house expenses whatever, except for warehousing. The treasuries of all, except Prussia, receive a much larger amount of customs revenue than formerly, with the expense of collection so greatly reduced. All financiers

know well the difficulty of replacing a once established chief source of revenue. But an adjustment of the revenue as nearly as possible according to consumption will be soon attempted, and, in all probability, with success, by the delegates of the several states. It must now be evident to all, that the spirit and object of this confederation have been to unite and strengthen Germany as one great nation, by throwing down those barricades of material warfare, and of international intercourse—the numerous lines of customs and customs officers, which previously belted every large and petty state in Germany, and the removal of which has laid open an uninterrupted intercourse from the frontiers of France and Belgium to those of Austria and Russia—from the Alps to the Baltic.

These states have therefore established a free trade among themselves. The commodities of the one are interchanged for those of the other, without the payment of duties; and more than all, the free opportunity of interchanging ideas, and of receiving intelligence, is afforded and promoted, when passing to and fro, for the purpose of interchanging commodities: all these circumstances constituting the greatest material, moral, and civilized blessings ever enjoyed by the German people.

With the feeling of convenience and interest experienced by the subjects of the other states, reposes the secret of Prussian power and influence over Germany, and of making the necessary fiscal changes in the distribution of the duties: with this power, Prussia might safely reserve to herself but one vote among the states of the Union.

By the extension of the Prussian tariff over the Union, and opening the Prussian dominions to the free admission of the productions of other states, a fictitious degree of advantage has been extended to Saxony; the manufactures of which had risen to great perfection without any arrangement, but that of having all raw materials free of duty, and colonial produce and other articles of consumption cheap in consequence of a remarkably low tariff.

The Saxon manufactures have, however, begun to experience the evils of what is termed the protective system. They had previously to the union produced their fabrics chiefly by handlooms, and by old machinery. Cheap materials, and cheap colonial produce, economy, and thrift, enabled them to compete with the manufactures of other states.

Higher duties on sugar, tea, and coffee, which had become actual necessaries to the Saxon population, caused higher prices; and although her manufactures for the first six years found ready markets within the Union, and at the fair of Leipzig, where they have usually been sold for German consumption or to be smuggled into Austria and Russia, yet fictitious encouragement, held out by the Prussian tariff, led at once to the extensive importation of the most improved machinery from England, Muhlhausen, and Liège, into Westphalia, Aix-la-Chapelle, Eupen, Cologne, Berlin, Baden, and Würtemberg, against which, and the

lower price of bread in Prussia, the Saxon manufacturers, with all their persevering industry and economy, find they cannot compete, as they formerly did, with their old machinery and handlooms. So that, if the government of Saxony gains in revenue, the people will hereafter lose in profits.

The manufacturers of Prussia, especially in the district of Elberfeld, suffered grievously, for two or three years after the union, by the fictitious inducements of the tariff and league having caused great and sudden competition among themselves. With the prospect of suppressing or preventing manufacturing establishments in other German states, and monopolizing the supplying of cotton and woollen manufactures and hardwares to the whole of Germany, a great number of new manufactures were set up, by men with only very moderate capital, at Elberfeld, Crefeld, and other parts of Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia. Most of these were, as early as 1836, not only ruined themselves, but they occasioned so sudden a competition as seriously to injure the fabrics which had grown under a more natural culture. After this crisis, however, the manufactures have been restored generally to a healthy state.

The vine-growers of the Moselle also found sufficient demand and high prices for their wines, previous to the union, within the Prussian dominions. But the Rhenish wines, on which the excise duties are much lower, entered into such competition, that not only a great outcry and discontent had been created among the people of the Moselle, but the grapes have frequently been left ungathered, as the excise duty was higher than the estimated value of the wine. The Moselle wines are now, however, meeting those of the Rhine in the markets of Germany, and the vine-growers complain not of the union, but of the land-tax and excise duties.

We may, however, conclude, that the Union, having lately been renewed until the end of 1853, all inequalities as to advantages or disadvantages in regard to profits or losses will arrive at a natural level. A great alteration is however necessary in the tariff: that is, to fix the duties merely at the rates where they cease to afford a premium for contraband trade. This modification is not only necessary in respect to its fiscal advantages, but also in regard to the personal security of those manufacturers for the supposed protection of whom high duties on articles of foreign production are levied. No branch of industry can be in a permanently secure condition, unless it can be conducted on the principles of its intrinsic soundness. All protective duties mean practically that every person, who consumes an article produced under such protection, pays a certain tribute to the producer of that article.

But independently of this general defect, the general extension of intercourse established between those numerous states, and the political as well as fiscal considerations which this league involves, constitute, by uniting and mixing together the German nations, the greatest blessing ever extended by their respective governments to their subjects.

TREATY of CUSTOMS UNION between Prussia, Hesse-Cassel, and Hesse-Darmstadt, and Bavaria and Würtemberg.—Signed at Berlin, 22d of March, 1833. With additional Articles, signed at Berlin, 31st of October, 1833. [Extracted from the Collection of Laws for the States of the Kingdom of Prussia, 1833. No. 21. Published, 5th of December, 1833.]

(Ratified at Berlin, 28th of November, 1833.)

(Translation.)

TREATY of CUSTOMS UNION between His Majesty, the King of Prussia, His Highness the Electoral Prince and Co-Regent of Hesse, and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, on the one part; and His Majesty the King of Bavaria, and His Majesty the King of Würtemberg, on the other part; dated the 22nd of March, 1833.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse;

William Von Kopp, his Actual Privy Councillor, and President of the Upper Chamber of Finance, &c.

His Majesty the King of Bavaria;

Arnold Frederick Von Mieg, his Actual Councillor of State in Ordinary Service, and Minister of Finance, &c.; and Frederick Christian John, Count Von Luxburg, his Chancellor, Councillor of State, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Royal Prussian, Royal Saxon, Grand-Ducal Saxon, and Saxon Ducal Courts, &c.

And His Majesty the King of Würtemberg;

Francis a Paula Frederick, Baron Von Linden, Major of the General Staff and his Chargé-d'Affaires at the Royal Prussian Court, &c.

The following treaty has been concluded by the said plenipotentiaries, subject to ratification:—

Art. I. The customs associations at present existing between the beforementioned states, shall, for the future, form one confederation, united by a common system of trade and customs, and comprehending all the countries included therein.

II. Into this united confederation shall especially be admitted such states as have already acceded, either with their whole territory, or with a part of it, to the system of trade and customs of one or other of the contracting states; and regard shall be had to their peculiar relations, arising out of their treaties of accession, with reference to those states with which such treaties have been concluded.

III. But those distinct parts of the territory of the contracting states, which have not yet, on account of their situation, been found suitable for admission into the Prussian and Hessian, or into the Bavarian and Würtembergian customs

associations, and are for the same reason unsuited for reception into the new united confederation, shall continue to be provisionally excluded from it.

Those regulations shall, however, be maintained, which are at present in force, relative to the facilities of commercial communication between those parts and the principal territory.

Further concessions of this nature shall be granted only by the common consent of the contracting states.

IV. Similar laws, relative to import, export, and transit duties, shall prevail within the dominions of the contracting states, but with such modifications as may, without infringing upon the general rule, be necessary, in consequence of the peculiarity of the general legislation of any of the contracting states, or of local interests. For instance, in the customs tariff, by regulating the import and export duties upon particular articles, which are ill-suited for the wholesale trade; and in the transit duties, when the course of the commercial roads may render it necessary, by making such variations from the usual rates of duties, as may appear desirable for particular states; provided that their operation be not injurious to the general interests.

The administration of the import, export, and transit duties, and the organization of the authorities for that purpose, shall, in like manner, be put upon the same footing in all the countries of the united confederation, regard being had to the peculiar circumstances existing in each.

The laws and ordinances to be prepared in furtherance of these views, and to be agreed upon by the contracting states: viz.—

The customs law,

The customs tariff, and

The customs regulation,

shall be considered as integral and essential parts of the present treaty, and be published simultaneously with it.

V. Alterations in the customs laws, generally, including the customs tariff and the customs regulation (Article IV.), and also additions to, and exceptions from them, shall be effected only in the same manner as the laws are introduced, and with the approbation of all the contracting states; which arrangement shall likewise apply to every regulation involving a general change in the rules relative to the administration of the customs.

VI. Freedom of trade and commerce between the contracting states, and a common interest in the customs revenues, as settled in the following articles, shall commence with the operation of the present treaty.

VII. And from the same period also, all import, export, and transit duties, shall be discontinued on the common boundaries of the late Prussian and Hessian, and Bavarian and Wurtembergian associations, and all articles which are already allowed to be freely interchanged in the territory of the one, shall be

freely and without restriction admitted into the territory of the other, with the following reserved exceptions:

a. Articles belonging to monopolies of the state (playing cards and salt) according to Articles IX. and X.

b. Domestic productions, upon which duties of various amounts are at present levied within the contracting states, or which are exempt from duty in one state, but subject to duty in another, and are on this account liable to a compensation duty, according to Article XI.; and lastly,

c. Such articles as cannot be imitated or introduced without infringing on the privileges or patents of invention conceded by one of the contracting states, and are therefore to be still excluded, during the continuance of the patents or privileges, from importation into that state which has granted them.

VIII. The transport of those articles of trade upon which is levied, according to the common customs tariff, an import or export duty, at the extreme boundaries, and also when removed out of the Royal Bavarian and Royal Wurtembergian countries, into the Royal Prussian, Electoral Hessian, and Grand-Ducal Hessian countries, and *vice versâ*, shall, without prejudice to the freedom of commerce and the exemption from duty settled in Article VII., take place only upon the usual highways and military roads, and upon the navigable streams; and there shall be established at the intermediate boundaries common station-houses, where the conductors of goods shall present their bills of lading or tickets of transport, and specify the articles about to be exported from the one territory to the other.

This regulation shall not apply to the traffic in raw products, in small quantities, nor in any case to the retail trade on the frontiers and at the markets, nor to the luggage of travellers; nor shall a revision of goods take place, unless it be necessary to secure the compensation duties. (Article VII. *b.*)

IX. With respect to the importation of playing cards, each state belonging to the Union shall be at liberty to retain the existing laws of prohibition or restriction.

X. With respect to salt, the following rules shall be observed:

a. The importation of salt, and of all articles from which culinary salt is generally extracted, into the states of the Union from foreign countries not belonging to the Union, shall be forbidden, unless it be actually on account of one of the united governments, and for direct sale in their salt offices, factories, or depots.

b. The transit of salt, and of the above-mentioned articles, from countries not belonging to the Union, into other countries similarly situated, shall take place only with the consent of the confederated states whose territories shall be passed, and under such measures of precaution as they may consider it necessary to enforce.

c. The exportation of salt into foreign countries, not belonging to the Union, shall be free.

d. With respect to the trade in salt within the states of the Union, the importation of that article out of one state into another, shall be allowed only when there exist special treaties to that effect between the governments of those states.

e. If one of the governments of the Union should desire supplies of salt from another, out of either the public or private salt works, they shall be accompanied by passes from the public authorities; and the contracting governments shall engage to appoint, for this purpose, a public officer at each private salt work, who shall take an account generally of the production and sale thereat.

f. If a state of the Union should be desirous of being supplied with its necessary quantity of salt from a foreign country, or from another state of the Union, through a third confederated state, or of transporting its salt through the same channel, into a foreign country not belonging to the Union, no impediment shall be offered thereto; but regulations shall be adopted, after previous agreement with the contracting states (if such should not have been already established by means of treaties), as to the transit roads, and the necessary measures taken to ensure the prevention of smuggling.

g. If in any states of the Union immediately adjoining others, there should be such a difference in the price of salt, that the danger of smuggling would probably arise in one or other of those states, that state in which the lower price prevails, shall limit the supply of salt, to places on the frontiers within a circle of at least six miles inwards, to the quantity absolutely necessary for those places, and shall give a satisfactory explanation and assurance thereupon to the neighbouring states concerned.

Further stipulations shall be reserved for special agreement between the contracting states.

XI. With reference to those productions, the internal duties upon which, according to the legal regulations, vary in the different countries of the Union, (Article VII. *b.*) it is agreed by all parties, that it is desirable that uniformity, both in the legislation upon the subject and in the rates of duties, should be established within their states, and that they shall therefore exert themselves to accomplish this object; but in order to avoid the disadvantages which will, until they succeed, result, from unequal taxation, to the producers in one state in relation to the producers in other states of the Union, supplementary or compensation duties shall be raised upon the following articles: viz.,

a. Beer, brandy, tobacco, grape-juice, and wine, in the kingdom of Prussia;

b. Beer, brandy, and bruised malt, in the kingdom of Bavaria (exclusive, at present, of the Rhine Circle);

c. Beer, brandy, and bruised malt, in the kingdom of Würtemberg;

d. Beer, brandy, tobacco, grape-juice, and wine, in the electorate of Hesse; and,

e. Beer, in the grand duchy of Hesse.

The following principles shall be observed in fixing and levying the said duties:

1. The compensation duties shall, after the renunciation of the legal tax upon the goods in the country of their destination, accord with the tax upon the same goods in the country of their origin: and they will, therefore, be altogether inoperative with reference to those countries of the Union where an equally high, or a higher duty, is levied upon the same production.

2. Alterations which are made in the duties upon the domestic productions of the contracting states, shall be followed by alterations in the compensation duties, but constantly under the application of the principle established in s. 1. When, by reason of such an alteration, a compensation duty is to be increased, a negotiation thereupon shall, previously, if the increase be absolutely claimed, take place between the contracting states, and a complete statement in support of its admissibility, according to the stipulations of the present treaty, be afforded.

3. The rates of duties upon indigenous grape-juice and wine, upon cultivated tobacco, and upon brandy, at present legally existing in Prussia, and the duty upon indigenous bruised malt and beer (*Malzaufschlag*), at present existing in Bavaria, shall in every case form, in a state of the Union which has already introduced, or may in future introduce, those duties, the highest rates to be levied, as compensation duties, upon those articles, when imported from a country in which there is no duty upon similar productions, even when the duty in question, if levied in the state which receives the compensation duty, would exceed the highest rate fixed.

4. The internal duties paid to the state shall not be returned, when the articles upon which the duties have been so paid, are transported into another country of the Union.

5. A compensation duty shall not, under any circumstances, be levied upon other articles than beer and malt, brandy, tobacco-leaves, grape-juice, and wine.

6. In all the states, in which a compensation duty is imposed upon tobacco, grape-juice, and wine, a further duty upon those articles shall, in no case, be retained or imposed, either on account of the state, or for the benefit of the communes.

7. Such articles shall not be liable to the compensation duties as are proved, in the manner prescribed in the customs regulation, to have already, as foreign goods intended for importation or transit, being subjected to the official authority of the proper customs officers, to be still liable thereto: nor, in like manner also, those articles produced within the territory of the Union which pass through one

confederated state in order to be introduced either into another, or into a country.

8. The compensation duty shall belong to the treasury of that state into which the consignment is sent, and if it should not have been previously levied in the country from which the goods were exported, on account of the state entitled thereto, it shall be paid in the territory of the latter.

9. In each of the contracting states, certain arrangements shall be adopted for levying the compensation duty within that country of the Union from which the consignment is made, either upon the spot, or at the nearest toll or tax-office; or the payment thereof shall be secured by affording the proper notification.

10. Until such arrangements shall have been adopted by special agreement, the commerce in articles subject to a compensation duty will be in some degree restricted, inasmuch as they must, without distinction as to the quantities transported, be introduced into the territory of the state entitled to the duty, only upon the roads stated in Article VIII., or elsewhere to be defined, and must be reported at the proper stations to be established there, and the duties paid upon them respectively; but the commerce in articles upon which a compensation duty is not to be levied, shall not, however, in consequence of the above regulations, be exposed to any further supervision than that declared in the beforementioned article.

XII. With respect to the duties upon articles of consumption which are levied within the countries of the Union, upon other articles than those mentioned in Article XI., and with respect also to the duties upon beverages levied in the grand duchy of Hesse, the same treatment shall be reciprocally observed, so that in one state of the Union the productions of another state of the Union shall not, under any pretence, be more heavily taxed than its own indigenous productions. The same principle shall also apply to the excise and other similar duties which are levied on account of separate communes, provided that those duties are not generally inadmissible according to the stipulation of Article XI. s. 6.

XIII. The contracting states reciprocally renew their agreement as to the principle that high-road tolls, or other duties existing in lieu thereof,—as, for example, the fixed contribution to the tolls in the kingdoms of Bavaria and Würtemberg as a substitute for road dues upon goods imported, also tolls for paved roads, dams, bridges, and ferries, or under whatever other names they exist,—shall, without distinction as to whether they are levied for the benefit of the state, or on private account, viz., that of a commune, be retained or introduced anew, only to the amount required for defraying the usual charges of maintenance and repair.

The high-road toll at present existing in Prussia, according to the general

tariff of the year 1828, shall be regarded as the highest rate, and shall not henceforth be exceeded in any of the contracting states. Special tolls for re-opening the gates of towns and for paved roads shall, agreeably to the preceding principle, be abolished upon the high roads where they still exist, and paved places shall be comprehended among the tracts of high-roads, so that, in future, only the high-road tolls shall be levied, according to the common tariff.

XIV. The contracting governments being anxious to concert together, in order to bring into effect, throughout their countries, the same system of monies, weights, and measures, shall cause special negotiations to be forthwith opened for that purpose; and shall direct their attention, in the next place, to the adoption of a common customs weight.

In case uniformity in this respect should not be attainable by the time that the present treaty comes into operation, the contracting states shall, in order to facilitate the transmission of merchandize, and to the readier despatch thereof at the customs stations (if this should not have been already accomplished), insert in the regulations relative to weights and measures contained in their tariffs, a reduction thereof into the weights and measures contained in the tariffs of the other contracting states, and cause the same to be published for the use as well of their own customs officers as of the trading public.

The customs tariff of the duties (Article IV.) shall be drawn up under two principal heads, viz. according to the Prussian and according to the Bavarian system of money, weights, and measures. The declaration as to the weight and admeasurement of taxable articles shall be made in Prussia, according to the Prussian, in Bavaria and Würtemberg, according to the Bavarian weights and measures, and in the Hessian countries, according to the weights and measures legally in use there. But in the documents of the customs authorities, the quantity of merchandize shall also be expressed under one of the two principal divisions of the customs tariff.

Until the contracting states can agree upon a common monetary system, the payment of the customs duties shall be made, in each state, according to the standard of coinage admitted in the payment of the other taxes of the country.

But, for the present, the gold and silver coins of all the contracting states, with the exception of the small coinage, shall be received at all the toll-houses of the Union, and tables of comparative value shall be published for that purpose.

XV. The water-tolls, or river-dues, including the duties which relate to the vessel itself (*Recognitionsgebühren*), shall continue to be reciprocally levied upon the navigation of those rivers to which the stipulations of the Act of the Congress of Vienna, or special treaties, apply accordingly to such stipulations, if nothing be specifically settled upon the subject.

In the latter case the contracting states shall, particularly as regards the navigation upon the Rhine and its tributary streams, enter into negotiations, without

delay, in order to conclude an agreement, by virtue of which the importation, exportation, and transit of the productions of all the united countries upon the above rivers shall be, if not entirely freed, at least as much as possible relieved, from the navigation duties, with a constant reservation, however, as to the payment of the dues of recognition (*Recognitionsgebühren*).

Every favour granted by a state of the Union to the navigation of its own subjects upon the abovementioned rivers, shall, in like manner, be conceded to the navigation of the subjects of the other states of the Union.

Upon the other rivers, to which neither the Act of Congress of Vienna, nor other public treaties, apply, the water-tolls shall be levied according to the particular regulations of the governments concerned; but on those rivers also the subjects of the contracting states, and their vessels and merchandize, shall invariably be put upon the same footing.

XVI. From the day on which the common customs regulation of the Union is brought into operation, all staple and other similar laws still existing, shall cease within the territories of the Union, and no goods shall be detained, unloaded or warehoused, by force, except in the cases allowed or prescribed in the common customs regulation, or in the navigation laws applicable to them.

XVII. Tolls for canals, sluices, bridges, ferries, havens, weighing machines, cranes and warehouses, and contributions towards establishments appointed for facilitating commerce, shall be levied only when actual use is made of such conveniences and establishments; and contributions towards the latter shall not be increased to the subjects of any one of the contracting states, but levied uniformly in an equal degree upon the subjects of all of them. If weighing machines or cranes be used only for the assistance of the customs officers in their duty of control, the charges payable on that account shall not be levied upon merchandize which has been previously weighed by the customs authorities.

XVIII. The contracting states are further desirous of co-operating, in order to promote industry and trade by the adoption of uniform principles, and to afford the utmost freedom and scope to the subjects of one state for the exercise of their privilege of seeking an occupation and livelihood in another state; and no duty shall, from the period when the present treaty comes in force, therefore, be imposed upon the subjects of one of the contracting states who carry on trade or business, or are in search of employment, in the territory of another state to which the subjects of the latter state, under similar circumstances, are not equally subjected.

In like manner, manufacturers and merchants, who purchase merely on account of their business, or travellers who do not hawk about goods, but patterns only of them for the purpose of obtaining orders, if they have acquired, by the payment of the legal duties, the right to carry on business in that state of the Union in which they reside, or are employed in the service of merchants or

tradesmen so privileged, shall not be compelled to pay any further duty for this purpose in the other states of the Union.

The subjects of any of the contracting states, who attend the markets and fairs in the other contracting states, in the exercise of their trade, and for the disposal of their productions or manufactures, shall also be treated in the same manner as the subjects of those states.

XIX. The Prussian seaports shall be open to the trade of the subjects of all the states of the Union, upon payment of precisely the same duties as are paid by the royal Prussian subjects; and the consuls of one or other of the contracting states, appointed at foreign seaports or other places of trade, shall be bound to advise and assist, as far as possible, the subjects of the other contracting states in any cases which may occur.

XX. The contracting States, for the purpose of protecting their common customs system against smuggling, and the duties upon articles of domestic consumption against fraud, have agreed upon a general cartel, which shall be brought into operation as soon as possible, and not later than the present treaty.

XXI. The community of revenue of the contracting states, consequent upon the present treaty, shall have reference to the amount of the import, export, and transit duties in the Prussian states, the kingdoms of Würtemberg and Bavaria, the electorate of Hesse, and the grand duchy of Hesse, including also those countries which have already acceded to the customs system of any of the contracting states.

From this community shall be exempted the revenue arising from the following sources, which is reserved for the private disposal of the governments of the states interested: viz.—

1. The taxes which are levied within each state upon articles of domestic production, including the compensation duties reserved according to Article XI.

2. The water-tolls mentioned in Article XV.

3. The highway duties, and tolls for paved roads, dams, bridges, ferries, canals, sluices, and havens; also dues for weighing-machines, and warehouses, and the like, under whatever other name they may be levied: and,

4. The fines and confiscations, arising from infractions of the customs laws, which shall belong to each government within its own territory, after payment of the share reserved for the informer.

XXII. The amount of the duties which are to become common property shall, after deducting—

1. The expenses hereafter mentioned in Article XXX.;

2. The restitutions on account of erroneous impositions; and,

3. The indemnifications and compensations to be made by virtue of special agreements between all parties;—

Be divided among the contracting states, according to the population of each state comprehended in the Union.

The population of such states as have acceded, or may yet accede, to the Customs Union, by means of a treaty with one or other of the contracting states, guaranteeing an annual payment by the latter, as an indemnity for the share of the former in the common customs revenue, shall be included in the population of the state which makes such payment.

The census of the population, in each separate state of the Union, shall be taken every three years, from a period yet to be agreed upon, and the result thereof shall be communicated by the states to each other.

XXIII. Concessions, with reference to the payment of taxes, which are granted to the trading interests, and are not founded upon the customs laws, shall be at the expense of the treasury of that state which has granted them. The circumstances under which such concessions shall be approved are reserved for further agreement.

XXIV. Special concessions connected with the customs, which are enjoyed only by places where fairs are held, for instance, the privilege of discounts, shall not, in conformity with the object of the Customs Union, which is directed to the promotion of a freer and more natural exercise of general commerce, be extended in those states of the Union where they at present exist, but rather limited as much as possible, and their speedy and total removal attempted, with a due regard, as well to the circumstances upon which the maintenance of such hitherto favoured places depends, as to their previous relative situation in matters of trade with foreign countries. New concessions, however, shall in no case be granted without the consent of all parties.

XXV. Articles which are imported for the household service of the sovereigns and reigning families, or of the ambassadors, envoys, chargés-d'affaires, &c., accredited to their courts, shall not be exempt from the payment of the duties settled in the tariff, and if compensation be made for the same, it shall not be charged to the general account; nor in like manner shall those indemnities, which may be payable in one or other of the states to those nobles who were formerly immediate members of the empire, or to communes, or to private individuals entitled thereto, in return for customs rights abolished, or for exemptions repealed, be charged to that account.

Every state shall, however, be at liberty to allow, by means of free passes, the importation, exportation, or transit of particular articles, to take place in its own territory without payment of duty; but such articles shall be treated according to the customs laws, and noted in the free registers, which shall be kept as well as the other customs registers, and the duties which would have been levied thereon shal, at the next adjustment of the revenues, be deducted from the share of that state by which the free passes were granted.

XXVI. The right of pardon and of commutation of punishment shall be reserved to each of the contracting states. Periodical accounts of the remission of punishments shall be reciprocally communicated when desired.

XXVII. The nomination of the officers and servants at the local and district stations, where goods are examined and duties levied, who are, in conformity with the special arrangement on the subject, to be appointed, regulated, and instructed upon uniform principles, shall be reserved to each of the contracting states within its own territory.

XXVIII. The customs officers at the local and district stations shall, in each state of the Union, be under the direction of customs boards (where more than one is necessary), which shall also carry into effect the general customs laws, and be subordinate to the proper ministerial department of the state concerned. The formation of the customs boards, and the arrangement of the plan of their proceedings, shall be reserved to the government of each state; but their jurisdiction, so far as it is left undecided in the principal treaty and in the general customs laws, shall be defined in a common instruction to be agreed upon for that purpose.

XXIX. The returns to be made by the customs officers, appointed to levy the duties, at the expiration of each quarter of the year, and the final accounts of the customs revenues received in each quarter, and during the whole year respectively, to be submitted by them on the expiration of the year, and after the closing of the books, shall be audited by the customs boards concerned, and collected together in general statements, which shall also be transmitted to the central board, to which each state may depute an officer.

This board shall, every three months, prepare, according to such documents, the provisional accounts between the confederated states, and forward them to the central finance department of each, and shall also make out the definitive accounts of the year.

If it should appear from the quarterly accounts, that the actual receipt of a state of the Union has exceeded the share in the revenues accruing to that state, in proportion to the whole receipt, by more than the amount of one month, the necessary measures shall be adopted for equalizing the amount by a payment on the part of the state or states in which the additional sum has been received.

XXX. With reference to the charges of management, and those incurred in levying the duties, the following principles shall be observed:

1. No community, in this respect, shall be allowed, but each Government shall defray its expenses of management, and of levying the duties, respectively, which are incurred within its own territory, whether in the regulation and maintenance of the chief and auxiliary customs establishments, and of those for domestic taxes, of salt offices and warehouses, and of the boards of direction, or in

the support of the individuals employed in such offices and capacities, and in the granting of pensions to them, or in any other way necessarily resulting from the administration of the customs.

2. With respect to that portion of the expense which is required for the customs officers employed in levying the duties, and in the control or examination of merchandize, and in the escort thereof upon the territories adjoining a foreign country, and within the boundary district belonging to such territories, an agreement shall be made, as to the sum total which shall be deducted by each of the contracting states, from the gross amount of the customs duties received annually, and becoming common property.

3. In cases where the levying of private taxes is united with that of the customs duties, only that portion of the salary and necessary expenses of the customs officers, which is proportionate to their services in the customs, compared with their other duties, shall be reckoned in arranging their allowances.

4. General rules shall be agreed upon in order to effect the utmost possible similarity in the rates of pay of the officers employed in levying duties and examining merchandize, and of those belonging to the boards of direction.

XXXI. The contracting states reciprocally concede to each other the right of nominating, at the principal customs stations on the boundaries of the states of the Union, comptrollers, who shall take cognizance of the operations there, and at the auxiliary stations, relative to the despatch of merchandize and the observance of the boundaries, and shall co-operate in the maintenance of the legal regulations, and in the removal of any defects; but they shall refrain from issuing any directions of their own.

It is reserved for further negotiation on this subject, whether any and what share in the current business shall be taken by the above comptrollers.

XXXII. Each of the contracting states shall have the right to delegate officers to the customs boards of direction in other states of the Union, for the purpose of acquiring a perfect knowledge of all the business connected with the administration of the customs, and with the community of interests established in the present treaty.

The relative duties of those officers shall be further defined in a special instruction, of which an unreserved disclosure, on the part of the state where the delegates act, relative to matters connected with the general management of the customs, and the facilitating of every means of acquiring information on the subject, shall be the basis; whilst, on the part of the delegates, attention shall be paid with equal sincerity to the reconciling, in accordance with the mutual objects and relations of the confederated states, of any doubts and differences of opinion which may arise.

The ministerial departments of all the states of the Union shall reciprocally communicate, when requested, every desired information upon the general affairs

of the customs; and with respect to the temporary or permanent appointment of a superior officer, or should the deputing of a plenipotentiary, otherwise accredited to the government, be desirable for that purpose, every opportunity shall be readily afforded according to the above-expressed principle to such delegate, in order to enable him to become perfectly acquainted with the general management of the customs.

XXXIII. A congress, at which each of the governments of the Union shall appoint a plenipotentiary, shall be held annually about the beginning of June, for the purpose of general discussion.

A president, who shall not however enjoy any personal advantage, shall be chosen by the plenipotentiaries at the conference, from among themselves, in order formally to direct their proceedings.

The first congress shall be held at Munich, and the subsequent places of meeting shall be agreed upon at the close of each annual congress, according to the nature of the objects expected to be discussed at the ensuing conferences.

XXXIV. The attention of the plenipotentiaries at the conference shall be directed to—

a. The consideration of all difficulties and defects which may be observable in one or other of the contracting states, in the execution of the primary treaty, of the special stipulations of the customs laws and regulations, and of the tariff, which may not have been removed during the year, in consequence of a correspondence upon the subject between the ministerial departments;

b. The definitive apportionment, among the states of the Union, of the general receipts, according to the documents prepared by the principal officers of the customs, and submitted to them, after examination, by the central office, which may be necessary for the purpose of examining the accounts in a manner suitable to the common interest;

c. The consideration of all requests and proposals for improving the customs administration, which may be submitted by any of the governments of the Union;

d. The negotiation of such alterations of the customs laws, of the tariff, of the customs regulation, and of the organization of the administration thereof, as may be proposed by any one of the contracting states;

And, generally, to the suitable development and accomplishment of a common system of trade and customs.

XXXV. If any extraordinary circumstance should occur in the course of the year, at any other period than that of the meeting of the Congress of Plenipotentiaries, which calls for immediate measures and arrangements on the part of the states of the Union, the contracting parties shall concert thereupon in the usual diplomatic manner, or convoke an extraordinary meeting of their plenipotentiaries.

XXXVI. The expenses of the plenipotentiaries, and of their assistants, shall be defrayed by the government by which they are deputed; but the chancery expenses, local and personal, shall be defrayed by the government of the territory in which the conference is held.

XXXVII. If, at the time of the execution of the present treaty, a uniformity in the rate of import duties should not have been brought into operation in the countries of the contracting governments, they shall be bound to adopt every regulation which may be necessary, in order that the customs revenues of the Union, collectively, may not be injured by the importation and collection of articles of merchandize, upon which no duties have been paid, or smaller duties are payable than those contained in the tariff of the Union.

XXXVIII. In case other German states should notify their wishes to be admitted into the Customs Union established by the present treaty, the High Contracting Parties shall declare that they are ready to comply with that wish, so far as it may be compatible with a due regard to the peculiar interests of the members of the Union, by concluding treaties for that purpose.

XXXIX. They shall also exert themselves to facilitate and extend as much as possible, by means of treaties with other states, the commerce of their subjects.

XL. Whatever is necessary to the execution, in detail, of the stipulations contained in the present treaty, and in those that may be supplementary to it, more especially to the preparation of the principal agreements, regulations, and instructions established in common, shall be performed by special commissioners.

XLI. The present treaty, which is to be brought into operation on the 1st of January, 1834, shall continue in force until the 1st of January, 1842; and if, during that term, and at the latest, two years before the expiration of it, the contrary should not be declared, the period of its continuance shall be prolonged to 12 years, and afterwards from 12 years to 12 years.

The latter arrangement shall, however, be observed, only in case all the states of the Germanic Confederation should not, in the meantime, agree upon adopting in common such measures as may fully accomplish the object of the present Customs Union, and be in accordance with the intention expressed in the XIXth Article of the Act of the Germanic Confederation.

Should any general regulations be adopted, relative to a free intercourse in the necessaries of life in all the states of the Germanic Confederation, the stipulations on the subject in the tariff of the Union, prepared in conformity with the present treaty, shall be modified accordingly.

The present treaty shall be forthwith submitted for the ratification of the High Contracting Courts, and the declarations of ratification shall be exchanged at Berlin within six weeks at the latest.

Done at Berlin, the 22d of March, 1833.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES to the Customs Union Treaty of the 22d of March, 1833, between Prussia, the Electorate of Hesse, and the Grand Duchy of Hesse, on the one part, and Bavaria and Würtemberg on the other part.—Signed at Berlin, the 31st of October, 1833.

(Translation.)

I. His Majesty the King of Bavaria, and His Majesty the King of Würtemberg, shall, in conformity with the agreement contained in the IVth Article of the Customs Union Treaty of the 22d of March, 1833, cause to be published in their states the annexed customs regulation and tariff, which shall together form their customs law. The said customs tariff shall in like manner be published, at the same time as the above treaty, in the kingdom of Prussia, the electorate of Hesse, and the grand duchy of Hesse, but without interfering with the customs laws and regulations existing in these states. The laws and customs regulations alluded to in this Article, and also the tariff, shall be regarded as integral parts of the treaty of the 22d of March, 1833.

II. The contracting parties shall, as soon as possible, make arrangements, in order that the punishment of offences of every description against the customs laws, which equally affect the interests of all the states of the Union, may be regulated according to uniform principles.

The undersigned plenipotentiaries have executed and sealed, with a reservation as to ratification, the preceding Articles, which shall have the same force and validity as if they were contained in the treaty of the 22d of March, 1833.

Done at Berlin, the 31st of October, 1833.

Mem.—The ratifications of this treaty, and of the Additional Articles, were exchanged at Berlin, on the 28th of November, 1833.

THE following States are those which have in part, or wholly, adhered to the Prussian Tariff, previously to, and after the treaty of March, 1833, classed according to the date of their adhesion, which several of them had given previously to the Treaty, so far as to extend to a part of their Territory.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN	For the part inclosed within Prussia (B) ...	Oct. 25, 1819, & June 8, 1833.
	All other parts of the State (C*)	May 11, 1833.
DITTO RUDOLSTADT	For the part inclosed within Prussia (B) ..	June 24, 1822, & May 25, 1833.
	All other parts (C*)	May 11, 1833.
SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH	For the Bailiwicks of Allstadt and Oldisleben, inclosed within Prussia (B)	June 27, 1823, & May 30, 1833.
	For the upper district of Ostheim, inclosed within Bavaria (A).....	Jan. 25, 1831.
	For all other parts (C*).....	Feb. 11, 1831, & May 11, 1833.

Hohenzollein-Sigmaringen ..	Except some parts excluded by Convention (A)	May 2, 1829, & Mar. 22, 1833.
Ditto Hechingen (A)	.....	Ditto, ditto
Lippe-Detmold.....	For the districts of Lipperode, Cappel, and Gravenhagen, inclosed within Prussia (B)	June 17, 1826.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	For the Districts of Rossow, Netzeband, and Schonberg, inclosed within Prussia. (B)	Dec. 2, 1826.
Anhalt-Dessau.....	For the Districts of Sandersleben and Grossalsleben inclosed within Prussia. (B). For the other parts (C*).....	March 30, and April 12, 1827. July 17, 1828.
Hesse-Darmstadt (B).....		Feb. 14, 1828, & March 22, 1833.
Anhalt-Cöthen.....	For the County of Warmsdorff, inclosed within Prussia and the other parts. (B).	July 17, 1828:
Bavaria (A).....	.....	May 27, 1829, &
Würtemberg (A)	.....	March 22, 1833.
Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha.....	For the Bailiwick of Volkerode, inclosed within Prussia (A B).....	July 4, 1829, & June 26, 1833.
	For the Principality of Lichtenberg, inclosed within Prussia. (A B).....	March 6, 1830.
	For the Bailiwick of Königsberg inclosed within Prussia. (A B).....	June 14, 1830.
Hesse-Homberg.....	For the upper Bailiwick of Meisenheim inclosed within Prussia (A B)	Dec. 31, 1829.
Oldenburg.....	For the principality of Birkenfeld, inclosed within Prussia (A B).....	July 24, 1830.
Baden	For the countries of Schluchten and Ruchsen, and those of Widderu and Edelfingen, inclosed within Würtemberg (AB)	Feb. 11, 1836.
Waldeck and Pyrmont	For the Principality of Waldeck, bordering upon Prussia (A B).....	April 12, 1831.
Anhalt-Bernborg (B)	.....	May 13, 1831.
Hesse-Cassel.....	For all the Territory of the Electorship, except the circle of Schmalkalden (c, A B)	Aug. 25, 1831, & March 22, 1833.
	For the circle of Schmalkalden in Thuringia (C*).....	May 11, 1833.
Saxe-Royal (C)		March 30, 1833.
—— Meiningen (C*)..		May 11, 1833.
Reuss-Schleitz (C*)		
—— Greitz (C*)		
——Lobenstein-Ebersdorf(C*).....		
Nassau		1834.
Frankfort.....		1835.

The letter (A) denotes the states or part of states which, by treaties of the 12th of April, 1827, and 18th of January, 1828, had formed an association, the basis of which was the Bavarian Tariff.

The letter (B) denotes the states or part of states which, by the treaty of the 14th of February, 1828, had taken, for the basis of their association, the Prussian Tariff.

These two associations were united by the treaty of the 27th of May, 1829, and confirmed on the 22d of March, 1833.

Those states marked (A B) are denoted as having entered, according to the first of the two treaties, into the new association which resulted in consequence.

The letter (C) indicates the states which, by the treaties of the 21st of May, and 4th of September, 1828, remained unannexed to the two associations.

The states marked (C*) are those which, previously to the 10th of May, 1833, had constituted the special association of *Thuringia.*

THE following TABLE exhibits the Population in 1837 of the States—comprising the German Custom-house Union, arranged to serve as a basis for the Division of the Receipts at Triennial Periods.

No. in order.	Designation of the States which have given their assent in their own name.	Extent of territorial superficies in German square miles.	Extent of the Custom-house frontier in miles.	Population according to the Census agreed upon on the 31st of December in 1834.	1837.
1	Prussia and the States which have come to an agreement with her	5,157 21/100	774 99/100	13,692,889	14,318,250
2	Bavaria	1,477 26/100	151 50/100	4,251,118	4,319,887
3	Saxony	271 68/100	58 ...	1,595,668	1,652,114
4	Würtemberg	385 15/100	3 10/100	1,627,122	1,667,901
5	Grand Duchy of Baden	279 54/100	60 50/100	1,231,657	1,264,614
6	Electorate of Hesse	182 10/100	16 40/100	640,674	652,761
7	Grand Duchy of Hesse	179 25/100	... ...	769,691	791,736
8	Thuringian States	283 49/100	... ...	908,478	931,340
9	Duchy of Nassau	82 70/100	... ...	373,601	383,730
				25,090,898	25,982,333
10	Frankfort	4 33/100	... ...	60,000	60,000
		8,252 71/100	1,064 40/100	25,150,898	26,042,333

The population of Frankfort is not taken into the account for the Division of the revenues, as this town receives an inalienable and invariable sum calculated on the basis of a population of 60,000 souls, the present number being 64,000.

The Duchy of Brunswick, with the exception of the parts enclosed by Hanover, and the whole of the principality of Lippe, have joined the German League by treaties, signed 19th of October, and 11th of December, 1841; and negotiations have been opened for the annexation of Hanover and Oldenburg.

Luxemburg has also been ceded, in February, 1842, to the Customs Union by the king of Holland. The whole population, therefore, of the states now within the Union may be estimated, for 1842, at not less than 27,000,000.

The convention, signed at Berlin the 8th March, 1841, provides that *two monies*, viz. *the Prussian thaler*, of 14 to the Cologne mark, and the gulden of 24½ to the Cologne mark, shall be the legal tenders of the Union. The excise duties are also, by the law of 8th March, 1841, made equal in all the states on most of the articles taxed by the excise.

CONVENTION of Commerce between Great Britain and Prussia. Signed at London, April 2, 1824.

Art. I. From and after the 1st day of May next, Prussian vessels entering or departing from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and British vessels entering or departing from the ports of His Prussian Majesty's dominions, shall not be subject to any other or higher duties or charges whatever, than are or shall be levied on national vessels entering or departing from such ports respectively.

II. All articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any of the dominions of either of the High Contracting Parties, which are or shall be permitted to be imported into, or exported from, the ports of the United Kingdom and of Prussia respectively, in vessels of the one country, shall in like manner, be permitted to be imported into and exported from those ports in vessels of the other.

III. All articles not of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of His Britannic Majesty, which can legally be imported from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, into the ports of Prussia, in British ships, shall be subject only to the same duties as are payable upon the like articles, if imported in Prussian ships: and the same reciprocity shall be observed in the ports of the United Kingdom, in respect to all articles not the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of His Prussian Majesty, which can legally be imported into the ports of the United Kingdom in Prussian ships.

IV. All goods, wares, and merchandize, which can legally be imported into the ports of either country, shall be admitted at the same rate of duty, whether imported in vessels of the other country, or in national vessels; and all goods, wares, or merchandize which, can be legally exported from the ports of either country, shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances, whether exported in vessels of the other country, or in national vessels.

V. No priority or preference shall be given, directly or indirectly, by the Government of either country, or by any company, corporation, or agent, acting on its behalf, or under its authority, in the purchase of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, imported into the other, on account of, or in reference to, the character of the vessel in which such article was imported; it being the true intent and meaning of the High Contracting Parties, that no distinction or difference whatever shall be made in this respect.

VI. The present Convention shall be in force for the term of ten years from the date hereof; and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years; and it is hereby agreed between them, that, at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, this

Convention, and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine.

VII. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, within one month from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 2d day of April, in the year of our Lord 1824.

(L.S.) GEORGE CANNING. (L.S.) WERTHER.
(L.S.) W. HUSKISSON.

British Order in Council, regulating the Duties on Prussian Vessels and their Cargoes in British Ports. At the Court at Carlton House, the 25th of May, 1824. Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS, by an act, passed in the 4th year of his present Majesty's reign (cap. 77), intituled "An Act to authorize his Majesty, under certain circumstances, to regulate the duties and drawbacks on goods imported or exported in foreign vessels, and to exempt certain foreign vessels from pilotage," his Majesty is authorized, by and with the advice of his privy council, or by his Majesty's order or orders in council, to be published from time to time in the London Gazette, to authorize the importation into or exportation from the United Kingdom, or from any other of his Majesty's dominions, of any goods, wares, or merchandize, which may be legally imported or exported in foreign vessels, upon payment of such and the like duties only, and with the like drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, as are charged or granted upon similar goods, wares, or merchandize, when imported or exported in British vessels; provided always, that before any such order or orders shall be issued, satisfactory proof shall have been laid before his Majesty and his privy council, that goods, wares, and merchandize imported into or exported from the foreign country in whose favour such remission of duties, or such drawbacks, bounties, or allowances, shall be granted, are charged with the same duties, and are allowed the same drawbacks, bounties, or allowances, when imported into or exported from such foreign country, in British vessels, as are levied or allowed on similar goods, wares, and merchandize, when imported or exported in vessels of such country: and whereas by an act, passed in the present session of parliament (cap. 1), intituled, "An Act to indemnify all persons concerned in advising, issuing, or acting, under a certain order in council for regulating the tonnage duties on certain foreign vessels; and to amend an act of the last session of parliament, for authorizing his Majesty, under certain circumstances, to regulate the duties and drawbacks on

goods imported or exported in any foreign vessels," his Majesty is authorized (in certain cases), by and with the advice of his privy council, or by his Majesty's order or orders in council, to be published from time to time in the London Gazette, to permit and authorize the entry into any port or ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any other of his Majesty's dominions, of any foreign vessels, upon payment of such and the like duties of tonnage only as are or may be charged or granted upon or in respect of British vessels; and whereas by a convention, bearing date the second day of April last, his Majesty the King of Prussia has engaged that, from and after the first day of May then next ensuing, British vessels and their cargoes, entering or departing from the ports of Prussia, shall be placed on the same footing as Prussian vessels, in respect of the articles permitted to be imported or exported, and of the duties, bounties, drawbacks, and allowances, on such British vessels and cargoes; his Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in him by the acts above recited, and by and with the advice of his privy council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that, from and after the first of this instant May, Prussian vessels entering or departing from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall not be subject to any other or higher duties or charges whatever, than are or shall be levied on British vessels entering or departing from such ports: that all articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of any of the dominions of his Prussian Majesty, which are or shall be permitted to be imported into or exported from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in British vessels, shall, in like manner, be permitted to be imported into and exported from the said ports in Prussian vessels: that all articles not of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the dominions of his Prussian Majesty, which can legally be imported from Prussia into the ports of the United Kingdom in Prussian vessels, shall be subject only to the same duties as are payable upon the like articles if imported in British ships: that all goods, wares, and merchandize, which can legally be imported into the ports of the United Kingdom, shall be admitted at the same rate of duty, when imported in Prussian vessels, that is charged on similar articles imported in British vessels; and that all goods, wares, or merchandize, which can be legally exported from the ports of the United Kingdom, shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances, when exported in Prussian vessels, that are granted, paid, or allowed, on similar articles, when exported in British vessels:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

JAS. BULLER.

British Order in Council, granting to Prussian Vessels the Privileges of Trading with the British Colonies. At the Court at Carlton House, the 3d of May, 1826. Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the law of navigation, foreign ships are permitted to import into any of the British possessions abroad, from the countries to which they belong, goods, the produce of those countries, and to export goods from such possessions to be carried to any foreign country whatever; and whereas also by an act of parliament, made and passed in the 6th year of the reign of his present Majesty (cap. 114), intituled, "An Act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad," it is enacted, that the privileges granted by the law of navigation to foreign ships, shall be limited to the ships of those countries which, having colonial possessions, shall grant the like privileges of trading with those possessions to British ships, or which, not having colonial possessions, shall place the commerce and navigation of this country, and of its possessions abroad, upon the footing of the most favoured nation: and whereas within the dominions of his Majesty the King of Prussia, the commerce and navigation of this country, and of its possessions abroad, have been placed upon the footing of the most favoured nation; his Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to declare, that the ships of and belonging to the dominions of his Majesty the King of Prussia, are entitled to the privileges so granted as aforesaid by the law of navigation, and may import from such the dominions of his Majesty the King of Prussia, into any of the British possessions abroad, goods, the produce of such dominions, and may export goods from such British possessions abroad to be carried to any foreign country whatever.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain. JAS. BULLER.

Ordinance of the King of Prussia, placing the Commerce and Navigation of Great Britain upon the footing of the most favoured Nation.

[Translation.]

IN consequence of the report presented to me on the 9th of this month, relative to the assurance given, on the part of the British Government, to my minister in London, that my subjects will be permitted to enjoy the advantages which the act of the 6th George IV. (cap. 114), grants to the subjects of foreign powers, with respect to commerce with the English colonies, whenever the commerce and navigation of England and its colonies shall have been placed upon the footing of the most favoured nation, in my dominions; I hereby order that

they be in future placed upon that footing, so long as my subjects shall continue to enjoy the advantages assured to them by the act abovementioned; and I charge you to carry this ordinance into effect.

Berlin, 20th of May, 1826. FREDERICK WILLIAM.

M. DE SCHUEKMANN, Minister of State, and of the Interior.

COMTE DE BERNSTOFF, Minister of State, and of the Cabinet.

Convention of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain, on the one part, and Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Würtemberg, Baden, the Electorate of Hesse, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the States forming the Customs and Commercial Union of Thuringia, Nassau, and Frankfort, on the other part. Signed at London, March 2, 1841.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, on the other part, in his own name, as well as in the name of the other powers, members of the association of customs and commerce, existing in virtue of the treaties of the 22nd and 30th of March, and the 11th of May, 1833, the 12th of May and 10th of December, 1835, and the 2nd of January, 1836,—that is to say, Their Majesties the King of Bavaria, the King of Saxony, and the King of Würtemberg; their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke of Baden, the Prince Electoral and Co-Regent of Hesse, the Grand Duke of Hesse and " bei Rhein!" the States forming the Customs and Commercial Union, called the States of Thuringia—viz., His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar Eisenach, their Serene Highnesses the Dukes of Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Princes of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, of Reuss-Greitz, of Reuss-Schleitz, and of Reuss-Lobenstein and Ebersdorf; his Serene Highness the Duke of Nassau, and the Free Town of Frankfort; being equally animated by the desire of extending, as far as possible, the commercial relations between their respective States, have agreed, for this purpose, to enter into a convention of commerce and navigation, and have named their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say;

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a peer of Ireland, a member of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Member of Parliament, and her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Right Honourable Henry Labouchere, a member of her said Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, President

of the Committee of Privy Council for the Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations, and Master of the Mint;

And his Majesty the King of Prussia, in his own name, as well as in the name of the other powers, Members of the Association of Customs and Commerce, the Sieur Henry William, Baron de Bulow, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle of the First Class of Prussia, Grand Cross of the Orders of Leopold of Austria, of St. Anne of Russia, and of the Guelphs of Hanover; Knight of the Order of St. Stanislaus of the Second Class, and Knight of St. Wladimir of the Fourth Class of Russia, Commander of the Order of the White Falcon of Saxe-Weimar, his Chamberlain, Actual Privy Councillor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to her Britannic Majesty;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.—In consideration of the circumstance that British vessels are admitted, together with their cargoes, to entry in the ports of Prussia, and of the other states of the aforenamed Union of Customs, when coming from the ports of all countries, and in consideration of the concessions stipulated in this present convention for British trade with all the states of this Union of Customs; in consideration also of the facility which the application of steam power to inland navigation affords for the conveyance of produce and merchandize of all kinds up and down rivers; and in consideration of the new opening which may by these means be given to the trade and navigation between the United Kingdom and the British possessions abroad, on the one hand, and the states now composing the Union of Customs, on the other; some of which states use as the natural outlet of their commerce, ports not within their own dominions; it is agreed that, from and after the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this present convention, Prussian vessels, and the vessels of the other states forming the said Union of Customs, together with their cargoes consisting of all such goods as can be legally imported into the United Kingdom and the British possessions abroad, by the said vessels from the ports of the countries to which they respectively belong, shall, when coming from the mouths of the Meuse, of the Ems, of the Weser, and of the Elbe, or from the mouths of any navigable rivers lying between the Elbe and the Meuse, and forming the means of communication between the sea and the territory of any of the German States which are parties to this treaty, be admitted into the ports of the United Kingdom, and of the British possessions abroad, in as full and ample a manner, as if the ports from which such vessels may have come, as aforesaid, were within the dominions of Prussia, or of any other of the states aforesaid; and such vessels shall be permitted to import the goods above mentioned upon the same terms on which the said goods might be

imported if coming from the national ports of such vessels; and also that, in like manner, such vessels proceeding from Great Britain and her Colonial Possessions abroad, to the ports or places thus referred to, shall be treated as if returning to a Prussian Baltic port:—it being understood that these privileges are to extend to the vessels of Prussia and of the states aforesaid, and to their cargoes, only in respect to each of the said ports in which British vessels and their cargoes shall, upon their arrival thereat, and departure therefrom, continue to be placed on the same footing as the vessels of Prussia, and of the other States of the Union.

II. His Majesty the King of Prussia, in his own name, and in the name of the States, aforesaid, agrees to the place, always and in every way, the trade and navigation of the subjects of her Britanic Majesty, in respect to the importation of sugar and rice, upon the same footing as that of the most favoured nation.

III. In the event of other German States joining the Germanic Union of Customs, it is hereby agreed that such other States shall be included in all the stipulations of the present convention.

IV. The present convention shall be in force until the 1st of January, 1842, and further for the term of six years, provided neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given to the other six months' previous notice that the same shall cease to be in force on the said 1st of January, 1842; and if neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice that the present convention shall cease on the 1st day of January, 1848, then the present convention shall further remain in force until the 1st day of January, 1854, and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other; and it is hereby agreed between them, that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, this convention, and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine.

V. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of two months, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the Second day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-One.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON. (L.S.) BULOW.

(L.S.) H. LABOUCHERE.

TREATY of Commerce and Navigation between the Netherlands and the States of the Germanic Union.

Previously to the ratification of this treaty a warfare of countervailing duties was carried on between the states of the Union and Holland. The latter imposed high duties upon the corn of the former, and the Germanic States taxed highly the refined sugar of Holland, and imposed duties nearly amounting to ten shillings per ton on Dutch vessels navigating the Rhine. By the treaty of commerce dated the 21st of July, 1839.

Art. I.—His Majesty the King of the Netherlands agrees to admit—

A. For importation by the frontiers between the Netherlands and Prussia, as well by land as by water, under the flag of any of the states above named, forming the association of custom-houses and commerce—the following articles without distinction of origin: viz.—

1. Wine in casks at 10 cents Netherlands per barrel (hectolitre).
   Wine in bottles of 116 or more per cask at 5 florins per 100 bottles.
2. Grain, viz., wheat, barley, rye, oats, and buckwheat, at a reduction of 10 per cent on the duties of import now existing.
3. Hard stones not worked, such as flat stones for tombs and sills, marble in blocks, paving-stones, &c., at 3 per cent *ad valorem.*

B. To importation by the frontiers between the Netherlands and Prussia, by rivers, under the flag of one of the states of the association of custom-houses and commerce.

Timber, by entire cargoes or rafts, at 25 cents Netherlands per ton; 25 quintals are reckoned equivalent to a ton. All cargoes whereof the half shall consist of timber, shall be considered as complete cargoes.

C. To importation, either by sea or by the frontiers, between the Netherlands and Prussia, by land, and on the frontiers:

Under control, and with certificates of origin, the undermentioned products of industry of the countries of the association of custom-houses and commerce:

1. Silk stuffs and ribbons, at the valuation of two Netherlands florins per Netherlands lb. (kilogramme.)
2. Hosiery (*bas et bonneterie*), lace and bobbinet, at 5 per cent *ad valorem.*
3. Cutlery and mercery (*mercene*) (according to the specifications of the present Netherlands tariff) at 3 per cent *ad valorem.*

The measures of control, and the formalities for the certificates of origin above mentioned, shall be settled by common consent. The proper authorities shall, in consequence, be furnished with the requisite instructions.

II.—His Majesty the King of the Netherlands shall, without additional advantages, continue to secure to the raw and manufactured productions of the states of the association of custom-houses and commerce, on their importations in the colonies of the Netherlands, all the advantages and benefits that are at present possessed, or may hereafter be granted to the manufactures or productions of any other of the most favoured European countries.

III.—His Majesty the King of the Netherlands agrees that the stipulations of letter *B*, Nos. 1 and 2 of the 7th Article of the Treaty of Navigation between the Netherlands and Prussia, dated 3d June, 1837, by virtue of which goods,

which are loaded or unloaded in any Netherland port, are entitled, on the part of the Netherlands, to entire freedom or to a diminution of the navigation-duty determined by the tariff *C.* annexed to the convention of Mayence, of the 31st March, 1831, should also apply to goods passing in direct transit by the ways open to the navigation of the Rhine, by the said convention for transport by sea, and *vice versâ*, under the Prussian flag, or any of the bordering states participating in the advantages granted to the navigation of the Netherlands Rhine by the said treaty.

IV.—The governments of the states composing the association agree to admit

A. To importation by the frontiers between Prussia and the Netherlands, both by land and water, the undermentioned productions of the Netherlands:—Butter, cheese, oxen and bulls, cows, heifers, at half the duties fixed by the tariff at present in force, or hereafter to be established, in the states of the said association.

B. To importation by sea or land, and by rivers.

I. Of lump sugars of the Netherlands intended for the use of the refiners of the states of the association of custom-houses and commerce, and under official control for this purpose, at half the import-duty fixed by the present tariff of the custom-houses of the association.

2. Refined sugar of the Netherlands, at a valuation of ten Prussian crowns (rix-dollars) per quintal of 50 kilogrammes.

3. Rice of the Netherlands, at a valuation of 2 Prussian crowns (rix-dollars) per quintal of 50 kilogrammes.

The members of the association of custom-houses and commerce further consent—

Ad *B.* 1. In no case hereafter to subject the lump-sugars of the Netherlands to an import-duty which should exceed by more than 10 per cent the duty imposed upon raw sugars, also intended for the use of the refiners in their states.

Ad *B.* 2. In case the duties fixed by the existing tariff upon raw sugars intended for such use should be diminished to reduce at the same time, and in the like proportion, the duties upon the refined sugars of the Netherlands, so that these duties shall never exceed double those paid on raw sugars.

The stipulation of letter *A.* of the present article shall take effect immediately after the publication of the treaty, and that of letter *B.* eight weeks after the publication, whilst the stipulations *B.* 2 and 3 shall not be carried into execution until the 1st of January, 1840.

V.—The states of the association of custom-houses and commerce shall not increase the import-duties fixed by the existing tariff on the undermentioned articles on their importation from the Netherlands, whether sea, land, or river; viz., coffee raw and manufactured, tobacco, spices, tea, herrings, seed, oil, and brandy of all sorts. It is understood, however, that this stipulation does not embrace the case of the quintal of 50 kilogrammes being hereafter adopted in lieu of the Prussian quintal, as a unity of weight in the tariff of the association of custom-houses and commerce, without the valuations of the existing tariff relative to the abovementioned articles being reduced.

VI.—In case the allowance on duties (drawback) on wines imported direct from the place of growth at present allowed in the states of the association of custom-

houses and commerce in favour of the wholesale trade in wines should be continued beyond the 1st of January, 1840, or that other advantages of this nature should be granted to this trade, it is agreed that from the said date these advantages shall equally apply to the wines imported from the Netherlands.

VII.—In consideration of the advantages of a railroad between Prussia and the Netherlands, it has been agreed that, in case a company of shareholders should demand of the Prussian government permission for the establishment of a railroad in continuation of the railroad established or about to be established in the Netherlands, the Prussian government, after having agreed with that of the Netherlands upon the point of junction at the frontiers, shall grant the permission under the conditions at present or hereafter to be adopted generally by Prussia for all such undertakings.

VIII.—The High Contracting Parties reciprocally engage

a. No longer to impose any prohibitions on import or export which shall affect the importations or exportations of the states of the other party whilst articles of a similar nature of a third country, are not subject to them.

b. Not to burden for the advantage of the government or communes the reciprocal importations or exportations without distinction of country from whence they came or whither destined, with other or heavier duties, imposts, or charges whatever, than those which the tariff and laws in force shall prescribe.

c. To enable their subjects and products reciprocally to participate in all the premiums, return of duties, and other advantages of this description which may be generally granted in their states on certain articles of import or export equally, without distinction of country of growth or of destination.

IX.—The High Contracting Parties declare that the concessions granted on both parts are to be regarded as having been stipulated with a view to afford altogether equivalents for the advantages acquired by the said treaty, and consequently they have agreed to the said concessions solely as a return for these advantages, and that they reserve to themselves the right of coming to an agreement with other states either with or without equivalent benefits, or even of rendering the application general.

X.—If one of the High Contracting Parties should hereinafter grant to another state any privileges as it regards trade or custom-houses differing from or more considerable than those granted by the present treaty, the same privileges shall become common to the other party who shall enjoy gratuitously, if the concession is gratuitous, or in return for an equivalent if the concession is conditional; in which case the equivalent shall become an object of special convention between the High Contracting Parties.

XI.—The present treaty shall remain in force to the end of the year 1841 and if, six months before the expiration of this term, neither of the High Contracting Parties signifies by an official announcement its intention of putting a

termination to it, the treaty shall remain in force for one year longer, and so on from year to year.

In confirmation whereof the said Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed their respective seals.

Dated Berlin, 21st January, 1839.

(L.S.) F. H. G. DE SCHERFF.
(L.S.) E. MICHAELIS.
(L.S.) I. I. ROCHUSSEN.
(L.S.) CH. L. WINDHORN.
(L.S.) FR. WILH. WESTPHAL.

ORDER of Council of the 10th April, 1839, relative to the Import-Duty on Lump Sugars for the Refiners.

In virtue of your report dated 31st March, I approve that the reduction of the duty on lump sugars of the Netherlands for the use of the refiners of the confederation, which has been made in favour of Holland by the 4th article of the Treaty of Commerce, concluded the 21st January last, and which has been fixed at one-half of the present tariff; viz., 5½ crowns (rix-dollars) per quintal, regard being had to the negotiations opened with other governments, and in the representation of equitable compensations, should also receive a simultaneous and anticipatory application, eight weeks after the publication of the said treaty, with regard to all lump sugars without distinction of origin, on condition always that the importation take place within the custom-house limits bordering on the Dutch territory, and also on the northern custom-house frontier from that district as far as Memel, and being for the use of the refiners of the federation and under control.

(Signed) FREDERICK WILLIAM.

To the Minister of Finance, Count Alvensleben.

BY TREATY OF NAVIGATION.

Art. I.—The Netherland vessels which shall enter, either loaded or in ballast, the ports of the kingdom of Prussia, or depart therefrom, and reciprocally Prussian vessels entering in ballast, or laden in the ports of the Netherlands, or leaving the same, shall be subjected to no other tonnage, flag, port, anchorage, pilot, towing, light, lockage, canal, quarantine, scavage, or warehousing dues, nor any other dues or charges whatever, however called, collected in the name and for the advantage of the government, public functionaries, communes, or establishments whatever, other or more considerable than those which are at present or

may hereafter be levied on national vessels on entry, during their stay in such ports, or on quitting the same.

II.—All the productions and other articles of commerce which may be legally imported or exported within the states of the High Contracting Parties, may be equally imported or exported by vessels belonging to either state.

III.—The intention of the High Contracting Parties being to admit of no distinction between the vessels of their respective states on account of their nation, as it regards the purchase of the products, or other articles of commerce imported in these vessels, there shall therefore be, in this respect, neither directly nor indirectly on the part of one or other of the High Contracting Parties, nor of any company, corporation, or agent acting on their behalf, or under their authority, any priority or preference for importations by national vessels.

IV.—All productions and other articles of commerce, without distinction of origin, imported direct from the ports or kingdom of Prussia, into those of the kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe by Prussian vessels, as well as those which shall be imported direct from the ports of the kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe, into those of the kingdom of Prussia by vessels of the Netherlands, and all products and other articles of commerce with distinction of origin, exported direct from the ports of Prussia for those of the Netherlands in Europe, to those of Prussia in Prussian vessels, shall pay in the respective ports no other or higher duties than if the importation or exportation had taken place in national vessels.

The bounties, drawbacks, or other advantages of this nature granted in the states of one of the High Contracting Parties, on the importation or exportation by national vessels, shall be equally granted when the direct importation or exportation between the ports of the two countries is made by the vessels of the other state.

V. If one of the High Contracting Parties should hereafter grant to another state any particular advantage, as it regards navigation, the said advantage shall equally be enjoyed by the other party, which shall enjoy it gratuitously, if the concession is gratuitous, or for a compensation if the concession is conditional.

VI. All these stipulations apply to navigation by river, as well as by sea. Those vessels shall be considered as Netherland or Prussian vessels which are acknowledged as such in the states to which they belong, conformably to the laws and regulations in force; it being understood that the captains of sea-going vessels must always prove their nationality by documents granted in the prescribed forms, and signed by the appointed authorities of the country to which the ship belongs, and the masters of Rhenish vessels by the production of their licence which shall have been furnished them in virtue of the 42d Article of the Convention of Mayence, of the 31st of March, 1831.

VII. With a view to promote the extension of the commerce and navigation

of the Rhine, the High Contracting Parties have agreed, with reference to the navigation dues of this river, to the following conditions:

A. His Majesty the King of Prussia consents to admit Netherland vessels to participate in all the advantages granted on the Prussian portion of the Rhine to Prussian vessels, and to those which are assimilated to them. Consequently—

I. The cargoes of Netherland vessels shall enjoy an entire freedom from the duties fixed by the tariff, and annexed to the Convention of Mayence of the 31st of March, 1831;

a. For the exportation of Prussia, ascending or descending, of all indigenous articles, or those which having paid an import duty, are entitled to free circulation.

b. For the conveyance of all objects whatever, from one Prussian port on the Rhine to another.

c. For the importation of articles of foreign growth on any part of the Rhine belonging to Prussia, destined for consumption, whether coming direct from abroad, or arriving under bond of one of the states belonging to the German association of custom-houses.

d. For the conveyance of articles not reckoned foreign, entitled to free circulation, and shipped either from a Prussian port above Coblentz, or one of the ports of the Rhine, or its tributaries situated in the kingdoms of Bavaria and Würtemberg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden and of Hesse, or the territory of the free town of Frankfort, and intended for importation into any Prussian port of the Rhine, or for transit by this river towards the Netherlands.

e. For conveyance of merchandize in transit by the territory of the union of custom-houses, when such merchandize imported by land on the right bank of the Rhine are exported by this river; or if imported by the Rhine, are despatched by land on the right bank of the river.

II. Netherland boatmen shall participate in the freedom from the inspection duty, fixed by the tariff *B.*, annexed to the Convention of Mayence of the 21st of March, 1831, for the internal navigation between Coblentz and Emmerich, not passing beyond one or other of these offices.

III. Finally, these boatmen, in case of direct transit, shall not be obliged to pay the navigation dues to the different offices, for collection established on the Rhine in virtue of the Convention of Mayence aforesaid, but shall be allowed to discharge the whole of these dues, in descending, for the seven offices from Coblentz to the Wesel, at Coblentz; and, on ascending, for the eight offices between Emmerich and Coblentz, at Emmerich.

B. In compensation for these stipulations so favourable to the commerce and navigation of the Netherlands, His Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, grants—

1. Entire freedom from the duties pointed out in tariff *C.* annexed to the Convention of Mayence of 31st of March, 1821, for all articles without distinction of growth imported, when descending the Rhine in Prussian vessels, and intended to be landed in some port of the Netherlands, whether for consumption or in bond.

2. A diminution of one half the navigation dues for all articles, whether of free circulation or in bond, without distinction of place, or growth, or of destination, laden in a port of the Netherlands, to be exported by Prussian vessels ascending the Rhine.

3. Freedom for Prussian vessels from the inspection duty above mentioned (II.) for the internal navigation between Lobith, Krimpen, and Gorcum, provided they do not pass beyond either of these points.

The High Contracting Parties further engage, mutually, to admit the vessels of the other country, as well as their cargoes, to the exemptions or abatements with respect to the duties of navigation, as well as any other advantages that they may hereafter grant to national vessels or their cargoes. The boatmen of each of the two states may carry on the internal navigation between the different places on the water communication of the Rhine belonging to the other, without being subject to a heavier licence duty than that to which national boatmen are subject.

VIII.—To avoid as far as possible, any thing that might impede the navigation of the Rhine, the High Contracting Parties will mutually apply themselves to the simplification, as far as practicable, of the formalities prescribed by their custom-house laws and regulations.

IX.—The High Contracting Parties will immediately concert together the application of the 53d article of the convention of Mayence of the 31st March, 1831, so far as regards the concessions required for the establishment of steam-boats for the conveyance of passengers and their baggage or carriages, or even merchandize to carry on a regular communication between two or more places belonging to their respective states, as well as to the measures to be taken in conformity with article 63 of the said convention to favour and protect the navigation of the Rhine by steam, and to ensure to commerce all the benefits pertaining to this mode of communication.

They shall establish in this respect the principle of a perfect reciprocity, and admit of competition to the extent required.

X.—The High Contracting Parties will continue to devote their attention and their cares to the improvement and maintenance of the high-roads between their respective states, and generally to facilitate the means of communication.

In case the High Contracting Parties should come to an understanding relative to the establishment of a railway to pass the frontier between the two states, and for carrying on the conveyance by this road, this undertaking shall be admitted to all the benefits without distinction which they have granted or may hereafter grant to any undertaking of the like nature also intended to cross the frontiers.

XI.—The High Contracting Parties, being desirous and sincerely anxious to come to further arrangements for the purpose of facilitating and giving the utmost activity to commercial relation, and to the interchange of productions between their states, reserve to themselves the power of opening future negotiations for this purpose, at a period to be hereafter agreed upon. Meanwhile, the High Contracting Parties bind themselves for a period of one year from the date of signing the present treaty:

1. Not to impose any prohibitions of import or export upon the importations and exportations of the other country which should not attach to productions of the same class from a third country.
2. Not to burden the reciprocal imports or exports with any different or heavier duties or charges whatever than those which the tariff in force applies generally, without distinction of the country from whence they come, or that for which they are destined.
3. To entitle their subjects reciprocally to participate in any bounties, drawbacks, or other advantages of this nature which may be generally allowed in their states upon certain articles of importation or exportation without distinction of country, of growth, or of destination.

XII.—The High Contracting Parties declare the present concessions are to be considered granted on both parts as having been stipulated to serve upon the

whole as equivalents for the advantages acquired by the said treaty, and to have consented to the said concessions only as a return for these advantages.

XIII.—The present treaty shall be put in force in all its articles within fifteen days after the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force till the end of the year 1841; and if, six months before the expiration of this period, neither of the contracting parties announces by an official declaration its intention to terminate its effect, the treaty shall continue in force for a year longer; and so on from year to year.

In confirmation whereof the said Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed their respective seals thereto.

Berlin, 3d of June, 1838.

(L.S.) F. H. G. de SCHERFF, (L.S.) ERNEST MICHAELIS,
J. J. ROCHUSSEN, CH. LUD. WINDHORN,
FRED. G. WESTPHAL.

Prussia has entered into treaties of reciprocity with the United States, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, the Hanse Towns, the Netherlands, Greece, and Mexico. But not with France, Spain, or Portugal, the vessels of which are subjected to the payment of higher port charges.

The first treaty of amity and commerce, between the United States and Prussia, was negotiated at Paris, in 1785, by Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Adams. It was renewed in 1799, at Berlin, by Mr. John Quincy Adams, the American envoy at that court, and was limited in its duration to ten years, from 1800; or should either of the parties be engaged in a war at the expiration of that term, then its duration was extended to the conclusion of a peace. It expired at the general peace in Europe, in 1815. A new treaty was concluded at Washington, in 1829. By the former treaties American and Prussian vessels were reciprocally allowed to carry the goods which were the produce of their respective nations. By the latter treaty the transport of the productions of their own, *or of any other country*, is allowed.

The commercial relations of Prussia with Russia are in a very unsatisfactory state; the latter restricting or prohibiting almost every production and manufacture of the former, and imposing an export duty on the timber and other articles which pass in transit by the rivers flowing from Russia through Poland into Prussia and to the Baltic. A natural consequence is the contraband trade to a very great extent which is carried on from Prussia and Saxony, chiefly by the Polish Jews, into Russia.

CUSTOMS UNION TARIFF.

THE tariff of Prussia, as modified in 1819, with some slight alterations, was extended to the other states of the League under the specious liberality of no foreign commodity being prohibited—and laying down as a principle the maximum duty at ten per cent *ad valorem*,—but, in order to prevent the vexation of pre-emption to the customs on account of the value of goods, the duty to be levied by weight.

This simple mode of imposing duties constituting an unjust and unequal proportion between the weight and the value of commodities,

The regulations of the Union declare, "That the advantages enjoyed by the inhabitants of the states of the Union might be extended in reciprocity, according to circumstances, to foreign countries; while, on the contrary, disadvantageous restrictions imposed on the commerce of the Union by foreign states, would be retaliated upon by judicious measures to be adopted for that purpose:" also, "that the tariff of the Union may be rectified every three years, and published for the next three years, eight weeks before the commencement of the first year. Alterations in the rates of certain duties or items in the tariff to be made, if necessary, once a year, and to be published eight weeks before the 1st of January, on which day such alteration to be in force."

Article XXXIII. of the Convention of the Union provides "That a meeting of plenipotentiaries of the respective states are to meet in June, each year, to settle accounts, and to agree in any change or modification of duties."

Thus all the provisions for an alteration in the tariff have been retained. It therefore remains for other countries to reciprocate with Germany for an interchange of their respective productions and fabrics.

GENERAL TARIFF.

SECTION I.—Articles which are not subject to any duty, entirely free.

1. Trees for planting, and vines.
2. Beehives with live bees.
3. Blood of slaughtered cattle, as well fluid as dry.
4. Brandy wash.
5. Dung, animal, also other manure, as buck-ashes, lime-ashes, horn-shavings, bone-scum, sugar-bakers' clay, dung salt; the latter only by particular permits, and under control for use.
6. Eggs.
7. Earths and ores which are not by name rated with duties, as bole, pumice, bloodstone, manganese, gypsum, loam, marl, sand, emery, heavy spar in crystallized pieces, common potter's clay and pipe-clay, trepoly, fuller's earth, &c. &c.
8. The produce of agriculture and breeding of cattle of any single estate crossed by the borders.

9. Fresh fish and crawfish.
10. Grass, fodder, and hay.
11. Fresh garden produce, as flowers, vegetables and herbs, potatoes and turnips, eatable roots, &c.; also fresh madder roots, and agaric, raw as it comes from the trees, also, undried chicory; the latter with exceptions when destined to certain frontiers.
12. Poultry and small game of all sorts.
13. Varnish and potter's ore.
14. Gold and silver coined, in bars, or in pieces, with exception of foreign small coin containing silver.
15. Domestic implements and goods which have been used, worn clothes and linen, tools which have been used, and brought for personal use, also new clothes and linen if for setting up housekeeping.
16. Wood (for burning and timber, and osiers) which is transported by land, and not intended for a wood depot for shipping, brushwood and brooms of the same.
17. Clothes and linen which travellers, carriers, and navigators have for their own use; also tools of travelling mechanics, patterns and pattern cards which commercial travellers carry with them, also the carriages and vessels which carriers and navigators have with them for conveyance of passengers and goods, ships' stores which have been used, travelling apparatus and articles of provision to be consumed in travelling.
18. Peat or tan-cake (soaked tan for fuel).
19. Milk.
20. Fruit, fresh, excepting destined for particular frontiers.
21. Paper shavings (waste), paper written on (deeds, waste-paper).
22. Seeds of forest woods.
23. Shave-grass, rushes and reeds.
24. Wool-shearings (the waste in cloth-shearing), also flock-wool (the waste in spinning), and shreds of cloth (waste in weaving).
25. Stones, hewn or unhewn, quarry, lime, slates, tiles, and bricks, transported by land, and not intended for a depot for shipping, mill-stones, and coarse polishing and grinding stones in the same manner, except when destined to certain specified borders.
26. Straw, hay, and chopped straw.
27. Animals, all live, which are not mentioned in tariff.
28. Peat and turf.
29. Grounds and husks.

SECTION II.—Articles which are subject to a duty inwards or outwards.

Fifteen silver groschen or half a Prussian dollar for the zoll-centner, or 52½ kreuzer at the 24½ gulden standard, for the customs gross weight, is the general duty levied on the importation of goods, and no further customs duty on goods entered for consumption in the country, nor on goods which are re-exported.

To this general duty, exceptions apply to all articles, which are either, as above, duty free, or which are

(*a*) Liable to a lower or higher entrance duty than half a dollar per Prussian cwt. or 50 kreuzers per customs cwt., or
(*b*) Liable to an export duty.

These articles are enumerated in the following tariff.

Tariff of the Import and Export Duties of the Germanic Union of Customs, translated and arranged in Alphabetical Order.

No.	Articles.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per centner.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Animals, living.								
	a. Horses, mules, asses	each	1 10	....	2 20	....	0 4 0		
	b. Oxen, steers	do.	5 0	....	8 45	....	0 15 0		
	Note.—Horses and other animals are duty free when they are reported as drawing merchandize belonging to stages or other waggons, or the horses of travellers mounted by themselves. Foals following their dams are free.								
	c. Cows.....	do.	3 0	....	5 15	....	0 9 0		
	d. Heifers.....	do.	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0		
	e. Pigs, except sucking pigs ...	do.							
	1. Fat.....	do.	1 0	....	1 45	....	0 3 0		
	2. Lean	do.	0 20	....	1 10	....	0 2 0		
	f. Sheep.....	do.	0 15	....	0 52½	....	0 1 6		
	g. Other cattle, goats, small pigs, calves.....	do.	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6		
	Note.—On the frontier line from Ober-Wiesenthal in Saxony, to Schusterinsel in Baden, lean oxen, bulls, cows, and heifers, for fattening and not for sale, are allowed to be introduced with proper certificates, at one-fourth of the above duty.								
2	Brush and Sievemakers' Wares.								
	a. Coarse, bound with wood or iron, unpolished.....	1 centner	3 0	....	5 15	....	0 9 0		
	b. Fine, with other materials (the costly metals, alone or mixed with bronze, mother-of-pearl, pearls, corals or stones, excepted), also sieve bottoms, and horsehair.....	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	20 in hhds and cases
3	Calendars (almanacs).								
	a. Those intended for the interior to be tariffed according to the special stamp law								
	b. Those passing in transit to pay half the stamp duty, or 52½ kr. per 100; their re-export must be enrolled.								
4	Candles, tallow, wax, sperm	do.	4 0	....	7 0	....	0 12 0	....	16 in cases
5	Cards or teasels.....	do.	free.	0 5	free.	0 17½	free.	0 0 6	
6	Clothes, new made, also worn clothes, and linen, when meant for sale	do.	110 0	....	192 30	....	16 10 0	....	20 in cases 11 in baskts 4 in bales
7	Coals.....	do.	0 1½	....	0 4½	....	0 0 1½		
	No. 1. By the Prussian frontier and by the Elbe	do.	0 0½	....	....	....	0 0 0½		
	2. By the Baden frontier above Kehl and by the Bavarian on the right bank of the Rhine .	do.	....	....	0 1		0 0 0½		
8	Copper and Brass.								
	a. Melted, hammered, rolled, boilers or copper pans, also hammered tin, roof plates, common and plated wire, polished, rolled, and plated sheets and tinned wares	do.	6 0	....	10 30	....	0 18 0	....	13 in casks and cases 6 in baskets 9 in bales
	b. Copper goods, kettles, stoves, &c., goods of brass, yellow and bell metal, girdlers' and needlemakers' wares (not								

(*continued*)

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per centner.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	mixed with the precious metals) lackered, copper, and brass wares	1 centner	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	Idem
	Note.—On raw brass, raw or black copper, rose copper, waste brass and copper, old bells, filings, copper and brass money (on special licence) for melting, the general duty payable is 15 sil. gr.								
9	Corn, vegetables, seeds, and berries.								
	a. corn and vegetables, such as wheat, spelt, barley, malt, oats, buckwheat, rye, beans, peas, millet, lentils, vetches.	1 Pr. sch. 1 Bvn. schfl.	0 5 0 20	....	0 17½ 1 10	....	0 0 6 0 2 0		
A.	*Note* 1.—On the right bank of the Rhine in Bavaria the import duty is levied according to Appendix A; the export duty according to Appendix B.								
B.	*Note* 2.—On the Saxo-Bohemian frontier the following duties on land-conveyed corn, &c., are levied:								
	Wheat or spelt	1 Drsdn. schfl.	0 1,5-6	....	....	....	0 0 2⅛		
	Rye, beans, peas, millet, lentils, and vetches	do.	0 1½	....	....	....	0 0 1⅝		
	Barley	do.	0 1	....	....	....	0 0 1⅛		
	Oats and buckwheat	do.	0 7-12	....	....	....	0 0 0⅝		
	Note 3.—Oats in quantity under a Prussian scheffel, or two Bavaria metzen, and other corn under half a Prussian scheffel or one Bavaria metzen is free.								
	b. Seeds and berries:								
	1. Caraway and coriander	1 centner	1 0	....	1 45	....	0 3 0		
	2. Oilseed, as hempseed, linseed, sesame-seed, rape, turnip seed	do.	0 1½	....	0 4½	....	0 0 1½		
	3. Clover-seeds, and all other unenumerated seeds	1 scheffel	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6		
	Juniper-berries, &c.	1 Bav. sch.	0 20	....	1 10	....	0 2 0		
	Note. For a Prussian scheffel of clover-seed 89 lbs. (sack included), and for a Bavarian schæffel 360 lbs. are reckoned.	....	0 20	....	1 10	....	0 2 0		
10	Cotton and Cotton Manufactures.								
	a. Raw cotton	1 centner	free	0 15	free	0 52½	....	0 1 6	
	b. Cotton yarn.								
	1. Unbleached 1 and 2 thread, wadding	do.	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0	....	18 in hhds and chests 13 in baskets 7 in bales.
	2. Unbleached 3 and more threads, twisted, bleached, or coloured	do.	8 0	....	14 0	....	1 4 0	....	
	c. Cotton, or cotton and flax goods, without mixture of silk or wool, as piece goods and hosiery, bobbinet, lace, buttons, embroidery, and fancy goods, spun and tressed, with tinsel; and all cottons, without mixture of silk, wool, iron, glass, wood, leather, brass steel, or other material	do.	50 0	....	87 30	....	7 10 0	....	18 in hhds or cases 7 in bales.
11	Drugs, Apothecaries' and Drysaltery Wares.								
	a. Chemical preparations for medicine, or manufactures, essential and other oils, acids, painters', cleaners', and artists' colours and inks, pencils, wafers, court-plaster sealingwax, and all other								

(*continued*)

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per centner.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	articles of drugs, and dye-stuffs; except the following:	1 centner	3 10	....	5 50	....	0 10 6	....	16 in hhds. and cases 9 in baskts 6 in bales
	b. Alum	do.	1 10	....	2 20	....	0 4 0	....	11 in hhds
	c. White-lead, pure or impure.	do.	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0	....	6 in cases
	d. Minium, smalts, cleaned and rough soda (mineral alkali), blue vitriol, vitriol and copperas mixed, white vitriol...	do.	1 0	....	1 45	....	0 3 0		
	e. Green copperas	do.	0 7½	....	0 26¼	....	0 0 9		
	f. Yellow, green, and red earth, red-brown drawing-chalk, ochre, red stone, umber, waste from saltpetre and muriatic acid, sulphuric acid & alkalis, & raw castine in pieces	do.	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6		
	g. 1. Gall apples, cross berries, curcuma, quercitron, saffloower, woad, sumach	do.	0 5	0 5	0 17½	0 17½	0 0 6	0 0 6	
	2. Madders	do.	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6		
	3. Valonea	do.	0 2½	0 2½	0 8¾	0 8¾	0 0 3	0 0 3	
	h. Dyewoods, in pieces, or raspd	do.	0 5	0 5	0 17½	0 17½	0 0 6	0 0 6	
	i. Cork wood, pock wood, cedar, and box wood	do.	0 5	0 5	0 17½	0 17½	0 0 6	0 0 6	
	k. Potashes, cream of tartar	do.	0 7½	....	0 26¼	....	0 0 9		
	l. Mineral waters, in bottles or jars	do.	0 7½	....	0 26¼	....	0 0 9		
	m. Saltpetre, pure and impure, and Natron	do.	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6		
	n. Muriatic and sulphuric acid	do.	1 10	....	2 20	....	0 4 0	....	23 in cases 9 in casks
	o. Brimstone	do.	0 2½	....	0 8¾	....	0 0 3		
	p. Turpentine and oil of turpentine	do.	0 10	....	0 35	....	0 1 0		
	Raw specimens of the mineral, animal, and vegetable kingdoms, for manufactures and medicine, which are not rated at higher or lower duties, or otherwise mentioned, and non-European furniture woods pay the common import duty of ½ thal. per cntnr.								
12	Earthen, Clay, and Porcelain Wares.								
	a. Porcelain clay for manufacture	do.	free	0 15	free	0 52½	free	0 1 6	
	b. Common pottery, tiles, crucibles	do.	0 10	....	0 35	....	0 1 0		
	c. One-coloured or white earthenware and pipes	do.	5 0	....	8 45	....	0 15 0	....	22 in cases 13 in baskts
	d. Painted, printed, gold or silvered earthenware	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	
	e. White porcelain	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	....	....	
	f. Coloured porcelain, or white with coloured stripes, painted or gilt	do.	25 0	....	43 45	....	3 15 0	....	Idem
	g. Earthenware, of all other sorts and white porcelain, enamelled with the common metals	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	Idem
	h. The same enamelled with gold, silver, platina, similor, and other fine metals, and other porcelain, ornamented, common or precious metals	do.	50 0	....	87 30	....	7 10 0	....	Idem
13	Flax, tow, hemp, and oakum	do.	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6		
14	Food: viz., Articles of Consumption, Drinks, Eatables, &c.								
	a Beer and mead of all sorts, in casks	do.	2 15	....	4 22½	....	0 7 6		
	b Brandy of all sorts, arrack rum, coguac, and prepared spirits	do.	8 0	....	14 0	....	1 4 0	....	26 in chests 16 in sacks 11 in barls
	c. Vinegar of all sorts in barrels	do.	1 10	....	2 20	....	0 4 0	....	Idem
	d. Beer and vinegar in bottles and jars	do.	8 0	....	14 0	....	1 4 0	....	Idem
	e. Oil in bottles or jars	do.	8 0	....	14 0	....	1 4 0	....	Idem
	f. Wine, must, and cider	do.	8 0	....	14 0	....	1 4 0	....	Idem

(continued)

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per centner.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
g.	Butter	1 centner	3 20	....	6 25	....	0 11 0	....	16 in barrels & pots
	Note 1.—Fresh, unsalted butter, going by the line of Lindau to Hemmenhofen	do.	....	....	1 45	....	0 3 0		
	2.—Single lumps not weighing more than 3lbs. .. Free	do.							
h.	Meat, fresh, salted, smoked, also unmelted fat, bacon, sausages, and game	do.	2 6	....	3 20	....	0 6 0	....	16 in casks and cases 9 in basket 6 in bales
i.	Fruit, southern fruits and leaves, and fresh oranges, citrons, lemons, Seville oranges, pomegranates, &c...	do.	2 0	....	3 20	....	0 6 0	....	20 in casks and chests 13 in baskts 6 in bales
	Or at the option of the owner, per 100— 20 silver groschen, or 1 fl. 10 kr. Damaged fruit pays no duty if destroyed in the presence of the officer. Dried or preserved dates, figs, chestnuts, currants, almonds, peach-kernels, raisins, laurels and laurel-leaves, oranges, and orange-peel	do.	4 0	....	7 0	....	0 12 0	....	13 in casks 16 in chests 13 in baskts 6 in bales
k.	Spices, as galanga, ginger, cardamums, cubebs, nutmegs, mace, cloves, pepper, pimento, saffron, aniseed, vanilla, cinnamon, cassia, cinnamon flowers	do.	6 15	....	11 22½	....	0 19 6	....	18 in cases 16 in casks 13 in baskts 4 in bales
l.	Herrings	do.	1 0	....	1 45	....	0 3 0		
m.	Coffee, & substitutes for coffee	do.	6 15	....	11 22½	....	0 19 6	....	13 in casks with heavy staves, or in cases
n.	1. Cocoa in beans	do.	6 15	....	11 22½	....	0 19 6	....	10 in other casks 9 in baskets 4 in bales.
	2. Cocoa in cakes, chocolate, and substitutes for cocoa	do.	11 0	....	19 15	....	1 13 0	....	20 in casks and cases, 13 in baskts 6 in bales
o.	Cheese of all sorts	do.	3 20	....	6 25	....	0 11 0	....	20 in cases above 1 cwt 16 under 1 cwt. 11 in casks 8 in barrels 6 in bales
p.	Sweetmeats, sugar-work, confectionary of all sorts, fruits and spices in sugar or vinegar, caviar, sage, & their substitutes; olives, pastes, prepared mustard, and soups	do.	11 0	....	5	....	1 13 0	....	20 in casks and cases 13 in baskts 6 in bales
q.	Maccaroni vermicelli, or other farinacious preparations in flour, or otherwise, of corn or vegetables, and shelled grain, as pearl-barley groats, &c.	do.	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0	....	13 in casks, chests, and baskets, 6 in bales
	Note 1.—Common rye-meal, on entrance by land on the Saxon line towards Bohemia	do.	0 7½	....	....	....	0 0 9		
	2. Common rye-bread on the same line	do.	0 5	....	....	....	0 0 6		
r.	Muscles, and all sea shellfish, oysters, crabs, turtles, &c.	do.	4 0	....	7 0	....	0 12 0		

(*continued*)

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per centner.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	s. Rice	1 centner	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0	....	13 in casks 4 in bales
	t. Salt (refined and tock salt), entry prohibited,—on transit, duty to be specially settled.								
	u. Syrup	do.	4 0	....	7 0	....	0 12 0	....	11 in casks
	v. Tobacco	do.							
	1. Tobacco-leaves, unmanufactured, and stems	do.	5 15	....	9 37½	....	0 16 6	....	12 in casks & canisters 9 in baskets 4 in bales
	2. Manufactured, smoking-tobacco in rolls, rolled or cut, cigars, snuff, and rasp tobacco, and tobacco dust	do.	11 0	....	19 15	....	1 13 0	....	16 in casks 13 in baskts 6 in bales 24 lb. on cigars additional, when in cases, & 12 lbs. when in small baskets
	w. Tea	do.	11 0	....	19 15	....	1 13 0	....	23 in chests
	x. Sugar	do.							
	1. Lump and mould, candy, broken and crushed white sugar	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	14 in casks with heavy oak staves 10 in other casks, 13 in cases
	2. Raw sugar and sugar powders	do.	9 0	....	15 45	....	1 7 0	....	13 in casks with heavy staves, 10 in others, 16 in cases above 8 cwt., 13 under 8 cwt. 10 in foreign canisters, 7 in alder baskets, 6 in bales.
	3. Lumps for home refining, under special stipulations and control	do.	5 15	....	9 37½	....	0 16 6	....	A. No. 1.
	4. Raw sugar for the same purpose, and under same control	do.	5 0	....	8 45	....	0 15 0	....	A. No. 2.
15	Furs (prepared furs), as skins, caps, gloves, coverings, fur linings, fur muffs, &c.	do.	22 0	....	38 30	....	3 6 0	....	16 in casks 20 in cases 6 in bales
	—— sheep-skins prepared, but not garnished	do.	6 0	....	10 30	....	0 18 0	....	13 in casks 6 in bales
16	Glass and Glass Wares.								
	a. Green hollow glass (bottles, &c.)	do.	1 0	....	1 45	....	0 3 0		
	Note.—1 centner of loose packed glass to be reckoned= 5½ Prussian, 6½ Old Bavarian, 4½ Rhenish Bavarian } cubic feet.								
	b. White hollow glass, unornamented, uncut, with polished stoppers, bottoms, and brims; window and table glass, without distinction of colour	do.	3 0	....	5 15	....	0 9 0	....	23 in casks and cases 13 in baskts and crates
	c. Pressed, cut, carved, ornamented, painted, gilded, massive and melted glass, chandelier drops, knobs, pearls, &c.	do.	6 0	....	10 30	....	0 18 0	....	Idem
	d. Mirrors.								
	1. Not above 288 Prussian, 333 Bavarian, or 245 Rhine Bavarian square inches.								
	a. Melted, mounted, or not mounted: viz.—								

(continued)

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per centner.
			Import.	Ex port.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	aa. Mirrors not above 144 Prussian square inches.....	each	6 0	....	10 30	....	0 18 0	....	17 in casks
	bb. —— above 144, and up to 288 Prussian square inches..	do.	8 0	....	14 0	....	1 4 0	....	17 in cases
	B. Blown, mounted or not mounted	do.	3 0	....	5 15	....	0 9 0	....	
	2. Mounted, or not, melted or blown, measuring— Sq. Pr. Old Ba. Rh. B.								
	from 288 to 576 or 666 or 490 sq. in.	do.	1 0	....	1 45	....	0 3 0		
	„ 576 to 1000 or 1156 or 888	do.	3 0	....	5 15	....	0 9 0		
	„ 1000 to 1400 or 1618 or 1242	do.	8 0	....	14 0	....	1 4 0		
	„ 1400 to 1900 or 2196 or 1684	do.	20 0	....	35 0	....	3 0 0		
	„ 1900 sq. Pr. inches.....	do.	30 0	....	52 30	....	4 10 0		
	c. Glass-wares mounted with common metals, and others not attached, also woven materials mirrors not above 288 Pr. square inches.....	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	20 in casks and cases 13 in baskts
	Note.—Mirrors of large size pay, without regard to the frame, the duties as above, measuring the glass; if import duty is lower than 10 r. d., or 17 fl. 30 kr., per centner; the latter rate is to be levied.								
17	Gunpowder.....	1 centner	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0	....	13 in casks
18	Hides, skins, and hair.								
	a. Raw, green, salted, dried hides and skins, for leather, also raw horsehair	do.	free	1 20	free	2 55*	free	0 5 6	13 in casks and cases 6 in bales
	b. Skins for fur-work, lamb skins, ukraine and skins	do.	0 20	....	1 10	....	0 2 0		
	c. Hare and rabbit skins.....	do.	free	0 15	free	0 52½	free		
	d. Cow-hair	do.	free	0 5	free	0 17½	free		
19	Hops.....	do.	2 15	....	4 22½	....	0 7 6		
20	Instruments, astronomical, chirurgical, mathematical, mechanical, musical, optical, physical, without reference to the materials of which made	do.	6 0	....	10 30	....	0 18 0	....	23 in casks and cases 9 in bales
21	Iron and Steel.								
	a. Raw iron of all sorts, broken iron, and iron filings.....	do.	free	0 7½	free	0 26½	free	0 0 9	
	Note.—By the Prussian western frontier provinces, and by the Bavarian, Würtemberg, Baden, and Electoral Hessian, the export of raw iron is free.								
	b. Hammered iron in bars or rails; also raw, cast, and refined steel.....	do.	1 0	....	1 45	....	0 3 0		
	Note.—On raw steel seaward, from the Russian frontier to the mouth of the Vistula, the general import duty of ½ thaler.								
	c. All hammered iron manufactured for fine drawing and cutting, iron plates and sheets, anchors and anchor chains.....	do.	3 0	....	5 15	....	0 9 0	....	10 in casks and cases 6 in baskets 4 in bales
	d. Tin plates and iron wire....	do.	4 0	....	7 0	....	0 12 0	....	Idem
	e. Iron Wares:—								
	1. Rough cast wares, stoves, plates, rails	do.	1 0	....	1 45	....	0 3 0		
	2. Common cast or hammered iron, iron and steel plates, steel and iron wire, or iron mounted on wood, and such as are tinned but not polished, axes, sword-blades, files, hammers, hatchets, hinges, screws,								

(*continued*)

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per centner.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	coffee-roasters and mills, chains, machines, nails, spits, shovels, locks, coarse buckles and rings (unpolished), vices, scythes, sockets, chisels, clothiers' and tailors' sheers, forceps, &c.	1 centner	6 0	....	10 30	....	0 18 0	....	Idem
	3. Fine, cast, polished steel or iron, or the same mounted on or with wood, horn, bone, tanned leather, copper, brass, tin (polished), or with other not precious metals, such as fine castings, knives, sewing and knitting needles, scissors, spatulæ, sword-polisher's work, lackered iron, and arms of all sorts.	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	13 in cases and casks 6 in baskets 4 in bales
22	Lead.								
	a. Pig in blocks, moulds, and litharge of lead, silver, or gold	do.	0 7½	....	0 26¼	....	0 0 9		
	b. Coarse lead wares, as kettles, pipes, shot, plates, and milled lead	do.	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0	....	6 in hhds and cases
	c. Fine lead wares, as playthings, wholly or in part lead, and lackered wares	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	20 in hhds and cases 13 in baskts
23	Leather and Leather Wares.								
	a. Tanned leather, or kid leather, prepared hides, fallow leather, calf leather, saddler's leather, boot leather, red hides, chamois leather, tanned ditto, and parchment	do.	6 0	....	10 30	....	0 18 0	....	16 in casks and cases 13 in baskts 6 in bales
	b. Brussels and Danish glove leather, Cordovan, Morocco, and all coloured or lackered leather	do.	8 0	....	14 30	....	1 4 0	....	Idem
	Exception.—Half-prepared goat and sheep skins for the use of leather dressers, are admitted, under control, at the common duty of ½ r.d.								
	c. Coarse shoemakers' saddlers', trunk-makers' wares, bellows, carriage and harness leather work	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	Idem
	d. Fine leather wares of Cordovan, Morocco, Brussels, and Danish leather tanned, and chamois leather lackered, and parchment; saddlery and riding gear, with rings and buckles either of fine or mixed metals; gloves, and fine shoes of all sorts	do.	22 0	....	38 30	....	3 6 0	....	20 in casks and cases 13 in baskts 6 in bales
24	Lime and gypsum, burnt ..... When used for manure, permission may be obtained for their entry duty free.	4 Sheffels, or 1 ton	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6		
25	Linen Yarn, and Linen Manufactures.								
	a. Raw yarn	1 centner	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6		
	b. Bleached or coloured yarn	do.	1 0	....	1 45	....	0 3 0		
	c. Twist	do.	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0	....	13 in cases 6 in bales
	d. Gray packing-cloth and sail-cloth	do.	0 20	....	1 10	....	0 2 0		
	e. Raw unfinished linens, twills and drills	do.	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0	....	Idem

(*continued*)

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per centner.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	Exceptions.—Raw unbleached linen, free:								
	aa. In Prussia, on the frontier line, from Leobschutz to Seidenberg, in Upper Lausitz, from Heiligenstadt to Nordhausen, and from Anholt to Minden and from Stahle to Herstelle in Westphalia, to bleaching-grounds, or to linen markets.								
	bb. In Saxony, on the frontier line, from Ortritz to Schandau, with licence.								
	cc. In Electoral Hesse, with licence to bleaching-grounds or linen-markets.								
	f. Bleached, coloured, printed, or finished linens, or made of bleached yarn, twillings, and drillings, raw and bleached table and towel linen, frocks, and new garments	1 centner.	11 0	....	19 15	....	1 13 0	....	13 in cases 9 in baskets 6 in bales
	g Tapes, cambrics, borders, fringes, gauze, cambrics, laces, cords, stockings, spun and pressed goods, with metal and linen threads, or with iron, glass, wood, leather, bronze, and steel	do.	22 0	....	38 30	....	3 6 0	....	18 in cases 13 in baskts 6 in bales
	h Twist lace	do.	55 0	....	96 15	....	8 5 0	....	23 in cases 11 in bales
26	Oil in Casks	do.	1 20	....	2 55	....	0 5 0		
	Note 1. Oil for manufactures admitted at the common rate (¼ r.d. per cntnr.) when 1 lb. per cntnr. oil of turpentine is introduced								
	2. Oilcakes, made of the waste of manufactures of linseed, rapeseed, turnip-seed, &c.	do.	0 1	....	3 0½	....	0 0 1½		
27	Ores—iron and steel, minerals, plumbago, calamine, cobalt	do.	free	0 5	free	0 17½	free	0 0 6	13 in hhds and cases 6 in barrls 4 in bales
	—— the Bavarian, Saxon, Würtemberg, and Baden frontier, iron-ore	do.	free	free	free	free	free	free	
28	Paper and Paper Wares.								
	a. Unpolished, ordinary, coarse, gray, half-white, printing, packing, & coarse card-paper	do.	1 0	....	1 45	....	0 3 0		
	b. All other sorts	do.	5 0	....	8 45	....	0 15 0	....	16 in cases 6 in bales
	Lithographed, printed, and milled paper, account paper, visiting-cards, &c., belong to the class *b*.								
	c. Paperhangings	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	16 in cases 13 in baskts 6 in bales
	d. Bookbinders' work on paper and pasteboard, and coarse lackered goods of these materials	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0		
29	Playing-cards of all sorts, for home use, and subject to the stamp duty, and control	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0		
	Note.—When in transit the duty to be levied is 52½ kr. per centner.								
30	Rags and waste for paper-making linen, cotton, and woollen								

(*continued*)

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per centner.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	rags, waste paper, printed or written, old nets, tow and thread	1 centner	free	3 0	....	5 15	free	0 9 0	
	Note—Old fishing-nets, tow, and thread, on shipment in Prussian ports	do.	free	0 10	....	....	free	0 1 0	
31	Silk and Silk Goods.								
	a. Coloured or bleached silk, or floret's silk, twisted or not, also silk spun from raw silk	do.	8 0	....	14 0	....	1 4 0	....	16 in casks 9 in bales
	b. Silk goods, hosiery, shawls, ribbons, blonds, laces, petinets, gauze, threads, cords, silk buttons, net and knit silks, spun and striped silk wares with metal threads, silk, or mounted with iron, glass, wood, leather, brass, and steel, gold and silver stuffs, silks manufactured from silk waste (bourre), or silk floret	do.	110 0	....	192 30	....	16 10 0	....	22 in cases 13 in bales
	c. All other goods in which besides silk or bourre, other spun materials, as wool, hair, cotton, linen, &c. are mixed	do.	55 0	....	96 15	....	8 5 0	....	20 in cases 11 in bales
32	Small-wares (Quincaillerie). Wares, wholly or in part of the precious metals, mixture of fine metals, bronze (gilt) mother-of pearl, pearls, corals, stones prepared or mounted in the precious metals. Wares of the aforesaid materials, with alabaster, amber, ivory, fishbone, gypsum, glass, wood, horn, bone, cork, buck-leather, marble, meerschaum, common metals, mother-of-pearl, tortoiseshell, stones, &c.; *fine* perfumery in small bottles, and fancy articles, watches, pendules, clocks, lustres with bronze, gold or silver leaf, fine lackered wares of metal or papier-maché, umbrellas and parasols, fans, artificial flowers, ornamental feathers, perukery, &c., all smallwares, not otherwise included under the Nos. 2, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 21, 22, 23, 25, 28, 31, 35, 38, 40, 42 and 43 of this Tariff; woven wares of cotton, linen, silk, wool, mixed with iron, glass, wood, leather, bronze or steel, such as cloth or stuff caps with leather, buttons, woodwork, metal rattles, &c.	do.	50 0	....	87 30	....	7 10 0	....	20 in casks and cases 13 in baskts 9 in bales
33	Soap.								
	a. Green, black, and smear soap	do.	1 0	....	1 45	....	0 3 0		
	b. Common white	do.	3 10	....	5 50	....	0 10 0	....	13 in cases 6 in bales
	c. Fine in cakes, balls, boxes, jars, pots, &c.	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	0 1 10	....	16 in cases
34	Stones.								
	a. Broken and hewn stones of all sorts, mill, building, and whetstones, limestones, trap, tiles, bricks, by sea and by land, or when intended for shipment	per last, or 37½ centners	0 15	....	0 52½	....	0 1 6		
	b. Goods of alabaster, marble, and talc, stones not precious								

(*continued*)

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per centner.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	worked with precious metals, also cut stones, pearls, and corals, not set	1 centner	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	16 in cases and casks
	Note.—Large marble works, statues, busts, and flintstones, fine mill and whetstones, wares of serpentine stones, pay the common import duty (⅓ r. d. per centner).								
	2. Broken and hewn stones imported by the Lake of Constance, free.								
	3. Lithographic stones	each	....	0 1½	....	0 4¼	....	0 0 1½	
35	Straw, Reed, and Bast wares.								
	a. Mats and foot covers of bast, straw, and reed	½ centner	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6		
	b. Straw and bast woven goods, common hats, coverings of unslit straw, rushes, &c., ungarnished	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	20 in cases
	c. Fine bast and straw hats	do.	50 0	....	87 30	....	7 10 0	....	9 in bales
36	Tallow (melted fat)	do.	3 0	....	5 15	....	0 12 0	....	13 in casks and cases
37	Tar, mineral and other, Pitch, &c.	do.	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6		
38	Tin and Tin Wares.								
	a. Coarse tin-wares, as plates, dishes, spoons, kettles, pots, and other vessels	do.	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0	....	10 in casks and cases 6 in baskets
	b. Fine, such as lackered tin-wares, playthings, &c.	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	20 in casks and cases 13 in baskts
	Note.—Tin in blocks, bars, &c. and old tin, pays the common import duty (½ r.d.)								
39	Waste, from glass manufactures, glass shreds and breakage; from gold and silver work; from soap fabrics; tanneries; blood from slaughtered animals; liquid or hardened tendons, horns, and tips and chips, claws and bones, broken or whole	do.	free	0 15	free	0 52½	....	0 1 6	
40	Wax-cloth, Oil-cloth, &c.								
	a. Coarse unprinted oil-cloth.	do.	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0	....	13 in cases 9 in baskets 6 in bales
	b. All other sorts, wax-muslin, taffeties, painting cloth, &c.	do.	5 0	....	8 45	....	0 15 0	....	
	c. Fine embossed oil-cloth	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	20 in cases
41	Wood and Wood Ware.								
	a. Firewood by water-carriage	1 Pr k 1 Bv k	0 2½	....	0 8	....	0 0 3		
	b. Building and usable wood by water-carriage or by land or shipment	1 ship last (37½ centner) or by rafts, 75 cub. feet:							
	1. Oak, elm, ash, cherry, pear, apple, and cornel		1 10	....	2 20	....	0 4 0		
	2. Beech, pine, fir, larch, poplar, and other woods: saws, staves, bars, fascines, palings, trellis wood, &c.	1 ship last, or by raft 90 cub. feet.	0 20	....	1 10	....	0 2 0		
	Note.—In the eastern provinces of Prussia.								
	aa. Masts	each	1 10	....	....	....	0 4 0		
	bb. Bowsprits and yards	do.	1 0	....	....	....	0 3 0		
	cc. Blocks and battens of hard wood	6 B.	1 0	....	....	....	0 3 0		
	dd. Blocks of fir or pine	30 Prus.	1 0	....	....	....	0 3 0		
	ee. Planks, boards, laths, staves, bars, fascines, palings, trellisses	1 ship last.	0 45	....	....	....	0 1 6		
	c. Wood bark for tanning and wood coals	1 centner	free	0 2½	....	....	free		
	d. Wood ashes	do.	do.	0 10	....	....	free		
	e. Wood furniture, cabinet, cooper, and household wares,								

(*continued*)

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per centner.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	coloured, carved, lackered, polished, or mixed with iron, brass, or tanned leather; also fine basket wares	1 centner	3 0	....	5 15	....	0 9 0		
	f. Fine wood-wares (worked), as Nurnberg wares of all sorts, cabinet, cut, chamber, meerschaum, and wood wares with common metals (not the precious, as bronze, mother-o'-pearl, pearls, corals, or stones), wood-bronze, wooden clocks, fine tress-work, lead, or red pencil work	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	26 in casks and cases 13 in baskts 9 in bales
	g. Upholstery as coares saddlery (see leather)								
	h. Coarse cooperage wares used without iron hoops	do.	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6		
	Note.—Coarse cooper's, upholsterer's, and all raw or only planed wooden wares, carts and wooden machines, and coarse used cooper wares with iron hoops, pay the common import duty (½ rix-dollar).								
42	Wool and Woollen Goods, &c.								
	a. Sheep's wool, raw and combed	do.	free	2 0	free	3 30	free	0 6 0	16 in casks and cases 7 in bales
	b. Three or more fold twisted white woollen and camel yarn, also coloured yarn	do.	8 0	....	14 0	....	1 4 0		
	c. Woollen cloths and hosiery, cloths, shawls, felted goods, cords, buttonry, net and fancy woollens, and woollens mixed with iron, glass, wood, leather, bronze, and steel, also wild animals' hair, or wool with any materials except silk	do.	30 0	....	52 30	....	4 10 0	....	20 in cases 7 in bales
	d. Carpets (foot carpets) with wool or ether animal hair, or with flax mixed	do.	20 0	....	35 0	....	3 0 0	....	
	Note.—Single and double woollen yarn, and oil-cloths of horsehair as also coarse stuffs of calves' hair and tow, pay the common entry duty (½ r.d.)								
43	Zink and Zink Wares.								
	a. Raw zink	do.	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0	....	10 in casks and cases 6 in baskets
	b. Pewter ware, and coarse zink wares	do.	3 10	....	5 50	....	0 10 0	....	20 in cases and casks
	c. Fine and lackered zink wares	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	13 in baskts

Note.—It may be remarked that in the foregoing tariff of import and export duties, *raw materials* required to be used in manufactures are admitted free, or at very moderate import duties, and that several of those raw articles which are admitted free pay an export duty. For example: cards and teasels import *free*, export duty 6*d.* per centner; porcelaine clay, import free, export duty 1*s.* 6*d.*; hides, skins, and hair, import free, export duty 5*s.*; raw iron, import free, export duty 9*d.*; ores, import free, export duty 6*d.*; rags, import free, export duty 9*s.*; sheep's wool, import free, export duty 5*s.*

Section Third.

Duties payable on Goods passed in Transit through the States of the Commercial Union.

1. The articles mentioned in the First Section of the Tariff pay no duty on transit.
2. The articles which in the Second Section of the Tariff pay import or export duties, on one or both together, less than half a dollar, or 52½ kreuzers per cwt., or which are rated according to measurement and number, shall pay for transit the amount of import and export duty.
3. The articles upon which the import and export duty, or both together, reach or exceed half a dollar, or 52½ kreuzers per cwt., shall pay the said half-dollar, or 52½ kreuzers. On cattle it shall be as follows:—

	r. d.		fl. kr.		s. d.
a. Horses, mules, and asses,	1¾ each,	or	2 20	or	4 3
b. Oxen and bulls	1	„	1 45	„	3 0
c. Cows and heifers	½	„	0 52½	„	1 6
d. Pigs and sheep	⅙	„	0 17½	„	0 6

4. For the transit on particular roads or particular articles, exceptional higher or lower rates are established.

These exceptions are,—

1st.

On the transit of goods, which

a. On the right of the Oder, seawards or landwards on the frontier line from Memel to Neu Berun (excluding the road by Neu Berun), proceeding in and through, and going out of a part of the frontiers of the Commercial Union: Also,

b. Entering by the mouth of the Oder, or by the left of the Oder, or by the right of the Oder, seawards or landwards, over the frontier line from Memel to Neu Berun (excluding the road by Neu Berun) and thence exported,

There shall be levied,—

	r. d. gr.	fl. kr.	s. d.
1. On cotton goods, fine lead, brushbinders, iron, glass, and wooden wares; on pasteboard wares, fine soap, fine stone-wares, fine straw-work, porcelain, wax, and fine tin-wares, new clothes, fancy wares, bleached, coloured, or printed linen, and other linen goods; silk, silk and half-silk goods; woollen stuffs, hosiery, cloth, and felt goods.			
a. When exported through ports of the Baltic	4 0	7 0	12 0
b. By other roads	2 0	3 30	6 0
2. Cotton yarn and coloured woollen yarn	2 0	3 30	6 0
3. Refined sugars	1 10	2 20	4 0
4. Copper and brass, and wares of the same; spices, coffee, manufactured tobacco, sheep's wool).	1 0	1 45	3 0
5. Raw sugar and powder	0 20	1 10	2 0
6. Smalts, soda (mineral alkali), sulphuric acid, colophonium and Ex-European woods, muscles and shell-fish from the sea, dried, smoked, and salted fish (herrings excepted), sal ammoniac, antimony, and train-oil	0 10	0 35	1 0
7. Minium, green copperas, mineral waters in bottles and jars, coarse agate and marblework, as statues, busts, and chimney-pieces	0 5	0 17½	0 6
8. Salt, when such is imported through Dantzic, Memel, and Pillau, for account of the Royal Polish Salt Administration, under control of the Prussian Salt Administration, the Prussian last	3 0		

	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	s. d.
9. Herrings	0 10	0 35	1 0
Note.—This duty will also be levied on exported herrings going by the mouth of the Oder, to or through Neu Berun.			
10. Wheat and other grain, not especially enumerated under No. 9, of the tariff of import duties as beans, peas, lentils, millet, imported by the Vistula and the Niemen, and through the ports of Dantzic and Memel, as well as through Elbing and Königsberg, to be exported by Pillau, the Prussian scheffel	0 3		0 $3\frac{3}{4}$
11. Rye, barley, and oats, entering by the said rivers, and exported by the said port, the Prussian scheffel . . .	0 2		0 $2\frac{2}{5}$
2.			
On the aftermentioned articles, when imported			
A. From the mouth of the Oder, or over the northern frontier line, between the Oder and the Rhine (excluding these rivers), and exported or going round by the frontier line between Neu Berun, in Silicia, and Schærding, and Thurm, in Bavaria, both places included.			
B. Imported on the left side of the Rhine, landwards, and exported on the right side, without crossing the Oder, or when			
C. Imported on the right side of the Rhine, excluding the roads mentioned in Section 1, and exported on crossing the Rhine,			
The duty is,			
On cotton goods (Part 2, art. 2 *c*), new clothes (18), leather and leather work (21), wool, and woollen yarn and goods (41) .	1 0	1 45	3 0
Note.—When these goods are conveyed by the roads mentioned in the following section, the smaller duties there referred to are to be levied.			

3.

On the transit through the afternamed districts and afternamed roads, the Transit Duty shall be regulated so as not to exceed the Import and Export Duty.

1. On Goods

a. Which, on the left side of the Rhine, are imported and exported, or which

b. Are imported on the Rhine, whether by hill or valley, or on the Moselle, within the jurisdiction of the Commercial League, and which are exported directly, or returned by the roads on the left banks of the Rhine.

c. Or imported on the left side of the Rhine, northwards from Saarbrücken by land, and are exported over the S. frontier line, between Neuburg, on the Rhine, and Freilassing, in Bavaria (the place included), or returned, or which

d. Are imported, over the N. frontier line, between the Rhine and the Elbe (both rivers excluded), and are exported, river-ways, from the ports of Mayence and Biebrich, or any port of the Maine, or returned:

10 s. gr. or 35 kr. per cwt., or 1*s.* English.

2. On Goods which

a. Are imported and exported over the southern frontier line, from Saarbrücken to the Danube (both included).

b. Introduced Rhine-ways, and exported from the ports of Mayence and Biebrich, from the Rhine ports on the other side, from the ports of the Maine and Neckar, over the frontier line of Freilassing to the Danube (all included).

$4\frac{1}{2}$ s. gr. or $15\frac{3}{4}$ kr. per cwt., or $5\frac{2}{5}d.$ English.

3. On Goods, Rhine-ways, imported and exported, or returned from the ports of Mayence and Biebrich, or from the ports of the Maine beneath Miltenberg, over the southern frontier line between Neuburg on the line, and Freilassing (this place included).

$2\frac{5}{8}$ s. gr. or 10 kr. per cwt., or 3*d.* English.

4. On Cattle.

	sil. g.	kr.		*d.*
Horses, Mules, Asses, Oxen, Steers, Cows, and Heifers, at	$\frac{5}{6}$	3	or	1
Sucking animals, Pigs and Sheep	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	„	$0\frac{2}{3}$

4.

On the transit of goods on roads which cross the territory of the Union, for short distances, and for which local relations require a lowering of the transit duty, when paid by horse-load, the superior authorities will arrange the necessary modifications.

Section Fourth.

As to the Navigation Duties on the transport of goods on the Elbe, the Weser, the Rhine, and their confluents, the Moselle, the Maine, and the Neckar, reference must be had to the Acts of the Congress of Vienna, or to the arrangements made growing out of these Acts.

Section Fifth.

General Arrangement.

I. The weights adopted as the basis of the Tariff, are the centner of the Great Duchies of Baden and Hesse, and the toll centner, which is divided into 100 lbs., of which

$935\frac{422}{1000}$ = 1000 Prussian (Electoral Hesse) lbs.
1120 = 1000 Bavarian lbs.
2000 = 1000 Rheno-Bavarian kilogrammes.
$935\frac{456}{1000}$ = 1000 Würtemberg lbs.
$933\frac{673}{1000}$ = 1000 Saxon (Dresden) lbs.

The Toll—Pound.

14 = 15 Prussian (Electoral Hesse) lbs.
28 = 25 Bavarian lbs.
2 = 1 Rheno-Bavarian kilogrammes.
14 = 15 Würtemberg lbs.
14 = 15 Saxon (Dresden) lbs.

The Toll—centner.

36 = 35 Prussian (Electoral Hesse) cwt. of 110 lbs.
28 = 25 Bavarian cwt. of 100 lbs.
2 = 1 Rheno-Bavarian quintal of 50 kilogrammes.
36 = 37 Würtemberg cwt. of 104 lbs.
36 = 35 Saxon (Dresden) cwt. of 110 lbs.

II. When goods are accompanied by a control-permit, and leaded, there shall be paid for the permit,

Lead.....	2 s. g.	($1\frac{1}{2}$ g. gr.)	or 7 kreuzers,	or	$2\frac{2}{3}d.$
	1	($\frac{3}{4}$ g. gr.)	$3\frac{1}{2}$ „		$1\frac{1}{3}d.$

III. With respect to the Fair Dues (Messgebühren) the published Ordinances give the needful instructions.

Any additional imposts are prohibited.

(*a*) The duties must be levied either by the gross or the net weight.

The gross weight of goods is represented by their ordinary condition completely packed for transport, with such covers as are needful for their proper conservation.

The weight of such coverings and packages is understood to represent the *tare*.

When the covering necessary for protection and transport is one and the same as in the case of molasses, that covering is the tare.

The net weight is the weight after abstraction of the tare. The inner coverings for the security of goods, such as bottles, paper, packboards, twine, &c., are not to be deducted from the net weight, nor any foreign mixtures or impurities mingled with the wares.

b. The duties shall be taken on the gross weight,
1. On all packed goods in transit.
2. On all goods remaining in the country when the duty does not amount to a gilder and 35 kreuzers.
3. On all other goods where no allowance is made for tare in the tariff.

c. On all goods not belonging to these classes, on which the duties are not levied on the gross the duties shall be levied on the net weight.

d. For the settlement of the net weight, it must be observed—
1. The rule is that the allowance for the tare is according to the tariff rate.
2. If goods, for which there is a tare allowance in the tariff are in simple sacks of packing, or bag canvass, with reed, or straw, and similar materials, the tare allowed is to be 4 lbs. per cwt.

In the cases to which a higher tare than 4 lbs. per cwt. for goods in bales is allowed by the tariff, it is understood there is a double package. A higher tare on bales is only to be allowed when, in the judgment of the custom-house officers, the weight of the package exceeds that of ordinary packing-cloths.

3. It is at the option of the importer, where the tariff establishes a fixed rate, to have the real net weight ascertained by weighing the goods independently of the package.

On liquids, and other articles, when the net weight cannot be ascertained without inconvenience, the tare shall be taken according to the tariff.

4. In cases where there is an obvious difference from the ordinary tare in the nature of the packages, the custom-house officers are authorized to ascertain and admit the real tare.

e. In cases where the transit of goods is through short distances (3d Part, Sec. IV.), and the lower tolls are paid, and when the weight is not ascertained, the right of weighing being reserved, there shall be calculated

An animal's load	3 cwt.
A hand-barrow load	2 „
A one-horse cart load . . .	15 „
A two-horse cart load	24 „

And 12 cwt. for every additional horse-load.

IV. For all stuffs, not having silk in them, must be specified the raw mate-

rials of which they are composed, as cotton goods, linen goods, without mixture of wool. In cases where silk, or flax and silk, is mixed with cotton, linen, or wool, they may be declared as half-silk wares. Common woollen edges (*weber kanten*), selvages, listings (*lisières*), are included in the general classification.

V. When goods, liable to different duties, are comprised in the same package, the net weight of each sort must be declared. When this is not done, the bearer of the goods subject to a special revision must unpack the goods at the custom-house; or, when the unpacking is objected to, the declaration must be made in the custom-house document, and, at the place of destination, the duties will be levied on the whole weight, at the highest duties imposed on any portion of the contents.

Are excepted: glass, glass goods, instruments, porcelain, earthen and fancy wares, and all goods commonly so called, though found in the tariff under various heads, when the goods shall have a well-ascertained destination.

Should the declaration of the last article, as small wares (*kurze waaren*), (Tariff, Part II., No. 32), not have the effect of exposing them to the highest duties on such wares, the duties may be receivable, upon revision, when the importer makes special application for that purpose.

On goods intended for transit,

a. So far as they are declared for a depot (warehouse, or public store), the transit duties may be levied in the said depot on their being forwarded thence.

b. So far as they are declared for immediate transit, the settlement of the transit duty takes place at the office where imported, unless there are local reasons to the contrary, or where, by the direction of the goods being changed, an increase of duty is payable at the office, or at the place of export.

c. On goods which pay no higher import duty than the common rate of half a dollar or 52½ kreuzers per cwt., and which, under the 3d division, are not subject to a lower transit duty than the import or export duty, or both united; the duty is to be levied at the place of entry, unless, as under (*b*), local circumstances require a different arrangement.

VII. Goods which are more heavily taxed, or not comprised under the foregoing exception, and which are directed to a place where there is a principal custom-house, or head office, or other competent department, may be forwarded under a proper control document from the frontier, and the duties be paid on their arrival; and, if addressed to a depot, the duties may be collected when they are taken out of it.

VIII. (*a*) The under custom-houses of the first class may allow goods on which the duty does not exceed 5 dollars, or 8¾ gilders, or 15*s*., to be imported to any extent.

b. Goods paying a transit duty cannot be admitted through such under custom-houses, when the amount imported at one time exceeds 50 dollars, or 87½ gilders.—7*l*. 10*s*.

Export Duties to any amount may be received by such Under Custom-houses.

b. Through Under Custom-houses of the second classes corn may, in any quantities, be introduced.

Goods paying a duty less than 6 dollars, or 10½ gilders—18*s*. per cwt., and cattle, may be introduced through the Under Custom-house, when the amount does not exceed 10 dollars, or 17½ gilders.

The import of goods more heavily taxed is not permitted through such Under Custom-house beyond the weight of 10 lbs., or when the amount of duty does not exceed 10 dollars, or 17½ gilders.

The Under Custom-houses of the second class may receive Export Duties to the amount of 10 dollars, or 17½ gilders.

c. When Under Custom-houses obtain from the superior authorities greater facilities, they shall be publicly announced.

IX. There are certain duties which are not to be levied:—On goods not weighing one-thousandth of a cwt., and when the amount of duty is less than 6 silver pfennigs, or 1 kreuzer (about ½*d*.).

X. As to the relative values of Gold and Silver Coins in the States of the Union, with the exception of small money (*scheidemünze*), for the payment of Import, Export, and Transit Duty, an ordinance will be issued.

(L.S.) FREDERICK WILLIAM,

Berlin, 24th of October, 1839. Count Alvensleben.

INWARD and outward Duty on Grain in the Kingdoms of Bavaria (exclusive of the Circle of the Rhine), and Würtemberg.

WHEAT, SPELT, or SHELLED GRAIN.			Calculation of the Duty on Unshelled Spelt, according to the Price of the Grain or Shelled Spelt.			CORN OR RYE.			BARLEY.			OATS OR VETCHES.		
The Price per Schäffel.		Duty per Schäffel.	Price of the Schäffel of Grain.		Duty per Schäffel.	Price of the Schäffel.		Duty per Schäffel.	Price per Schäffel.		Duty per Schäffel.	Price per Schäffel.		Duty per Schäffel.
From	To		From	To		From	To		From	To		From	To	
INWARDS.														
fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.
1 0	8 0	1 12	1 0	8 0	0 24	1 0	6 0	0 36	1 0	5 0	0 24	1 0	3 0	0 18
8 1	12 0	0 48	8 1	12 0	0 18	6 1	7 59	0 24	5 1	6 59	0 18	3 1	3 59	0 12
12 1	13 59	3 24	12 1	13 59	0 9	8 0	8 59	0 12	7 0	7 59	0 9	4 0	4 59	0 6
14 0	15 59	0 12	14 0	15 59	0 6	9 0	10 59	0 6	8 0	8 59	0 6	5 0	6 0	free
16 0	20 0	free	16 0	20 0	free	11 0	15 0	free	9 0	12 0	free			
and above.			and above.			and above.			and above.			and above.		
OUTWARDS.														
1 0	15 59	free	1 0	15 59	free	1 0	10 59	free	1 0	8 59	free	1 0	4 59	free
16 0	17 59	0 9	16 0	17 59	0 3	11 0	12 59	0 6	9 0	9 59	0 6	5 0	5 59	0 3
18 0	20 29	0 30	18 0	20 29	0 12	13 0	15 29	0 24	10 0	10 29	0 18	6 0	7 59	0 12
20 30	25 29	1 12	20 30	25 29	0 30	15 30	20 29	1 0	10 30	13 29	0 42	8 0	9 59	0 30
25 30	30 29	2 24	25 30	30 29	1 0	20 30	25 29	2 0	13 30	16 29	1 24	10 0	11 59	1 0
30 30	35 29	4 0	30 30	35 29	1 36	25 30	30 29	3 36	16 30	20 29	2 24	12 0	13 59	1 36
35 30	40 0	6 0	35 30	40 0	2 24	30 30	35 0	5 24	20 30	25 0	3 36	14 0	16 0	2 24
and above.			and above.			and above.			and above.			and above.		

EXPORT Duties on Wood in the Kingdom of Bavaria (exclusive of the Rhine Circle) and Würtemberg by Land-carriage, also by Water-carriage on the Danube, the Inn and the Bodensee.

ARTICLES.	Outward Duty.	REMARKS.
WOOD: (*a*) Common hard and soft.	ad valorem	(Rafen) rafters, means common building and ship timber, as timber in beams and sawed blocks of half to one foot diameter, masts 10 or 16 fathoms long, and of the above diameter.
1. For building, and timber in beams and blocks, also rafters and spars uncut .	1 fl. value 6 kr.	Deals or planks, four to six inches thick. By posts is to be understood cut or squared wood to serve for fences, &c.
2. For building, and timber cut into cross-beams, laths, posts, rails, props, planks, boards, Schwertlingen, sashen, staves, cask-heads, felloes, wooden pipes, vine props, also osiers and hoops .	1 fl. value 3 kr.	Cross-beams (Rähmling) reo Rahmschenkel; planks, or (Riegel) wood cut from two to four inches square, and of the length of planks. Schwärtlinge are the outside cuttings, or slabs, in sawing the trunk into planks. Felloes are hewn or cut wood, as the wheelwrights purchase it to make into wheel felloes. Bauschen means axletrees, Sturzbürden are axles of a larger sort; they also mean the fascines and loads of wood which the countrymen gather in the woods and carry home. Borzen are partly the cut up roots, also the ends of raft-wood which are cut off in making the rafts even, and partly the knotty pieces that fall off in making up the large branches of trees.
3. Firewood of all sorts in logs, branches, Bauschen, Borzen, splinters, sticks, Sturzbürden blocks and shavings	1 fl. value 3 kr.	In order to render possible the rating the duties on different sorts of wood according to fathom measure, pieces or staves, the current value is taken from time to time according to the local prices at the places of introduction and exportation.
4. Ship-builders' wood of all sorts in trunks, spars, and crooked timber . .	1 fl. value 6 kr.	

ORDER for the Introduction of the Toll Weights.

WE, Frederick William, by God's grace, King of Prussia,

Order, with reference to the decision of the Commercial Union for the adoption of a common Standard of Weights in the States of the Toll and Trading Union, and for the Collection of Duties, &c., in the Report of our Ministry of State, as follows:

Section 1.—From the 1st of January, 1840, the calculation of the import, export, and transit duties, and the system of weighing herebefore described, are to be adopted in all the states of the commercial union, by the employment of a common standard weight (*centner*) and its divisions. The orders dated 16th of May, 1816, Section 27, for the preparation of a standard measure and weight, are, as regards their application to the receipt of duties, hereby annulled.

Section 2.—The cwt., which consists of 100 toll lbs.—of which each is divided into 30 loths (half-ounces) is equal to 196 lbs. 28·915814·34 loths Prussian, or nearly 106 lbs. 28 $\frac{6}{7}\frac{1}{2}$ loths (106 lbs. 28 and $\frac{6}{7}\frac{1}{2}$ loths Prussian).

The Toll lb. equal to 1 lb. 2·20915814 3 loths Prussian, or nearly 1 lb. 2 $\frac{13}{64}$ loths (Prussian 1 lb. 2 and $\frac{13}{64}$ loths).

The Toll loth is equal to 1·14030527 loth Prussian, or nearly 1 $\frac{9}{64}$ loth (1 and $\frac{9}{64}$ loth).

Section 3.—The hundred weights and their divisions, which are to be employed in the collection of duties, must be regularly stamped according to Sections 13 and 18 of the Ordinance of the 16th of May, 1839, and must be tested every three years, of which the Measurement Commission has charge.

Section 4.—The Normal Measurement Commission in Berlin, as the Measurement Commission in the Government Departments, are to provide themselves with normal weights, bearing to the Prussian weights the proportion provided for in Section 2 and in conformity with Section 5 of the Measures' and Weights' Ordinance of the 16th of May, 1816, in order to prove and provide for their constant accuracy.

Section 5.—For common transactions it is allowed to employ Prussian weights every where, according to the regulation of the 16th of May, 1816, with their explanations and supplements.

Given under our Royal Hand and Seal, &c.,

Berlin, 31st of October, 1839,

BARON V. ALTENSTEIN. (L. S.) FREDERICK WILLIAM.
„ V. KAMPTZ.
„ MÜHDER.
„ V. ROCHOW.
„ V. NAGLER.
COUNT V. ALVENSLEBEN.
BARON V. WERTHER.
„ V. RAUCH.

PRINCIPAL ARRANGEMENTS of the Convention, concluded the 30th of July, 1838, between all the Governments forming part of the ASSOCIATION OF GERMAN CUSTOM-HOUSES to adjust the bases of the monetary system to be adopted in their respective States.

1. There shall be as a basis for coining money in the mints of the contracting states but one monetary marc, the weight of which is fixed at 233 grammes, 855 milliemes.

2. The money of account in thalers (dollars) or in groschen, or in florins and kreuzers, or in proportionate coin, shall be coined according to the following standard:

The marc of fine silver shall be represented by 14 thalers, the thaler being worth $1\frac{3}{4}$ florins: or by $24\frac{1}{2}$ florins, the florin being worth $\frac{4}{7}$ of a thaler.

3. From the 1st of January, 1841, at latest, there shall be no other legal standard than that of 14 thalers in the Prussian States, Saxe-Royal, Electorate of Hesse, Grand Duchy of Saxony, the Duchies of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Seignory of Schwartzburg Rudoldtstadt, the Signoral States of Schwartzburg Sonderhausen, the States of the elder branch and of the younger branch of Reuss: and of 24½ florins in the kingdoms of Bavaria and of Würtemberg, Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse, Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, Ducal Principality of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duchy of Nassau, Principality of Schwartzburg Rudoldstadt, and of the free town of Frankfort.

4. A coin shall be struck common to all the contracting states, conformable to the two standards above mentioned, under the name of money of the association, of the value of $\frac{1}{7}$ of the marc of fine silver; this money shall have a legal value of two thalers or 3½ florins throughout all the states of the association, the same as other legal coin of these states.

From the 1st of January, 1839, to the 1st of January, 1842, there shall be coined two million pieces of the money of the association at least, and each state shall share in this carriage in proportion to the number of its population.

From the 1st of January, 1842, and every four years in succession, there shall be coined two million pieces at least.

5. The present treaty makes no alterations in the arrangements of monetary convention concluded at Munich the 25th of August, 1837, and of the special convention annexed to it.

6. It shall be put in force from the date of the ratifications being exchanged, and shall continue to the end of 1858, if no convention to the contrary should be entered into.

MONIES, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES IN COMMON USE IN PRUSSIA.

Accounts are kept in thalers=30 silver groschen=3.7163 francs, or rather less than three shillings sterling. The weight of the thaler is 14 to the Cologne marc.

In changing English money within the Prussian kingdom, the usual price is 3*s.* 1*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.* sterling, for one Prussian thaler; although the real value is certainly below three shillings. The silver and paper thaler are of the same current value; and on leaving the Prussian dominions for other parts of Germany, except in the states within the commercial league, Prussian silver and paper money is usually at a discount.

The current rate of a Prussian thaler, at the market and fair of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, is as follows: 1 thaler=3 sh.=3 francs 75 c.=23⅓ groschen of Saxony=1 fl. 45 kreuzers, money of the empire (of the standard of 24 florins to

the Cologne marc)=1 florin 27½ kreuzers, money of the convention (standard, 20 fl. to the Cologne marc)=$\frac{3}{5}\frac{5}{4}$ of the Brabant crown of 2 florins 42 kreuzers =$\frac{3}{4}\frac{5}{8}$ of the crown of the convention of 2 florins 24 kreuzers.

The gold Frederick is generally at a premium (even in Prussia) in exchange for other Prussian coin, as the Napoleon is at Paris. At Frankfort the usual price of the gold Frederick is 11 thalers 6 silver groschen, and in changing money 1*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.* sterling, or 42 francs, is paid for the gold Frederick.

The coins of Prussia are: in gold, the Frederick, half-Frederick, and quarter-Frederick. The thaler, and silver groschen, and pieces of 6 pfennigs.

WEIGHTS.

The Berlin pound = 16 ounces = 32 loth = 128 quintlins or drams = 7231 grains, English; 1 Berlin centner = 100 lbs. of Berlin = 103.3 lbs. avoirdupois = 46.87 kilogs.; 1 schiffslast = 4000 lbs. of Berlin. The zoll-centner = 50 kilogrammes = 110¼ lbs. avoirdupois.

DRY AND LIQUID MEASURES.

The Berlin scheffel=16 metzen=48 viertel=1.5998 or 1.6 bushel English, Winchester measure, or 54.961 litres.

Eimer of wine=2 ankers=16 viertel=68.69 litres, and 1 litre being equal to 2.1135 pints English wine-measure—the Prussian eimer contains=145,175 pints, or 18,147 English wine-gallons.

The Prussian quart of wine or beer is equal to 1145 litres, and the fass of beer to 100 quarts=114.50 litres, or 28.6 English imperial gallons.

The Rhenish foot, of 12 inches, or 144 lines, and the geometrical foot, equal to 14 $\frac{4}{10}$ inches Rhenish, are the lineal measures of Prussia. 24,000 Rhenish feet =1 Prussian mile.

The cloth measure is the new ell=0.6669 metres, or equal to 2$\frac{18}{95}$ English feet.

The klafter is a cubic measure for firewood, or large cases, &c., of 6 feet by 6 feet; and 3 feet in height.

The above weights and measures are the legal standards of the Prussian monarchy. The following local variations are still in ordinary use: viz.—

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

The franc of 100 centimes and the Reichsthaler of 54 marcs at 6 buschen the marc, are still used in ordinary trading transactions.

1 Reichstaler = 2*s.* 9*d.* sterling; the foot of 12 inches is a small fraction less than the Rhenish foot, and the ahm of wine is also a little smaller than the ohme of Cologne; the former containing 136,604 litres; the latter 138,22 litres=30,424 imperial English wine-gallons. Legally, the monies, weights, and measures of Prussia are now to be used; though custom still adheres in common matters to the old.

COLOGNE.

The Reichstaler = 60 stuvers of 4 pfennigs: the old gold ducat = 9*s.* 4½*d.* sterling. The old rix-dollar 4*s.* 3⅓*d.* sterling; the rix-dollar of the constitution = 4*s.* 7$\frac{1}{10}$*d.* sterling; and the rix-dollar of the Convention = 4*s.* 1½*d.* sterling, are also current with in fact all the small coins of the old states at about their intrinsic metallic value.

The pound of Cologne = 2 mares = 16 oz. = 32 loth = 128 drachms.

In nearly all parts of Germany the *Cologne marc* has been adopted as the basis of weight in coining money, for which purpose it has been divided into 16 loth of 18 grains for silver, and into 24 carats of 12 grains for gold. The marc weight of fine silver at the present time at par = 51.9338 francs, or about 2*l.* 1*s.* 6½*d.* sterling.

KOENINGSBERG.

Florins = 10 silber groschen of 12 pfennigs, about 1 shilling sterling in value, are current in ordinary dealings.

The pound is as nearly as possible the same as that of Cologne. The lispfund = 16lbs. 8oz. and the schiffpfund, 20 lispfund.

DANTZIC.

Gulden or florins = 30 groschen = 90 schillings = 540 pfennigs, are current in ordinary transactions.

One rix-dollar = 3 gulden = 90 groschen = 270 schillings or 1620 pfennigs = 193 grains English troy-weight, or about 2*s.* 3*d.* sterling.

The gold ducat = 12 florins intrinsic value, 9 shillings sterling, or 26 florins 20 groschen = 1*l.* sterling, but rating higher or lower according to the demand.

The Berlin weights are in general use at Dantzic. The Dantzic scheffel is a few fractions less than the Berlin scheffel, and equal to 0.547 hectolitres, or 1.552 English bushels.

The LAST of wheat of 60 scheffels therefore equals 11 quarters 3 bushels.

The malter = 16 scheffels = 64 viertels = 256 metzen.

The baker's or miller's sack-last = 5 malters or 80 scheffels.

The Dantzic ohme of wine = 2 eimers = 4 ankers = 128 quarts, or 39.6 English wine-gallons.

The hogshead = 1½ ohme, and the pipe 2 ohmes.

The foot, 12 inches = 11.3 inches English.

100 Dantzic feet = 94.16 English.

The ell of 2 feet is the usual measure.

The arn, equal to half an English yard, is used in measuring cloth; but an allowance of one arn per hundred is made, or 2 per cent on the English yard, to the buyer.

1 klafter or fathom = 6 feet.

1 ruthe or perch = 15 feet.

The seil, 10 ruthes = 150 feet.

THE MEASURES FOR FREIGHTS ARE:

The last of herrings, Luxemburg salt, ashes, pitch, tar, &c. = 12 barrels.

Liverpool, Scotch, Spanish, or French salt = 16 barrels.

A last of staves of 4 schooks = 240 pieces, and of thin boards = 80 cubic feet.

A load of timber or deals = 50 cubic feet.

Spices, indigo, saffron, coffee, tobacco, &c., are sold by the pound.

Sugar, figs, raisins, oil, &c., by the stone of 24 lbs.

Lead, tin, sulphur, ironmongery, campechy wood, &c., by the Dantzic centner or cwt. of 120 lbs.

Brandy, gin, rum, &c., by the 52 viertels.

Flax and other seed oils, by the ahm.

Potatoes, Swedish iron, &c., by the schiffpfund.

STRALSUND.

One silver reichsgulden = 16 groschen, divided into $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ pieces, circulate generally; copper wittens, old, Swedish runsticks, and old pieces of 5 oers are circulated in common transactions.

100 lbs. of Stralsund=106.57 lbs. avoirdupois = 48.33 kil.

1 schiffpfund	=	20 lispunds.
1 lispund	=	14 lbs.
1 centner	=	8 lispunds = 112 lbs.
1 stone	=	10 lbs.
1 last of wheat	=	8 dromts = 32 barrels = 96 scheffels, or 384 fehrts.
1 scheffel	=	1.105 English corn bushel = 0.3896 hectolitres.
1 last of wheat	=	13.26 quarters English.
1 ell of 2 feet	=	22.6 inches English.
1 laken	=	24 Stralsund ells.

There is scarcely a town in Germany which does not still, in ordinary transactions, adhere to some local usage in regard to weights and measures.

TARIFF OF THE GERMANIC UNION AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE BRITISH AND GERMAN TRADE.

It has generally been considered that the effect of the Germanic Union would be to exclude all foreign manufactures. The Tariff has been in operation nine years, and the imports for consumption of cotton manufactures have been nearly stationary during that period, and the general imports of other manufactured articles have even increased.

The rates of duty are certainly not to be defended: they are unjust, as not bearing a relative proportion to the value of the articles upon which the duties are imposed. They levy the same duties on 100 lbs. of coarse unbleached calicoes, as upon the same weight of the finest sheetings and cambrics; and on 100 lbs. of the coarsest woollen flannels, and blankets as on an equal weight of the finest kerseymeres and broad cloths; the duties on woven goods, instead of being, as promulgated publicly, at from 10 to 15 per cent on the value, range from 10 to 95 per cent on the value. There is, however, one great virtue in levying the duties, as rated in the Prussian tariff, by weight: that is, the discouragement to smuggling; from the circumstance that the more valuable and light the article is, the duty becomes so low in proportion, that there is not sufficient temptation to encounter the risk and the penalties of contraband trade.

As far as collecting the revenue is in question, no method can be less objectionable than levying the duties according to the weight; but in regard to the application of this rule to an equitable tax upon goods in any way manufactured, no principle can be more fallacious.

COMPARATIVE View of the former and present Duties on Imports into the several States of the Germanic Union of Customs.

Present Duties.	Former Duties of the several States calculated according to the Prussian Centner and Thaler, the latter converted into English Money.								
All States of the Union.	Prussia.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Würtemberg.	Baden.	Hesse-Darmstadt	Hesse-Cassel.	Nassau.	
ARTICLES.	Duty pr Prus.ctr of 110lb. or 113½ English.								
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Arms, fire	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 1 6	1 10 8	2 12 0			0 7 6½	
—— sword									
—— do. mounted with fine metals	8 5 0	8 5 0	....	....	1 6 0	0 11 2		3 13 8	
Ammunition, powder	0 6 0		0 1 0	0 15 6			0 16 8		0 5 6½
—— iron balls	0 3 0								
—— lead bullets		0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 1	0 17 2	0 5 10		0 13 1	
—— bayonets and sword blades not finely polished	....		0 3 6	0 5 4					
Beer and ale, in casks	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 0 3½	0 0 4	0 0 3	0 1 2	0 2 4½	0 4 7	0 1 3½
—— in bottles	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 0 3½			0 4 2	0 5 10		
Books, printed bound	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 0 8	0 0 9	0 0 2⅔	0 1 5⅓	0 3 2	free
Books, printed unbound					0 0 2⅔				
Brass and copper ore	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
—— manufactured, common	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 1 6			0 5 7½	0 8 4	1 13 4	0 1 4
—— fine	1 10 0	1 10 9	0 2 3			0 11 2	0 11 8	6 13 4	0 5 6½
—— raw, in blocks	0 6 0	0 1 6	0 1 6	1 3 2	1 6 0				
—— bronze, common	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 2 3			0 0 10	0 8 4	1 13 4	0 1 4
—— gilded	8 5 0	8 5 0					0 11 8	6 13 4	0 5 6⅔
Coals, culm, and cinders	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
Cotton manufactures, woven, plain	7 10 0	8 5 0		1 19 0	5 4 0	0 16 8	0 16 8	31 10 6⅔	
—— printed, hosiery, &c.				3 18 4					0 16 8
—— twist brown	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 2 5	0 1 7				
—— bleached	0 18 0	0 18 0		0 7 10	0 9 2	0 2 9⅓	0 2 9⅓	7 17 11½	
—— dyed				0 15 11					
Earthenware, common, white	0 15 0	0 15 0		0 15 11	1 15 2		0 16 8	0 9 7	
—— printed or painted	1 10 0	1 10 0						1 6 8	
—— Porcelain, common, white	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 4 6						
—— gilded or painted	3 15 0	4 19 0		3 3 0	3 9 2	0 8 4	1 13 4	183 6 8	0 8 4
—— Pottery, common	0 1 0	0 1 0		6 0 0 per cent	10 0 0 per cent		0 0 10	7 17 11½	
Fish: Salted herrings	0 3 0	0 3 0	10s. caught in seas, not German; 2s. in Ger. waters.	0 2 8	0 3 2	0 2 9⅓	0 5 10	0 1 10	0 4 2
—— smoked, dried, &c.	0 1 0	0 6 0							
Glass, common	0 3 0	0 3 0	3s. Foreign not German. 2s. German.	0 15 11	0 17 4				
—— flint, plain	0 0 0	0 9 0		0 3 2					
—— cut	0 18 0	0 18 0				0 5 10	0 5 10	0 3 2	0 8 4
—— worked with common metals	1 10 0	1 10 0		1 10 0	1 6 0				
Hardware: Metal buttons and common hardware	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 3 0						
—— cutlery, common	0 18 0	0 18 0							
—— fine, and not mixed with precious metals	1 10 0	1 10 0		1 2 2	1 6 0	0 0 0¼	0 5 10	0 6 1	
—— fine and mixed with precious metals	8 5 0	8 5 0					0 8 4		0 5 6
—— pins and needles	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 2 0	9 7 2					
—— saws	0 18 0	0 18 0			9 11 0	0 11 8	0 16 8	5 2 8	
Iron and steel: Ore	free	....			2 12 0				
—— iron, unwrought, raw in bars or rods	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 0 9	0 11 8	1 6 0	0 5 10	0 5 10	0 6 1	
—— cast, common	0 3 0	0 3 0		0 0 4					
—— fine	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 2 0	0 5 4	0 5 8	free	free	free	free
—— iron, wrought	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 1 6		0 12 2				
—— steel, unwrought	0 3 0	0 3 0	also steel wrought and unwrought.	0 5 4	....	0 3 4½	0 5 10	0 0 10	0 4 2
—— iron wire	0 11 0	0 11 0		0 10 8	0 5 8	0 0 3½	free	0 4 4	
—— ordnance	0 3 0	0 3 0		1 3 2	0 5 8	0 5 10			
—— nails	0 11 0	0 11 0	....	0 10 8	0 12 2	free	0 0 8½	free	0 1 2
						0 5 10	0 0 8½	....	
							0 5 6½	0 9 6	0 4 2
							0 0 8½	0 3 2	

(continued)

Present Duties. All States of the Union. ARTICLES.	Duty pr Prus.ctr of 110lb. or 113¾ English.	Former Duties of the several States calculated according to the Prussian Centner and Thaler, the latter converted into English Money. Prussia.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Würtemberg.	Baden.	Hesse-Darmstadt	Hesse-Cassel.	Nassau.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lead, in pigs	0 9 0	0 1 6	0 9 0	0 4 0	free	0 0 2½	free	0 0 4½	0 0 8½
—— rolled	0 6 0	0 6 0		0 0 8½	free	0 0 10	0 1 4½	0 1 4½	0 4 2
—— litharge	0 1 6	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 2 7	0 0 4½	0 0 2	free	0 0 8½	
—— red lead	0 3 0	0 3 0		0 7 10	0 8 7½	0 1 5½	free	0 1 4½	0 1 4
—— white lead	0 6 0	0 6 0		0 15 8			0 1 6½		0 0 8
Linen, brown, common, and sailcloth, undressed	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 0 9	free	free	free	0 2 1½	0 0 5	0 1 4
—— ticking, canvass, &c., dressed but unbleached	0 6 0			0 15 11	0 17 2		0 5 6½	0 3 2	0 8 4
—— bleached				1 10 8	1 14 4		0 8 4		
—— fine, unbleached	0 6 0	0 6 0				0 16 8	0 5 6½	0 8 4	
—— bleached, plain							0 8 4		0 16 8
—— dyed or printed	5 12 0	4 13 0		2 5 10	2 12 0		0 16 8	0 14 2	
—— mixed with cotton (*as cotton*)	7 10 0	8 5 0			0 10 2		1 13 4		
—— yarn, unbleached (*also hemp*)	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 1 6	0 1 4			0 3 1½		
—— bleached	0 3 0	0 3 0		0 2 5	0 1 6		0 8 4	free	0 4 2
—— dyed, &c.	0 3 0	0 3 0		0 15 8			0 16 8		
—— thread, common	0 3 0	0 3 0		0 1 4	0 17 2	0 11 18	0 3 1½		0 16 8
—— fine and small wares	3 3 0	3 3 0		0 15 8	1 6 0		0 16 8	0 3 2	
Machinery: wood	0 1 6	0 1 6	rated according to the material made of.	0 8 1 all kinds except for experiments, which were admitted free.					
—— iron, wrought	0 18 0	0 18 0			0 17 6½				
—— cast	0 3 0	0 3 0			0 13 7	0 2 4½	free	free	free
—— fine iron	1 10 0	1 10 0							
—— copper and brass									
Painter's colours	0 0 11	0 0 11	0 1 0	0 3 1	0 8 7				
Plated wares, common			0 4 6	1 3 2		0 2 4½	0 16 8	0 6 4	0 1 4½
—— fine						0 16 8		2 2 2½	
—— Jewellery — plain stones set	8 5 0	8 5 0			0 11 4			(taxequal to prohibition 350 fl per lb.	0 8 4
—— Watches			0 6 0	9 7 2		1 13 4	1 13 4		
			0 4 6						
Pewter wares, common	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 2 0	1 3 2	1 6 8	0 3 5½	0 16 2	0 13 4	0 5 6
—— fine									
—— plated	8 5 0	1 0 0							
Salt	prohibited for manure	prohibited except	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited
Silk tissues, all silk	16 10 0	16 10 0			5 2 0			31 10 6½	
—— mixed or not mixed with camel's hair	8 5 0	8 5 0	0 11 3	8 17 2	9 11 1	0 16 8	1 13 4	7 17 11½	0 16 0
—— with cotton									
Sugar, raw or in cases	0 15 0	1 10 0	0 1 0		1 13 0				
—— in bags				0 15 8	1 17 4	0 2 4½	0 8 4	0 8 4	0 8 0
—— lumps for inland refineries	....	0 15 0	....		1 1 2				
—— for sale and loaves double refined	1 13 0	1 13 0	....	....	1 6 0	0 2 8⅔			
Tin plates	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 5 4	0 3 1	0 2 8⅔	0 2 8⅔	0 13 4	0 5 0
—— other wares			0 2 0						
Woollen manufactures in general	4 10 0	4 10 0	0 3 0	4 13 0	5 3 0	0 16 8	1 13 4	1 13 4	0 16 0
—— common			0 2 0						
—— fine			0 6 0						
—— carpets	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 0 0				0 16 8	0 16 8	
—— yarn	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 3 0				1 13 4	1 13 4	

In the Thuringian States the actual duties were remarkably low, and levied, rather as feudal dues on the load, as Wagengeld, Hauptgeld, &c., at about 21 kreuzers, or 7*d.* per load.

Formerly, all goods entering the gates of Frankfort, were subjected only to 3 kreuzers per centner, independent of the consumption tax of 30 kreuzers, or 10*d.*

and on all goods sent out of Frankfort 2 kreuzers, being in all 4 kreuzers, on goods passing in transit, and 32 kreuzers for all consumed within the city.

In Brunswick the import duties were, previously to its entering the Zoll-Verein, much the same as in Hanover; which see.

In Luxemburg the duties were, until its union with the Zoll-Verein, the same as in Holland, which also see hereafter.

In regard to woollens, the duties were much the same previous to the union.—

	Inhabitants.
In Prussia, with	13,800,126
In Bavaria, with	4,252,813
In Würtemberg (12*s.* higher than at present), with	1,631,779
That is, as high duties as at present for a population of	19,684,718
While the low duties extended only to	5,639,950
Total	25,325,668
From the above number of	5,639,950
we may deduct the population of Saxony, who have long manufactured woollens, fine and coarse, cheaper than, and who have never used those of, England	1,595,668
Leaving only a population of who have been, to any extent, affected as buyers and consumers of British woollens.	4,033,282

In respect to cottons, the duty has been somewhat lowered in the tariffs of Prussia and of Hesse-Cassel, and augmented in the other states of the League; but the difference in regard to the most populous,—those of Bavaria and Würtemberg,—cannot, when the increased facilities of transit and bonding are taken into account, amount to much exclusion.

Saxony manufactured not only her own cottons, but exported extensively, before the union, white and printed cottons to other countries. All the other states manufactured, also, for ordinary purposes, the coarser woven cloths.

The rise and progress of the German manufactures must therefore be attributed to other causes than the union of customs. The natural advantages of several states for manufacturing industry; the genius and laborious character, and the necessities of the German people; in part, the restrictions on the admission of German agricultural produce and wood, imposed by England and France; and especially the unexampled duration of peace, and internal tranquillity which all Germany has enjoyed,—are the real causes to which we must attribute the rise and thriving condition of German manufactures.

It will appear, however, from the following statistical extracts, that our total exportations to the States of the Germanic Union have not decreased, but have, to a considerable amount increased since 1833.

DECLARED Value of British produce and Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to Germany, Holland, and Belgium, during the following Years:

Years.	Germany.	Holland.*	Belgium.*
	£	£	
1831	3,835,768	2,082,536	
1832	5,327,553	2,789,398	
1833	4,499,727	2,181,893	886,429
1834	4,683,589	2,470,267	750,059
1835	4,791,239	2,648,402	818,487
1836	3,624,451	2,509,622	839,276
1837	5,029,552	3,040,029	804,917
1838	5,144,123	3,549,487	1,068,010
1839	5,422,021	3,563,792	881,831
1840	5,627,844	3,418,190	880,286
1841			
1842			

* Holland and Belgium are added, as goods to a considerable amount pass through these countries, in transit to Germany.

QUANTITY in Yards of British Woven Cotton Goods, and declared Value, including the declared Value of Smallwares exported to Germany and to all Countries in each of the following Years:

Years.	GERMANY.		ALL COUNTRIES.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	yards.	£	yards.	£
1831	41,522,072	1,146,068	421,385,303	13,282,183
1832	51,479,811	1,499,432	461,045,503	12,675,633
1833	49,534,158	1,440,855	496,352,096	13,782,377
1834	50,532,106	1,501,141	555,705,809	15,302,571
1835	43,571,988	1,409,212	557,515,701	16,421,715
1836	37,458,457	1,172,074	637,667,627	18,511,692
1837	43,171,229	1,170,412	531,373,663	13,640,181
1838	39,217,958	1,065,075	690,077,622	16,715,857
1839	39,107,032	1,044,476	731,450,123	17,692,182
1840	45,768,127	1,100,792	790,631,997	17,567,310
1841				
1842				

The decrease in cotton goods has been chiefly in printed cottons; especially in red printed cotton, or Turkey reds, in which the dyers and printers of Germany and Switzerland excel those of all other countries. It is, indeed, probable that British printed cottons will very shortly cease to be used in any of the Zoll-Verein States.

QUANTITY in lbs. and declared Value of British Cotton Twist exported to Germany and to all Countries in each of the following Years:

Years.	GERMANY.		ALL COUNTRIES.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
1831	20,454,890	1,197,274	63,821,440	3,975,619
1832	29,975,668	1,798,988	75,667,130	4,172,759
1833	23,674,911	1,600,159	70,626,161	4,704,024
1834	26,517,232	1,795,475	76,478,468	5,211,015
1835	27,882,766	1,748,321	83,214,198	5,706,589
1836	31,339,228	1,961,502	88,191,046	6,420,366
1837	34,277,531	2,178,325	103,455,138	6,955,942
1838	35,539,116	2,265,602	114,596,602	7,431,869
1839	38,712,355	2,361,506	105,686,442	6,858,193
1840	41,765,508	2,451,299	118,470,223	7,101,308
1841				
1842				

A portion of the above cotton twist finds its way into Bohemia from Leipzig.

DECLARED Value of British Woollen Manufactures, including Woollens, Smallwares, and Hosiery, and also the declared Value of British Woollen and Worsted Yarns exported to Germany and to all Countries in the following Years:

Years.	Woollen Manufactures.		Woollen and Worsted Yarns.	
	Germany.	All Countries.	Germany.	All Countries.
	£	£	£	£
1831	425,384	5,231,983	62,259	158,111
1832	817,346	5,244,479	130,189	235,307
1833	635,066	6,294,422	132,744	246,204
1834	566,257	5,736,861	134,246	238,544
1835	631,414	6,840,511	169,286	309,091
1836	582,063	7,639,353	221,464	358,690
1837	725,699	4,655,977	197,962	333,098
1838	675,061	5,295,425	207,251	384,535
1839	817,250	6,271,645	226,175	423,320
1840	752,227	5,327,853	245,813	454,957
1841				
1842				

It is, therefore, evident that the exports of British manufactures to Germany, have increased both in value and amount, and it is remarkable that more than half the woollen yarns exported from England are sold in the German market.

We do not, however, assert that the consumption of British manufactures is now in amount and value equal to what it was within the States of the Union; for it is well known that a very great proportion of the cotton and woollen goods imported into Germany from England have been afterwards sold, chiefly at the fairs of Leipzig, to be passed in transit and smuggled into Austria, Poland, and Russia. The Jews of Brody in Galizia are the most extensively engaged in this contraband traffic; in which the premium of insurance effected at Leipzig, as to delivery and guarantee against seizure, varies from 10 to 14 per cent. We put the question, in 1837, to one of the largest importers at Leipzig of British manufactures—"How can Austria and Russia best put an end to the enormous contraband trade into their dominions?"—"Certainly," he replied, "not by means of an army of customs officers and *employés*, unless the emperors be sufficiently potent to prevent dark nights and stormy weather. The only way is to abolish the prohibitions and high duties, and by low duties to destroy the premiums for smuggling."

The Prussian duties on colonial produce, especially on sugar, were objected to by Bavaria, Würtemberg, and some other states, on the ground of raising the price; but the more flattering prospect of enhancing the value of land, and the gains promised as certain to be derived from the cultivation of beet-root, removed all objections, and the scale of Prussian duties was adopted.

RESOURCES OF THE STATES OF THE GERMANIC UNION.

The natural resources of the States of the Germanic Union of Customs, although not in all respects equal to those of France, are great and numerous.

Germany has more extensive forests, and in many parts equal, and in some superior, mineral riches to those of France. Although in some parts of the north the soil is light, and in others, as in the Erzgebirge, rocky, the land is generally fertile, and produces all sorts of corn and culinary vegetables, besides hemp, flax, tobacco, maize in some parts; and, the Rhenish countries, and in some other parts south of Cologne, vineyards which produce those agreeable cool wines generally called Hock and Moselle in England.

The physical aspect of the countries which compose the German confederation, present almost every feature of natural or cultivated appearance. The lowlands, light soils, and alluvions of the north; the hilly country of Nassau; the undulations of Westphalia, of the Moselle, and west of the Rhine; the highlands of the Black forest, and the Odenwald,—of Thuringia and Swabia,—and of

Darmstadt, Würtemberg, and Baden to the south; the mountains of the Harz and Taunus; the Erzgebirge of Saxony; the valleys, plains, and heights of Silesia; the plains and alps of Bavaria; the Rhine, Danube, Elbe, and numerous other rivers; rocks, cornfields, vineyards, and pastures, are the principal aspects of the Confederation.

About sixty navigable rivers, or branches of rivers, intersect Germany. They are generally connected by canalization, and some great lines of railroads are executed, others in progress, and others about to be commenced.

The Rhine, from its excellent navigation to the ocean, may be considered one vast port; the principal entrepôts of which are Cologne, Coblentz, Mayence, and Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

The Danube, which will soon be connected by a deep canal with the Maine, carries down the produce of Germany to Austria, Hungary, and the Black sea. The Elbe, navigable from Bohemia to Hamburgh and to the sea, is also connected by railroad with the Danube from Budweiss, where the former is navigable to Linz the capital of Upper Austria, from which steam-boats ply to Vienna and to the Black sea.

The Memel and its many branches, bring down the timber and other produce of Poland and Lithuania to the shipping ports of the Baltic; and the Oder and Vistula flow through Prussia and are navigable to the Baltic.

With this general view, a brief sketch of the principal states of the customs league, may serve to illustrate the commercial and productive resources of Germany.

1. Prussia.—The natural resources of Prussia are those of a temperate region, cold in winter, and often hot in summer, watered by large navigable rivers, and with several seaports on the Baltic coast.

Prussia is divided into two, by the intervention of several small German states; but the late regulations may almost be considered as virtually amalgamating with the kingdom the countries which lie between East and West Prussia.

No part of the kingdom lies south of 49° N., and the southern parts, from whence all the rivers flow to the north, and north-west, being consequently the most elevated, the winter cold is proportionably severe. All the rivers and harbours are frozen over for several weeks each year.

The geographical position of Prussia, and her natural resources, adapt her more for an agricultural and manufacturing than for a commercial nation; for a military, not a naval power; and, in consequence, although having seaports, she has no navy.

The soil yields excellent *corn* and *green crops*, *tobacco*, *hemp*, *flax*, and *various fruits*. In the southern parts the *vine* flourishes. The forests produce valuable

timber trees. Coal and iron are abundant in the manufacturing thriving districts of Silesia, the Rhenish Provinces, and Westphalia; and iron, copper, silver, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, and some other minerals are found in various parts of the kingdom. The Baltic shores throw up yellow amber; and the abundance of sturgeon in the rivers yield a great quantity of isinglass. The soil, minerals, forests, and waters of Prussia, therefore, leave her dependant on other countries only for tropical produce, chiefly cotton, coffee, tea, and dye-stuffs; for silk, furs, olive-oils, fruits, and furniture woods.

Hoffmann gives the total area as 107,765,000 Magdeburg acres: viz., 42,767,000 arable; 432,000 garden-ground; 54,000 vineyards; 20,436,000 pasturage; 25,754,000 woods; 18,322,000, districts of rock, water, sand, and waste. The annual profits, he calculates to be, from arable land, 50,656,000 thalers; pasturage, 19,652,000; woods, 6,500,000; gardens, 2,782,000; vineyards, 300,000; fishery, 749,000; hunting, 745,000: total, 81,304,000 thalers, or 12,391,200*l.*; and the capital value of the whole, 2,032,600,000 thalers, or 304,890,000*l.* sterling.

PRUSSIA is divided into eight Provinces, and twenty-five Circles.

SUPERFICE, POPULATION, &c., OF PRUSSIA.

PROVINCES.	German sq. Miles.	Population on the 1st of Jan. 1834.	CIRCLES.	Population.	CAPITALS.	Population.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep and Goats
Brandenbrg	731	1,651,320	Potsdam	941,223	Berlin	217,336	162,831	511,224	1,954,744
			Frankfort, Oder	710,097	Frankfort	22,325			
Pomerania	567	941,193	Stettin	443,989	Stettin	29,042	126,525	395,570	1,589,653
			Coslin	343,259	Coslin	6,699			
			Stralsund	153,945	Stralsund	14,713			
Silesia	742	2,547,579	Breslau	991,561	Breslau	86,952	167,774	765,433	2,403,953
			Oppeln	757,986	Oppeln	6,496			
			Leignitz	798,032	Leignitz	10,733			
Saxony	460	1,490,583	Magdeburg	577,178	Magdeburg	40,417	142,997	425,602	1,864,602
			Merseburg	620,856	Merseburg	8,753			
			Erfurth	292,541	Erfurt	23,396			
Westphalia.	367	1,292,902	Munster	399,929	Munster	18,605	120,795	464,953	390,956
			Minden	407,177	Minden	7,785			
			Arensberg	485,196	Isarlohn	8,095			
Cleves-Berg and Rhine P	487	2,392,407	Cologne	411·349	Cologne	62,181	109,642	711,126	545,799
			Dusseldorf	729,086	Dusseldorf	21,421			
			Coblentz	452,817	Coblentz	15,657			
			Treves	437,324	Treves	14,723			
			Aix-la-Chapelle.	361,831	Aix-la-Chapelle	37,857			
Prussia	1178	2,073,275	Konigsberg	727,299	Konigsberg	63,064	428,311	786,939	1,555,883
			Gumbinnen	541,821	Gumbinnen	6,122			
			Dantzic	332,667	Dantzic	53,808			
			Marienwerder	471,488	Marienwerder	5,246			
Posen	537	1,120,668	Posen	758,284	Posen	31,249	115,719	385,461	1,668,885
			Bromberg	362,384	Bromberg	7,119			
Total...	.....	12,780,745	Total....	13,509,927			1,374,594	4,446,368	11,965,675

The foregoing table is arranged from computations according to the census made by the Prussian police in 1834, which does not include the military population of the kingdom; the returns made by the military, amounts to 13,038,960 souls for the 1st of January, 1832, and the returns of the 1st of January, 1838, the population is 14,318,250.

	Males.	Females.
By the Census of 1832 the number of individuals who had not completed their 14th year, was	2,390,498	2,377,234
Individuals from fourteen, upwards to sixty years completed	3,717,378	3,765,875
Above sixty years of age	384,994	402,981
Total	6,492,870	6,546,090
Married persons	2,208,955	2,211,729

The religious denominations were,

Evangelical Christians (Protestants)	7,941,721
Roman Catholics (including a very inconsiderable number of individuals of the Greek persuasion)	4,915,153
Mennonites	14,756
Jews	167,330
Total	13,038,960

The Canton of Neufchatel in Switzerland, with a population of 57,000, belongs also to Prussia.

THE eight Provinces into which the Kingdom of Prussia is divided, vary greatly in their physical Aspect, and also in their Productions.

1. The PROVINCE OF PRUSSIA, which is the most eastern, comprises the low lands of the north coasts, inhabited for the most part by an agricultural, and at the ports by a trading, and by a seafaring population. The lands are possessed but by few large proprietors, and are chiefly divided among small landowners, under the title of *Cölmischer-Grundbesitzer*, who will be described hereafter. The soil is chiefly arable, producing wheat and rye. The province is divided for the collection of the revenue into east and west Prussia: the Memel, Pregel, Vistula, and several minor streams flow through this province. In the circle of Konigsberg there are several large landed proprietors, and there are still remaining some extensive forests. This circle has few manufactures; those of linen are the most important. Some of the southern parts of East Prussia are hilly, with several small lakes. West Prussia is chiefly a low agricultural country, producing wheat and rye. Many parts are sandy, heathy, and unproductive, and this section of the province has scarcely any manufacturing industry. Agriculture, pasture, and the transit

trade, and the export trade of wood and corn, and the navigation of the rivers and of the seaports of Memel, Konigsberg, and Dantzic, &c., form chiefly the occupations of the inhabitants. They are generally industrious and economical; they consume very little of the wheat grown in the province; rye-bread is that generally eaten by them, and potatoes constitute also in many parts of the province an important article of food. A moderate and regular consumption of butchers' meat is generally within the means of the inhabitants; and the sea-coasts and rivers supply them with fish. The largest horses in the kingdom are those of the circle of Gumbinnen.

2. POMERANIA, which extends along the remaining part of the Baltic coast is chiefly an agricultural and pasturing country; the properties of land are larger than in the province of Prussia. It produces a much greater quantity of rye than wheat. The pasturage of sheep for their wool is, however, considered the most profitable appropriation of the lands. Cattle are reared sufficient for the use, or at least the means of the inhabitants, whose principal food is rye bread, potatoes, fish, and pork. The number of swine and poultry bred are somewhat over the consumption of the province. The river Oder, and smaller streams, Stettin, and other ports, render the trade of Pomerania important both as to transit and export.

3. POSEN is a fruitful, agricultural, and pastoral country: producing the best wheat, and a great quantity of wool. The inhabitants of the lowlands are chiefly Poles. There are a few small woollen and linen manufacturers in the towns, carried on by the German inhabitants. The Jews are numerous, and generally engaged as traders, innkeepers, brokers, butchers, and seldom in productive occupations.

Spirits distilled from rye is the general liquor, and in most parts supplants the use of beer. The common people live simply and poorly.

4. BRANDENBURG, through which the Oder and other rivers flow, is generally a sandy country. It produces no wheat for exportarion, and requires a considerable supply over its production. Excellent potatoes grow abundantly in its light soils, and this vegetable not only constitutes an important article of food, but yields a great quantity of distilled spirits which is consumed in the province. Pasturage lands, especially for sheep and horned cattle and horses, occupy a great portion of the province; but the horned cattle reared are not sufficient for the consumption; nor does the province grow wood enough for its ordinary use.

As to minerals, there are found *alum* at Frunewalde and Gleissen, and *kalk-stone* and *gypsum*, in Rudersdorf. Manufacturing industry has risen and extended to a degree of great value and importance in Berlin and other places in the province.

5. SILESIA.—The south and south-western parts of this province form a region of mountains, rocks, woods, and fruitful valleys. The south-east, bordering on Poland, is hilly, and the northern section of the province is generally a level country. The natural beauty and fertility of SILESIA render this portion of the kingdom of great value as an agricultural, pasturing, mining, and manufacturing country.

The capital, BRESLAU, through which the Oder flows, has a population exceeding 90,000 inhabitants, and its great wool and general fair is one of the most important in Europe. It has several other large towns, with various manufactures. The Silesian weavers live, however, chiefly in small houses in the valleys between the mountains. The province yields in good harvests more than its consumption, and exports, according to Dieterici, the surplus to Bohemia, the mountainous parts of which do not yield sufficient corn for the inhabitants. Tobacco and madder are profitably cultivated in the neighbourhood of Breslau, Brieg, and Strehlen. Vegetables and fruit of various kinds thrive, and there are some vineyards near Grünberg. The opulent inhabitants of Silesia, as in Posen, still drink more Hungarian than French wine, but the ordinary drink of the country is beer, which is usually remarkably well brewed from barley malt. Brantwein, a potato, or rye spirit, is also distilled and drunk in the province. Sheep-pasturage and agriculture are so extensive, that the number of oxen, cows, and calves reared are insufficient, and their importation for consumption is still necessary. The mines of Silesia yield some copper, lead, cobalt, and arsenic. Reichenstein has now one of the largest arsenic works in Europe. Iron and zinc are still more important. Sulphur, marble, alum, kalk, alum-clay are also found; but coal is the most important mineral, and abounds near Schweidnitz, Glatz, Gleiwitz, &c., where more than two millions and a half of tons are annually extracted. The iron and coal is used in the country. The zinc is to an important amount exported. Of manufactures, linens are among the most ancient and extensive. Delcroix remarks, "Though the means of nourishment are poor among the weavers of the mountain-country, linen manufacture still continues to be the principal branch of industry among the Silesian rural inhabitants."

Woollen and leather manufactures and tanners, are also of considerable importance in the province. Hardwares and steam-engines are also made in Upper Silesia.

6. The PROVINCE OF SAXONY, through which the Elbe flows, and of which Magdeburg is the capital, is varied in its aspect: which presents in a great part of the circle of Magdeburg a level, rich, corn country. A part of the Hartz, however, rises in the western section. The circle of Merseburg is watered by the Elbe and several streams. The eastern part of this circle is generally level,

and bordering on Brandenburg it is sandy. The middle and western districts are fruitful, with an industrious agricultural, and in the small towns a manufacturing population. The circle of Erfurt is very hilly, yet highly productive, and the towns have an industrious manufacturing population. The soil produces an abundance of corn, oil-seeds, fruit, potatoes and other vegetables for its thickly-settled population. Wine of tolerable quality is made in the country, which with beer and brantwein form the general drinks. Wood, especially in the circle of Magdeburg, is scarce, except in the southern part of Erfurt, which includes part of the Thuringian forest. Sheep-pastures are extensive, and this province spares a small supply of cattle for the consumption of Berlin. The wool of this province is considered the finest in Germany. Copper, some silver, antimony, and cobalt, are found. The former is the most important, and mined near Mansfeld. Coal is more abundantly mined in this province than in all the others, and the salines produce three-fourths of all the salt of the Prussian States. Quarries of marble, gypsum, alabaster, millstones, and building stones are worked in different parts, and the manufactures of wool and cotton, and other articles are also important, and will be noticed under the general head of Prussian manufactures.

7. WESTPHALIA.—This province is separated from the central dominions of the kingdom by the electorate of Hesse-Cassel, which, previously to the amalgamation of that small state with the customs administration of Prussia, formed a most inconvenient, and to trade and intercourse a most annoying, interruption of from six to seven German miles in breadth. Although Westphalia is the smallest province, it is far from being the least important. It has now a population of at least 1,300,000, or 3520 to the German square mile, or about 163 to the English square mile: a dense population for a country which has to the north towards Holland, and East Friesland, extensive moors, heaths, and peat, and which in other parts is rocky and mountainous. The inhabitants of the north in the circle of Munster, are chiefly an agricultural and pastoral people. They are famous for rearing swine, and during the season of haymaking and peat-cutting, they go in bands to seek for employment in Holland; from whence they return home with their earnings much in the same way as the Irish peasantry do who come to England for employment during harvest. In the towns of Munster, Bocholt, and Warendorf, there are woollen and cotton manufactories, and at Tecklenburg, in the north-west, linens have long been woven. The circle of Minden, which is hilly, and in some parts mountainous, and in which rises the *Teutoburgerwald*, and through which the river Weser and other streams flow, is remarkable for its manufacturing as well as agricultural industry. Being thickly peopled, the soil is cultivated with great economy and labour, and produces sufficient corn for the use of the inhabitants.

The linens of Minden, Herford and Bielfield are famed for their fine and white quality. In the south portion of this circle the inhabitants are Catholics, and Dieterici says "they are poor, often mortgage their lands to the Jews, and their unfeeling creditors often sell their houses and lands." The circle of *Arnsberg* is a mountain-country in which the Rhur and several streams rise. It has fertile valleys and one rather extensive plain. Its soil is well cultivated and productive. It has manufactories of iron and steel, copper, brass, paper, cotton, and silks. The mountain-streams afford abundant water-powers for the spinning mills and other factories. Coal abounds at Bochum, and there are salt-works at Unna and Werl. The mountains of Westphalia furnish, besides wood, iron, and salt, some silver, lead, copper, marble, and kalk. The soil yields about sufficient corn and vegetables for the support of the inhabitants, but none for exportation. Of live stock, swine are the principal. Taking all the Prussian states the number of swine are stated to be 381 to the German square mile. In Westphalia there are 629. In parts of this province there are forests which supply the towns and factories with timber, but there is little to spare for exportation.

8. PROVINCE OF THE RHINE AND CLEVES.—This province has a population of nearly two millions and a half of inhabitants, equal to that of each of several European kingdoms. The Rhine and the Meuse flow in navigable grandeur through this magnificent, fertile, and romantic country. The province comprises the ancient electorates of Treves and Cologne, the Duchies of Juliers, Berg, and Cleves. Its cities are Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, Treves, Dusseldorf, Cleves, and Coblentz. Its towns are numerous, among which Elberfeld, Barfeld, Solingen, Eupon, and Crefeld are celebrated for their manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, and hardwares; the banks of the Rhine, Moselle, and Sarre, and the slopes of the mountains are enriched with vineyards; the plains, valleys, and undulated lands with cornfields and pastures. There are still magnificent forests, though not such as can afford much more timber than the quantity required annually for the use of the population. The soil produces, in all parts, a sufficiency for the inhabitants. The live stock is of a tolerably good breed; the sheep are reared more for their wool than flesh. The province is divided into five circles. The circle of Coblentz is mountainous, and extends along both sides of the Rhine. Vine culture is the principal occupation of the people in several parts of this circle, as well as in the circle of Treves. The mountains yield iron, some lead, and salt. The table-land and valleys of the circles of Coblentz and Treves consist of arable land and pastures. The Circle of Aix-la-Chapelle has districts of mountainous rocky land, interspersed by fertile valleys, and in other parts, hills and plains. Agriculture and manufactures, the latter, chiefly cotton and fine woollens, are situated at Aix-la-Chapelle, Duren, Eupen, Malmedy, Montjoie. The needles and pins of Aix-la-Chapelle, of Burtscheid, Stol-

berg, &c., and the tanneries of the circle, are also important branches of industry. The circle of Cologne is mountainous to the south, and the plains of the north and the alluvions of the Rhine are skilfully cultivated; producing wheat, rye, and other grain; potatoes and other vegetables; oil-seeds and fruit, and some wine. Iron, lead, and coal are found. Brown coal exists near Bonn and Bergheim. In the city of Cologne the cotton and silk manufactures have become important, and the trade and navigation of this city, on the Rhine, and by its railroad communication with Aix-la-Chapelle, has revived much of its ancient importance. The circle of Dusseldorf is thickly inhabited by an agricultural and manufacturing population: being 7415 to the German square mile. The Wüpper, Rhur, and Lippe, flows through this circle into the Rhine, which also flows through it, into Holland. The valleys, plains, and hills are laid out in pasture, or cultivated under corn and vegetables. The mountain-streams, and the abundance of coal have been among the advantages, by the aid of which the cloth and cotton factories of Elberfeld and Barmen, and the cutlery and hardwares of Solingen have thriven. The province of the Rhine has five towns, each with more than 20,000 inhabitants; viz., Cologne, with 68,000; Aix-la-Chapelle, with 40,000; Barmen, with 27,000; Elberfeld, with 26,000; Dusseldorf, with 25,000; five towns, with from 10,000 to 20,000; viz., Bonn, Crefeld, Coblentz, Treves, and Eupen; fifteen, with from five to 10,000, and 94 small towns.

KINGDOM OF BAVARIA.

This kingdom includes Ancient Swabia, and Franconia, and also the separate territory, extending west of the Rhine to the frontiers of France. Bavaria Proper is a country of mountains, valleys, hills, and of extensive plains. In one part it borders for a short distance on the lake of Constance, and its southern limits include part of the Alps and lakes of Tyrol. The Danube flows through it from west to east, receiving in its course the Isaar, on which Munich stands, the Inn, and many other rapid streams. The Maine is navigable through the greater part of Bavaria for long flat vessels carrying about two hundred tons, and a deep canal, now in progress of completion, will soon connect the Maine at the city of Bamberg, with the Danube near Ratisbon, from which steamboats ply to Vienna. "Nature," says Dieterici, "has given Bavaria the means and the power of manifold culture, and of employment to man: mountains and hills for pastures, for the growth of woods, and for vineyards; plains and valleys for arable cultivation; a multitude of small streams for the moving of mills and factories; large rivers for navigation and trade." Pasturage and agriculture are the chief occupations of the people. Barley for malting, and hops are extensively cultivated, and the quantity of beer of excellent quality drunk in this

kingdom is almost incredible. Corn of all kinds, and vegetables are raised in sufficient abundance. Madder, hemp, flax, and tobacco, are also grown. Wheat is exported; cattle and sheep, and heavy, slow, inactive horses are reared generally in all parts of the kingdom. Swine and geese are exceedingly numerous. Although there are many large landed properties undivided, the kingdom is generally subdivided into small farms cultivated by the owners.

The minerals of the mountains are salt in great plenty; iron, coal, lead, tin, cobalt, some gold and silver. In no part of Germany is there, in proportion to the extent of country, more magnificent forests. A great quantity of timber is floated down annually by the Isaar and other streams to the Danube, and thence to Vienna. Timber is also floated down the Maine from the forests of Franconia. Nuremberg has long been famed for its wooden wares and toys. Formerly the cities of Augsburg, Bamberg, and Ratisbon, and Baireuth, were all renowned for their trade: but all these places have declined, since the time that they ceased to be capital cities.

At Augsburg a cotton factory has lately been established; but, generally speaking, Bavaria can scarcely be called a manufacturing country. Its breweries all over the kingdom, and its extensive salt-works at Traunstein, Berchtesgaden, &c., and its Nuremberg wares, being the only important manufactures. At Munich the arts, especially architecture and painting, have made wonderful progress; and science is also in a respectable state in that city. The optical instruments of which are also acquiring the most deserved celebrity. Rhenish-Bavaria is more populous in the square mile than Bavaria Proper, and the culture of the vine is, in that circle, of extensive importance. Bavaria is divided into eight circles; viz.—

1. Isaar, population 607,498, Munich, the capital, population 75,000. 2. Lower Danube, population 436,278, chief town Passau, population 8400. 3. Regensburg, population 441,883, chief town Ratisbon, population 14,000. 4. Rezat, population 554,239, chief town Nuremberg, population 40,000. 5. Upper Danube, population 523,723, chief town Augsburg, population 30,000. 6. Upper Maine, population 554,100, chief town Bamberg, population 18,600. 7. Lower Maine, population 574,195, chief town Wurtzburg, population 22,674. 8. Rhine circle, population 554,932, chief town Spires, population 8600.—Total population 4,246,748 in 1832.

Generally speaking, the population of Bavaria, especially in Bavaria Proper, are well sheltered, clad, and fed, and usually possess landed or other fixed property. Bread, potatoes, cheese, beer, and animal food constitute their usual sustenance. The great natural resources and productions of Bavaria, its important geographical situation in the centre of Europe, with navigable rivers flowing through it to the east, west, and north; and the progress of im-

provements in agriculture, in highways, canals, and the recently commenced railroads, all render Bavaria a country of the first importance in proportion to its extent. If a portion of Germany immediately adjoining Bavaria Proper, and equal to its Rhenish circle, were added to it, and this circle added to such other adjoining state as would be most agreeable to the inhabitants of both, the change would be of great advantage to all. The irregular parcellings of the small German states, by which parts of the dominions of the same sovereign are separated from the others, is attended with much administrative expense and great inconvenience.

WURTEMBERG.—This kingdom is a country chiefly of mountains and valleys. The wood and mountains of the black forests, and the green hills, valleys, and slopes of all other parts of the kingdom; and especially the rich and picturesque banks, woods, and vales of the Neckar and Danube, and the industriously-cultivated arable lands, and the green pastures of Würtemberg impart to the whole country an aspect and character of great variety and interest. Spelt is the principal grain grown. Sheep are bred chiefly for their wool; and horned cattle are reared in rather greater number than for the use of the inhabitants. The banks of the lake of Constance, of the Neckar, and many of the slopes of the inland hills and mountains are under vineyards. Hops, tobacco, and vegetables are very generally grown for home use. There are several manufactories of linen, leather, and some of iron and steel; and needles, sickles, scythes, &c., are exported. Cotton spinning and weaving have grown up rapidly at Canstadt, Nurtingen and Reutlingen. Fine and coarse woollen manufactures, especially cloths, carpets, and flannels, are established in several districts. The other manufactures are chiefly jewellery, meerschaum pipes, hats, paper, gunpowder, toys, &c. The kingdom is divided into four circles, viz. the *Neckar*, *Black Forest*, *Danube*, and the *Jaxt*; the total population of which amounts at the present time to about 1,600,000: consisting of an intelligent, industrious, and orderly people. There is no country in Europe in a more flourishing condition, or more wisely governed; and if the inhabitants are not all opulent, many are moderately so; and all who are in health are fully employed, and all possess the means of living, at least, in tolerable comfort.

KINGDOM OF SAXONY.—This state is now confined to a surface of only 272 German square miles; being 100 German square miles less than the circle of Potsdam, one of the three circles forming the province of Brandenburg. When it is considered that a portion of Royal Saxony is a region of rocks, it seems wonderful how it should have maintained not only 1,600,000 inhabitants, but the expenses also, however economically managed, of a royal government, and all the branches of an executive legislature and judicial administration. This is still more remarkable when we consider that the country has been laid waste by the thirty and by the seven years' wars, and afterwards overrun by

Napoleon. Extraordinary unremitting industry and economy applied to agriculture, pasturage, and especially to unprotected manufactures, have alone enabled the inhabitants of Saxony to maintain themselves creditably, in every respect, among the German nations. The prosperity of their fabrics they owe alone to industry, ingenuity, and saving habits. No prohibition of the importation of foreign goods was ever imposed; no bounty on the manufactures of the country was ever granted; no restriction upon the circulation, exchange, or the import or export of merchandize was ever established until the year 1833: yet, in opposition to many natural disadvantages, the manufactures of Saxony have long thriven, and the only evil which menaces them lies in a system uncongenial to that under which they have prospered. The northern part of Saxony is chiefly a flat, arable, and in some parts a sandy country. The southern division is either hilly or mountainous; the Erzgebirge, stretching along the whole frontier on the side of Bohemia, enters Saxony for several miles of the course of that generally woody and rocky range. Yet in nearly all parts the hills and mountains of Saxony are inhabited, and cultivated wherever there is any soil; or, where the latter is scanty, sheep, goats, or cattle, are made to browse wherever a blade of grass grows. The Elbe is navigable for large flat boats, from Bohemia through Saxony, and a quantity of timber, among which large masts, cut in the Bohemian forests is floated down to Hamburg. Several streams, partly navigable, and all affording abundant water-power, flow down from the mountains through the kingdom. Numerous valleys are rendered highly productive. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, and potatoes, are the general crops. But the corn raised, in the best harvests, is scarcely sufficient for the consumption of the population. The wool of Saxony is renowned for its fineness. As far back as 1768, there were brought to the country 800 Spanish sheep; and at the present time flocks of this race are numerously spread over the pastures of the whole country.

The mines of the Erzgebirge, (*ore mountains*) &c., employ a great number of labourers. Coal is abundant near Meissen and Plauen. Iron exists, but not in sufficient quantity for local use. Silver, copper, tin, lead, cobalt, bismuth, zinobar, are all, in moderate quantities, mined in the mountains. Manufacturing industry forms, however, the great field of occupation for the inhabitants. The fairs of Leipzig affording them also a central market for their fabrics. Saxony is divided into four circles, Dresden, Leipzig, Zwickau, and Bauzen. Its capital, Dresden, has 66,500 inhabitants. Leipzig, 45,000; Chemnitz, 22,000; Freiburg, 11,500; it has sixteen other towns, with from 5000 to 10,000, and twenty with about 5000 inhabitants.

THURINGIAN STATES.—Several of the sovereigns of Central Germany wisely joined, previously to the grand union, in an association of customs, in order to remove the vexatious barriers which separated their estates. These were

Saxe-Weimar, Eisenach, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg Gotha, including Schwartsburg-Sonderhausen, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, Reus-Schleitz, Reus-Greitz, and Reus-Lobenstein and Ebersdorf. The surface of all comprise about 242 German square miles, with a population at the present time estimated at 920,000 inhabitants. The Thuringian and other forests extend over a part of the country, which is generally mountainous or hilly, with numerous fertile valleys and some table-lands. Ores are scarce, or at least not abundantly discovered. Agriculture, pasturage, especially sheep pasturage, which is very important for wool; converting the forest wood into charcoal and potashes, and extracting tar or rosin from the pine—have long formed the leading occupations of the Thuringian population. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, hops, and vegetables of various kinds are generally cultivated in about sufficient quantities for the consumption of the inhabitants.

Manufactures have also grown up in these states. Hosiery and linen, and in the forest districts wooden wares are among those which, at first, most naturally appeared.

Woollen and cotton manufactories have for some years been established at Gera and Gotha. There are also some fabrics of glass, porcelain, vitriol, alum, iron, and steel: the two latter at Schmalkalden and Suhl. With the exception of Erfurt with a population of 29,000, and which now belongs to Prussia, the Thuringian states have no large towns. The population of Gotha is 13,100 Altenburg 12,700, Weimar 11,000, Eisenach 9300, Coburg 9100, Gera 9100, Suhl 7200, Greitz 6300, Meiningen 6000, and Jena 5800.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.—This is the most important of the dukedoms; being more extensive, and nearly as populous as the kingdom of Saxony. The Rhine flows from the lake of Constance, along its southern and western frontiers, and the Neckar is also navigable through the Duchy until it falls into the Rhine. The Black Forest extends to the south, along and over its eastern frontiers, and the Odinwald to the north. Between its mountains and the Rhine a highly-cultivated plain extends along the whole length of the country. Agriculture is in a very improved condition. Grazing of cattle is carefully attended to, and the number raised is somewhat above the wants of the inhabitants; the surplus are driven chiefly to Würtemberg and France. The rearing of sheep is not important. Corn, especially spelt and maize, potatoes and other vegetables, hemp, flax, chestnuts, and various fruits, hops, oil-seeds, and tobacco, are also cultivated with care and success. The meadows are irrigated, and produce luxuriant crops of clover and grass, and green maize is also grown extensively for feeding cattle and horses. Among the mountains and hills are found iron, lead, some silver and gold, copper, salt, coals near Offenburg; but mining forms a very limited branch of production. The numerous mineral springs of the Duchy have long been celebrated. The produce of the vineyards, taking the average contents

of the Baden casks, is estimated at about fourteen millions of English gallons. The Wertheimer and some of the red wines are rich and agreeable; but generally, the wines of Baden are only of medium quality, and chiefly consumed in the country. There is some tar and potashes made in the Black Forest, and timber is rafted down the Neckar. Manufactures of linen, woollen, and lately of cotton, have been established. Metallic works, leather, wooden clocks, earthenware and glass, include most of the other fabrics in the Duchy of Baden. The Duchy is divided into four circles; and the capital, Karlsruhe, has a population of 20,000; Manheim, 20,000; Freiberg and Heidelberg each about 12,000; Bruhsal, Phorzheim, Radstadt, Constance, and Lahn, each about 5000 inhabitants.

HESSE-CASSEL.—The electorate of Hesse has 161 German square miles of surface, and has 640,674 inhabitants. It is divided into four circles. Cassel, the capital, has 33,000 inhabitants, Fulda about 10,000, Hanau about 15,000, Marburg 7500, and Hersfeld 6500 inhabitants. The circle of Hanau is the most thickly settled, and by far the most fertile and highly cultivated. Nearly the whole electorate is hilly and in part mountainous, with valleys and occasionally table-lands. The Fulda and Werra flow through the country. Agriculture and the mines give employment to the inhabitants. Wheat, spelt, vegetables, and near Hanau, fruit, and the best tobacco in Germany, are all cultivated in about sufficient quantity for the consumption of the population. Flax for the linen manufacture of the country is also extensively cultivated in the circle of Fulda. The horned cattle are not reared for exportation: the number of sheep is comparatively insignificant. The copper, iron, and cobalt mines, the salt-works, and the mining of some stone coal, and of plenty of brown coal, are other sources of employment to the population. There are some rather important manufactures of wool at Fulda, Cassel, Marburg, and other towns. There is one or two cotton manufactures and several tanneries; the latter at Hanau and Werra. There are also in the electorate some few fabrics of glass, hardwares, paper, and tobacco.

The GRAND DUCHY OF HESSE, through which the Rhine flows, is also watered by the Maine, and divided into the three circles of the Rhine-Hesse, Starkenberg, and Upper-Hesse. The latter is divided from the second by a stripe of Hesse-Cassel, and the second from the first by the Rhine. The superficies of the three circles is equal to 152 German square miles: the population amounts to about 780,000 inhabitants. Mayence has 35,000 inhabitants; Darmstadt, the capital, 22,000; Worms 8000, and Offenbach 7500. Upper-Hesse is very hilly, and resembles Hesse-Cassel. It has mines of iron and some other minerals; which with agriculture, pasturage, and some manufactures of linen, leather, wool, and latterly of cotton, form the chief sources of labouring industry. The plain of the circle of Starkenberg, in

which Darmstadt is situated, extends from the mountains of the Odinwald to the Rhine. It is a highly-cultivated district, producing corn, maize, vegetables, fruit, tobacco, vines, &c. The circle of Rhenish Hesse in which Mayence is situated on the banks of the Rhine, lies along and westward of that river. It is the smallest, but the most populous of the three circles, having 8296 inhabitants to the German square mile, of which one in twenty-five is of the Jewish religion. It has scarcely any mountain-land, and the valley of the Rhine from Worms to Oppenheim, and from Mayence to Bingen, and extending inland to the hills and foot of the Vosges, is one of the most fertile districts in Europe. It is under vineyards, pastures, and arable cultivation. Fields of wheat, spelt, and barley, pastures in the uplands, and vineyards; the latter occupying seven per cent of the whole surface; wood in detached spots but no forests; flax, hemp, and tobacco, intermixed with other crops, are the characteristics of this fertile and populous circle. Its manufactures, which are on a small scale, consist of linen, coarse cotton, some dye-works, vinegar, *liqueurs*, tanneries, lead and glass wares in the towns. The minerals of the circle, as far as discovered, are of little importance. Cattle are reared in number nearly equal to the use of the inhabitants of Mayence and the circle.

Duchy of Nassau.—This small sovereignty has only eighty-two German square miles of surface with 374,000 inhabitants. It has the fertile valley of the Rheingau, with many vineyards, producing the most celebrated Rhenish wines, as the Johannisberg, which with its territory belong to Prince Metternich; the Hocheim, Rudesheim, &c. With the exception of the fertile valley of the Lahn, and the Rheingau, and the country lying between the Taunus and the Maine, the whole duchy is mountainous, and very picturesquely wooded. The small town of Beiberich on the Rhine, and Weisbaden which has 10,000 inhabitants, are the only towns of consequence. The natural riches of this country in respect to soil, forests, and minerals, are of great value, if brought into that fertility of which they are capable. Iron, plenty of brown coal, lead, copper, &c., are found in the mountains. The mineral waters, which in regard to management and revenue, are monopolized by the government, are another source of riches. This duchy has a few coarse manufactures, and if it were a circle of Prussia, instead of an independent sovereignty, it would be one of the most improved countries, and the inhabitants the most prosperous people in Germany.

Frankfort-on-the-Maine, which has joined the union, has been so long, and is so well known, as to require no further observation than that its fair trade in respect to the diminished sale of British goods has been greatly affected by the league. It is still, however, and will from its central convenient situation continue to be, a mart of great riches and activity.

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS OF THE STATE OF THE UNION.

THE states whose mines are worked are indicated in the preceding statements. The returns of the mineral productions of the several German states we have not been able to obtain correctly, except as regards Prussia. The following has been prepared by Baron Humboldt for Doctor Bowring:

STATEMENT of the Number of Mines and Quarries, and of Furnaces employed in the Manufacture of Metal in the Kingdom of Prussia, with the Number of Workmen employed, and the Quantities and Value of Produce, in the Year 1837.

DESCRIPTION.		No. of Mines, Quarries, and Furnaces.	Quantities produced.	No. of Workmen employed.	No. of their Families.	Value of Produce.
						Dollars.
I.—MINES	Iron ore and iron stone	805	679,874 tons	7,738	16,396	481,504
	Copper, lead, and silver Ore	121	1,076,962 cwts. 50 tons	4,425	8 276	617,631
	Blacklead	41	995 309 cwts	2,027	3,579	388,394
	Cobalt ore	19	1.327 „	104	188	18,185
	Arsenic „	..	10,190 „	..	..	..
	Manganese ore	3	5,632 „	40	149	9,536
	Antimony „	3	574 „	23	41	1,156
	Alum „	7	68,591 tons	48	200	6,795
	Vitriol „	3	39,649 „ 5,521 „	..	..	..
	Coal	331	10,393,479 tons	16,218	39,747	8,754,371
	Brown coal	254	2,612,630 „	2,538	6,472	281,976
	Total	1587	..	33,161	75,058	5,559,548
II.—QUARRIES	Chalkstone and chalk	125	..	470	1034	112.863
	Gypsum	25	..	78	188	29,672
	Building stone, &c.	316	..	1341	3469	107,761
	Slates	341	..	1248	3260	71,898
	Mill stones	39	3040 stones	202	681	24,590
	Trap stone	6	..	17	84	5,802
	Total	852	..	3356	8716	352,585
III.—FURNACES	Iron, pig	129	1,446,372 cwts.	2,745	7,866	2,267,103
	Raw steel	21	150,141 „	254	520	395,848
	Cast „	67	337,469 „	3,521	9,546	1,227,949
	—— from pig iron	12	134,930 „	220	578	503,931
	Rod and bar „	431	1,141,356 „	5,529	12,485	5,656,608
	Plate „	12	133,573 „	343	744	1,132,852
	Iron wire	58	65,561 „	489	636	581,069
	Steel	99	103,938 „	484	1,224	746,106
	Total	829	3,512,440 cwts.	12,585	33,169	12,511,466
	Silver	2	23,992 mark fine 45 burnt	22	50	328,303
	Lead	27	23,807 cwts.	227	632	175,726
	— — in blocks	..	10,847 „	..	..	76,807
	—— sheets	..	117 „	..	..	1613
	Copper raw	12	19,347 „	581	1,131	647,892
	—— worked	31	16,148 „	167	627	667,290
	Brass	14	18.544 „	244	558	606,100
	Zinc in bars	34	215,466 „	1,159	2,996	841 905
	—— plates	..	15,636 „	..	..	68,882
		3	8,791 „	39	107	114,352
	Arsenic	2	3,170 „	53	120	25 680
	Antimony	2	901 „	40	167	12,083
	Alum	15	40,877 „	373	1,106	182,286
	Vitriol, copper	6	3,367 „	10	29	40 524
	—— iron	8	29,157 „	207	471	55,964
	—— mixed	..	2,860 „	..	..	12,747
	Sulphur	1	456 „	..	..	..
	Oil of vitriol	..	60,000 lbs.	..	..	3,000
	Total	986	....	15,747	41,613	16,372,910
IV.—SALT-WORKS		20	44,109 lasts and 52,289 sheffels	1523	4937	1,344,529

Total number of workmen in 1839	65,231
Their families	228,995

Value of mineral produce 28,000,000 thalers, or 3½ millions sterling.

The produce of the Prussian coal-mines in 1834 was about 1,810,000 tons, or nearly one-tenth of the estimated annual produce of the British coal-mines. Of this quantity

Silesia yielded	560,000 tons
Thuringia	1,300 „
Westphalia	745,000 „
Rhenish provinces	500,000 „
Total	1,806,300

The produce of the Prussian coal-mines increased in 1839 so rapidly that the quantity mined amounted to 2,442,632 tons. The states of the Union imported coal, viz.—

In 1832	1,130,512 centners
Exported	4,621,275 „
Imported in 1835	1,369,025 „
Exported	5,455,746 „
Imported in 1840	3,544,338 „
Exported	6,963,286 „

The Mineral Products of Bavaria are important, and the principal are salt, coal, and iron. The salt-mines are monopolized by the government on account of revenue. The consumption is about 800,000 centners per annum, and is sold by the government at from 5 to 7 Bavarian florins, or 8*s.* 4*d.* to 11*s.* 6*d.* per centner of 110⅔ lbs. avoirdupois.

The coal-mines and iron-mines belong some to the crown, and others to private individuals; but either through mismanagement or government interference, the products are as yet unimportant. The excellent porcelain clay, and the number of marble and other stone quarries are of great value.

Copper, silver, blacklead, and some other minerals, are to a small extent extracted in different parts.

In the Grand Duchy of Baden the salt-mines are those of most importance. The coal-field of Offenbach might be rendered exceedingly valuable, were there not so great a quantity of wood still existing in the duchy, though in many parts at an expensive distance, for consumption. Iron is also found; but we have no statistics of the minerals of this country, and we are also destitute of any account of the mineral productions of Saxony, which are important, though confined to the consumption of that kingdom. In Hesse-Cassel, there is an abundance of coal; but it is not extensively mined. Iron, cobalt, and some copper is extracted in various parts of the electorate.

In 1832	the imports of pig iron into Prussia amounted to	120,928 centners
„	exports of ditto	34,208 „
„	imports of hammered iron	100,842 „
„	exports of ditto	80,231 „

In 1840 the imports of pig-iron	amounted to	605,348	centners
„ exports of ditto		32,543	„
„ imports of hammered iron		484,009	„
„ exports of ditto		60,570	„

The iron-miners are demanding *protection* of the government by restricting the importation of foreign iron, and urging high duties or prohibition. It is to be hoped that the wisdom of the government of the Union will not yield to such fallacious representations in order to meet the views of the miners, and consequently *tax*, to far more than the amount of the duties, the *agriculture* and *manufactures of Germany*, by *raising the price of ploughs and other implements required by the former; and the cost of the machinery and tools required by the latter*. The fatal example of France in the high duties and prohibitions imposed on iron and iron wares ought to be a lesson of instruction, to Prussia and all countries, in regard to taxing so generally useful a material as iron.

FORESTS AND TIMBER TRADE OF THE STATES OF THE GERMANIC UNION OF CUSTOMS, AND TIMBER TRADE GENERALLY.

The extent of the forests of Germany have been greatly exaggerated, and it has been often stated, even down to the present time, that one-third of the whole country was and is still covered with original wood. This is not true. There are some large forests in the south and eastern states of Prussia. Some parts of Thuringia, and some districts in the Rhenish provinces, Westphalia, and Saxony, are tolerably covered with good building-timber. Nassau has also a much greater proportion of land under wood than the population of that section of Germany can well afford to remain to them unprofitable, as they require much more wood to be cut down for their use than is allowed, and as they also require for agriculture or for pasture much of the ground now occupied by the Ducal forest. The Black forest and the forests lying between the Maine and the Danube are those now of the greatest importance, and furnish the timber floated in large rafts down the Rhine, while the great portion of the timber and deals exported from Memel and Konigsberg is of Polish or Russian origin. Timber of Russian origin passing through Poland, or Polish timber exported downwards into Prussia, pays a transit duty of from $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Polish groschen, or $\frac{1}{2}$ a copec on a single stave, to 2 Polish florins of 15 copecs on a mast.

The following statements relative to the timber trade of the states of the Germanic Union of Customs, are taken from various official and other documents, chiefly from those of Prussia, and from Dieterici, Ferber, and the reports of British and Prussian consuls. There are large rafts of timber floated annually down the Rhine to Holland, but nearly all for the consumption of that country. During the ten years 1831 to 1840 inclusive, there were only imported from Holland into the United Kingdom sixty-five great hundreds of deal, seven fathoms of lathwood, seven masts and spars, 150 feet of oak planks, 1420 loads of timber, and seventy-four wainscot logs.

The following tables are drawn up to exhibit a comparative view of the timber trade.

FIR TIMBER Imported into the United Kingdom, from 1788 to 1830 inclusive.

YEARS.	From British N. America.		From Continent of Europe.	
	loads.	duty.	loads.	duty.*
1788	5,680	.....	203,482	6*s.* 8*d.*
1791	2,536	.....	209,072	
1795	0,840	.....	199,119	10*s.*
1800	2,605	.....	189,331	11*s.*
1801	3,099	.....	158,770	14*s.* 8*d.*
1802†	5,143	.....	252,672	16*s.* 2*d.*
1803	12,133	.....	280,550	20*s.* & 22*s.* 6*d.*
1805	13,018	.....	248,717	25*s.*
1806	16,120	free	144,054	26*s.* 8*d.*
1809	90,829	.....	54,260	27*s.* 4*d.*
1810	125,313	.....	135,626	54*s.* 8*d.*
1814	50,790	5*s.*	126,289	64*s.* 11*d.*
1819	322,920	.....	119,237	65*s.*
1821	317,563	10*s.*	99,202	55*s.*
1825	467,625	.....	286,871	
1830	385,472	.....	113,867	
1835	562,768	.....	131,481	
1840	646,953	.....	170,210	
1841				
1842				

* Duty free before 1788.

† The population of the timber-growing counties of British America in 1802, amounted to more than 280,000 inhabitants.

An Account of the quantity of Foreign and American Timber, imported from Europe and America (including the United States) into Great Britain, from the Year 1795 to the Year 1801, both inclusive.

YEARS.	Deals and Deal Ends.		MASTS.				Oak Plank.		Fir Timber.		Oak Timber.	
	North of Europe.	American.	North of Europe.		American.		North of Europe.	American.	North of Europe.	American.	North of Europe.	American.
	hunds.	hunds.	No.	loads.	No.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.
1795	40,501	23	15,474	9,936	382	567	5177	140	140,876	1024	1118	1864
1796	50,644	74	20,028	19,664	576	1753	8692	362	181,410	2427	1489	3015
1797	38,547	22	10,856	15,807	503	3293	6561	541	114,762	3174	1054	3124
1798	40,213	177	15,801	7,302	189	633	5490	310	134,963	1867	1258	2643
1799	41,632	178	17,308	5,133	539	801	8361	147	140,326	1950	838	2983
1800	47,006	371	20,132	11,698	280	1293	7988	187	175 645	3778	1695	3103
1801	45,419	832	25,329	19,187	1064	2871	7021	103	147,121	6329	1890	1872

Note.—50 feet in one load.

Deals 120 in number to each hundred.

Masts from six to eight inches in diameter, and from eight to twelve are numbered; all above twelve inches, by load.

All masts above twelve inches pay, at present, duty by the load.

COUNTRIES.	BATTENS AND BATTEN-ENDS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.									
	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds	gt. hds.
Russia	2,766	2,484	1,699	3,609	3,906	4,654	5,089	5 330	4,661	3,522
Sweden	1,999	1,338	1,408	2,104	1,942	2,540	2,488	2,475	4,105	3,814
Norway	8,439	5,822	6,153	5,886	5,416	7,940	6,227	7,000	7,509	7,751
Prussia	306	207	160	194	303	436	304	234	222	247
British North American Colonies	1,080	1,260	1,174	1,561	1,474	1,627	2,259	2,969	3,617	4,112
Other countries	3	6	....	4	113	50	14	12	4	3
Total	14,595	11,117	10 594	13,358	13,154	17,247	15,981	18,020	20,118	19,449
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	11,637	11,782	12,384	13,560	13,386	15,676	14,451	17,640	19,405	19,500

COUNTRIES.	DEALS AND DEAL-ENDS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.									
	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds
Russia	14,075	12,722	10,815	18,257	14,884	17,113	16,636	17,505	15,818	12,926
Sweden	3,723	2,431	2,633	3,591	3,175	4,179	4,814	3.783	3,604	4,197
Norway	10,457	5,994	7,124	6,613	4.704	4,931	5,108	5,182	5,171	4,638
Prussia	4,550	4,042	4,229	4,582	4,717	5,627	4,450	5,337	6,584	6,285
British North American Colonies	22,066	26,053	30,974	34,000	34,235	37,429	41,801	40,883	49,396	45,593
United States of America	15	15	8	13	11	7	11	9	16	20
Other countries	23	6	5	49	5	32	12	38	28	10
Total	54,909	51,263	55,788	67,105	61,731	69,320	72,832	72,737	80,647	73,669
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	49,489	53,153	57,291	62,808	63,940	68,300	66,650	70,878	77,536	75,098

LATHWOOD IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

COUNTRIES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	fathoms.	fathoms.	fathoms.	fathoms.	fathoms.	fathoms.	fathoms.	fathoms.	fathoms	fathoms.
Russia	2,170	2,712	2,021	2,569	2,538	3,171	3,042	2,779	2,582	2,561
Norway	50	48	29	11	18	15	10	21	21	47
Prussia	2,254	1,804	1,963	2,184	2,634	2,813	2,208	2,758	2,496	3,020
British North American Colonies	6,889	6,232	6,008	5,086	6,925	6,064	6 717	7,761	7,469	7,245
Other countries	10	17	24	9	27	28	168	19	272	79
Total	11,373	10,873	10,125	9,799	12,142	12,091	12,145	13.338	12,782	12,972
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	11,269	10,913	10,065	10,054	12,078	11,979	11,960	13,134	12,599	13,012

MASTS, &c. (under 12 Inches in Diameter), IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

COUNTRIES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Russia	2,020	934	1,279	1,696	1,658	1,798	2,691	2,607	3,406	4,025
Sweden	2,839	1,006	1,434	701	1,506	1,108	669	1,990	2 053	1,177
Norway	4,826	3,966	5,289	6,416	6,842	3,864	4,654	6,080	10,066	9,627
Prussia	510	282	201	480	333	408	265	456	535	240
British North American Colonies	3,146	3,668	4,112	4,722	4,823	4,522	4,788	4,820	6,348	8,513
Other countries	97	34	40	61	15	95	40	35	45	52
Total	13,438	9,888	12,305	14,076	15,177	11,795	13,102	15,183	22,451	23,034
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	12,627	9,801	11,965	13,207	13,532	12,538	13,207	14,659	20,097	22,432

MASTS, &c. (above 12 Inches in Diameter), IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

COUNTRIES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.
Russia	731	252	249	278	440	492	857	750	1 52	1063
Prussia	282	247	253	153	217	168	96	99	240	145
Germany	40	99	....	2	....	28	....	8	4	....
British Settlements in Australia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	338
New Zealand	250	....	....	123	250	478	327	624	942	461
South Sea Islands									....	....
British North American Colonies	3126	4535	3296	3894	2321	1529	2831	2828	6674	5129
United States of America	....	1087	537	5	....	....	....	3	6	38
Other countries	274	26	70	11	13	14	161	27	188	80
Total	4703	6246	4415	4466	3241	2649	4272	4339	9308	7264
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	4125	6077	4833	3791	3324	3199	4077	4393	8018	7135

OAK-PLANK IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

COUNTRIES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1135	1836	1837	1828	1839	1840
	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads	loads.
Russia	72	7	4	10	5	8	16	3	10	417
Prussia	2058	1755	2329	2684	1324	3010	1940	3970	3544	6580
British North American Colonies	181	9	9	4	16	2	2	1	3	3
Other countries	214	18	39	40	2	26	10	23	31	12
Total	2525	1789	2381	2738	1347	3046	1968	3997	3558	7012
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	2280	1829	2549	2016	1799	2870	2198	3888	3489	6467

STAVES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

COUNTRIES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.
Russia	....	9	8	72	289	552	1,130	668	457	420
Prussia	20,807	13,208	10,556	9,124	12,675	17,506	11,893	17,488	12,759	16,510
Germany	396	555	60	527	1,659	1,199	1,262	1,371	1,575	1,166
British North American Colonies	54,147	49,661	52,396	75,073	90,320	71,467	70,563	56,605	64,506	76,261
West Indies	358	53	193	229	591	458	158	394	856	1,663
United States of America	621	493	553	1,771	2,961	1,577	74	1,156	674	677
Other countries	102	148	129	59	102	136	651	499	193	152
Total	76,431	63,527	63,895	86,855	108,507	93,695	85,721	78,181	81,020	96,849
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	70,308	63,671	65,480	83,186	99,752	90,811	84,454	75,461	83,070	94,497

TEAK IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

COUNTRIES.	1381	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads	loads.	loads.
Western Coast of Africa	23,677	15,121	13,586	13,191	14,034	13,405	23,251	11,143	11,037	12,541
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon	....	587	29	14	111	284	49	110	206	1,465
Other places	162	4	43	1	76	93	72	....	85	66
Total	23,839	15,712	13,658	13,206	14,221	13,782	23,372	11,253	11,328	14,072
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	24,982	15,315	13,819	13,622	13,300	14,451	20,153	13,212	12,659	13,422

FIR, OAK, &c. (8 inches square or upwards), IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

COUNTRIES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.
Russia	6,486	4,803	3,832	6,190	9,529	10,571	7,250	8,671	14,317	12,017
Sweden	3,820	2,400	441	297	1,243	917	952	236	156	552
Norway	23,537	18,951	23,745	21,110	30,447	48,535	16,776	35,406	22,452	28,614
Denmark	576	316	129	302	112	283	1,134	441	326	343
Prussia	100,964	72,987	74,288	83,431	83,594	97,509	82,757	113,423	111,887	109,581
Germany	4,454	3,983	2,259	1,937	1,222	2,166	3,687	4,215	7,934	7,096
Italy and the Italian Islands	241	1,382	3,672	4,489	4,536	525	281	146	2,452	5,996
British Settlements in Australia and New Zealand	735	386	454	323	175	127	65	282	23	14
British North American Colonies	418,879	448,761	416,830	438,704	562,768	525,645	545,361	560,621	562,398	646,953
United States of America	2,079	3,929	485	158	263	537	467	4	120	2,282
Other countries	428	400	644	778	360	971	1,370	2,031	3,627	3,713
Total	562,199	557,428	526,799	557,728	694,249	687,786	669,100	725,366	725,692	817,163
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	546,078	565,492	541,870	560,406	682,259	678,240	660,004	713,575	730,251	802,994

WAINSCOT LOGS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

COUNTRIES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.
Russia	1846	2131	2323	2643	2692	3406	4747	4591	1370	1845
Prussia	708	587	279	387	495	731	513	923	1157	847
Other countries	17	1	....	....	2	75	332	223	117	135
Total	2571	2719	2602	3030	3189	4212	5592	5737	2644	2827
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	2701	2870	2748	3269	3181	3987	4020	4518	4072	2558

STATEMENT exhibiting the quantity of Wood of all kinds imported into, and exported from, and passed in Transit through the States of the Germanic Union.

	YEARS.	Building and useful Wood, by Water. In Eastern Prussian Provinces. Firewood, by Water.	Masts.	Bowsprits and Yards.	Blocks and Balks of Hard Wood.	Fir Balks.	Planks, Laths, &c.	Building and useful Wood by Water and Land for Shipping. Oak, Ash, Elm, Cherry, &c.	Pine, Fir, and Soft Wood.	Oak and Birch Bark.	Charcoal.
		piece.	piece.	piece.	piece.	piece.	lasts.	lasts.	lasts.	cwt.	cwt.
Import of Foreign Wood for Consumption	1832	43,216	82	321	10,761	547,886	17,335	1,622	45,038	86,852	10,257
	1833	76,336	29	262	40,722	464,267	19,561	2,509	73,013	65,346	16,061
	1834	38,318	2992	467	13,924	361,277	10,972	2,319	31,642	134,621	52,935
	1835	39,324	34	268	17,503	489,452	16,911	510	1,115	109,015	60,298
	1836	50,878	2	80	21,515	490,230	26,526	568	22,825	107,469	48,169
	1837	53,226	394	132	12,592	539,928	18,956	3,875	28,254	91,618	56,161
	1840	79,120	14	138	54,070	617,151	25,238	432	29,706	86,934	137,637
Exports of Wood.	1832	20,206	153	1,501	24,057	134,018	53,013	13,446	1,943	163,395	119,176
	1833	27,899	340	2,155	18 070	157,951	59,843	8,545	1,738	146,254	83,059
	1834	19,667	47	2,836	19,525	181,311	60,557	10,701	271,447	214,070	101,286
	1835	20,820	453	4,321	25,375	268,717	69,427	14,195	4,892	110,844	44,458
	1836	42,571	275	3,178	23,134	160,065	74,428	36,999	103,818	158,824	19,532
	1837	38,004	504	2,784	28,468	170,540	64,462	31,405	38,173	137,827	35,234
	1838	51,741	311	6,397	27,477	199,404	75,941	31,906	33,472	131,581	26,579
	1839	52,224	223	2,496	36,141	176,631	70,800	43,218	40,489	94,490	37,000
	1840	40,851	318	3,743	59,892	192,467	112,850	51,006	94,364	118,430	32,610
Transit of Foreign Wood	1832	1,103	....	....	....	....	1,530	8,950	17,352	21,569	225
	1833	2,841	1	....	230	95	2,163	18,963	17,490	26,450	1,179
	1834	3,868	....	....	....	42	1,091	13,092	10,632	22,284	6,088
	1835	1,034	1	....	4	33	3,547	10,496	15,931	3,064	1,270
	1836	1,248	....	....	....	....	218	203	2,676	2,799	1,258
	1837	1,311	....	....	....	63	209	1,979	2,172	492	246
	1838	1,544	....	....	....	....	4,024	241	119	381	....
	1839	851	1	....	....	....	1,514	204	1,085	699	245
	1840	390	....	....	130	63	39	3	157	89	223

The countries to which timber and deals have been exported from the states of the *Zoll-Verein*, are Holland, Belgium, Denmark, the Hanse Towns, Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, and the Italian States: all countries which require a greater quantity of wood than they produce.

The British Consul at Memel states the present average yearly exports of timber and deals, &c., to be 75,000 to 80,000 loads of fir timber in logs; 5000 load of oak timber and plank, of which scarcely any to England; 7000 mill oak pipe-staves; 600,000 fir and pine planks.

The United Kingdom, Holland, Belgium, and France, are the countries to which the exportations are made.

The exports of wood from Stettin in 1838 were as follow:

Staves to Great Britain, 1134 lasts; to France, 1115 lasts; to all other countries, 441 lasts. Timber—viz., oak to Great Britain, 3327 lasts; to Denmark, 1533 lasts; to France, 1903 lasts; to Norway and Sweden, 935 lasts; to Belgium,

147 lasts. Fir timber, to Great Britain, 1837 pieces; to France, 9278 pieces; to Denmark, 6476 pieces; to the Netherlands, 1692 pieces; Hanse Towns, Hanover, and Belgium, 1575;—total 20,858 pieces.

Deals to France, 338 lasts; to all other countries 42 lasts.

STATEMENT of the Value of Timber exported from Russia to Countries in Europe and America, during the Year 1835.

	£
Sweden and Norway	516
Prussia	93,394
Denmark	32,104
The Sound	203
Hanse Towns	156
Holland	33,492
Great Britain	205,414
France	14,630
Spain and Portugal	3,794
Italy	446
Austria	92
Turkey	3,155
America	2,293
Other countries	10,781
Total	£400,354

STATEMENT of the Quantities of Timber, Planks, &c. exported from Norway to each Country in the Year 1835.

DESCRIPTION.	Denmark.	Hanse Towns, Oldenburg and Hanover.	Holland and Belgium.	United Kingdom.	France.	Spain, Portugal, and other Countries.	TOTAL.
Timber, balks and beams ..... Lasts	32,176	8,112	66,165	55,995	62,737	586	225,772
Timber, balks and beams ..... Sp. D.	4,184	10	....	20	7	....	4,221
Boards and planks .....Number	13	....	....	....	....	139	152
Firewood .....Cub. feet	....	....	....	129	....	16	145
Oak bark .....Sh. lbs.	175	....	....	4,578	....	....	4,753
Bark of other sorts .....(Timber lasts)	....	....	....	19	....	6	25
Oars .....Number	38	....	....	....	....	....	38
Hoops ..... „	19,680	....	....	4,000	....	....	23,680
Handspikes ..... „	16	....	....	....	....	....	16
Staves..... „	3,000	....	....	....	....	....	3,000

STATEMENT of the Quantity of Wood of all kinds exported from Norway during the Year 1838.

	Tons.
To Great Britain	128,286
France	143,908
Holland	129,734
Denmark	55,008
Hanover and Oldenburg	15,480
Belgium	7,320
Hanseatic Towns	1,336
Altona	492
Swedish and Baltic Ports	326
Spain and Portugal	324
West Indies	154
Mediterranean	770
Total Quantity	483,138 tons.
Valued at	£327,138 sterling.

TIMBER exported from Sweden in the Year 1838.

ARTICLES.		Quantities.	Value Swedish.	Value Sterling.
			R. D	£
Wood, timber of elm, birch, ash, &c.	R. D.	80,498	50,311	4,236
—— balks and spars of fir and pine, 5 to 8 inches thick	Number.	21,269	53,172	4,477
—— ditto, 8 to 10 „	„	21,418	89,241	7,515
—— ditto, above 10 „	„	203,222	338,703	28,522
—— deals and planks of fir and pine, under 1½ inch thick	Dozens.	46,983	156,611	13,188
—— ditto, 1½ to 2½ „	„	109,789	731,931	61,636
—— ditto, above 2½ „	„	205	4,100	345
—— masts, bowsprits, and spars, of 40 inches in girth	Number.	2,670	11,125	936
—— ditto, 20 to 40 „	„	4,146	6,910	581
—— ditto, under 20 „	„	3,227,083	89,641	7,548
—— staves of oak, 42 to 27 inches	„	3,215,843	17,865	1,504
—— ditto of birch, fir, and pine, 42 to 27 inches	„	.....	99,663	8,392
—— not specified.	R. D.	31,293	31,293	2,635

About one-eighth part of the fir timber, and about only one-thirtieth part of the elm, birch, &c., was imported into the United Kingdom. The deals were exported chiefly to France, England, and other countries. The British duties excluding all the short deals and battens.

From the foregoing statements it will appear evident that the demand for European timber by other countries than the United Kingdom will always occasion an increased demand for British American timber in England, even if the duties on foreign timber were reduced to from 25*s.* to 20*s.* and in the course of a few years to 10*s.* per load.

The Exports of Wood from Dantzic in 1838 were as follow:

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES EXPORTED TO. Great Britain Jersey, and Guernsey.	Holland and Belgium	Hanse Towns.	Denmark.	France.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.	Average Prices.	Estimated Value of Exports in 1838.
Wood: viz.—									
Balks, Fir (about 44,000 loads) ..... pieces	33,370	10,572	70	....	9,738	1395	55,154	25s pr load	55,000
Deals and Deal Ends (about 38,800 loads) ..... pieces	126,880	67,815	26,820	11,539	38,532	9654	281,200	45s. „	87,000
Masts and Spars..... „	132	94	15	241	2,177	30	2,689	80s. „	10,756
Lathwood ..... fathoms	1,160	....	....	....	....	....	1,160	75s. „	4,350
Treenails. shock of 60 pieces	10,504	....	12	372	....	40	10,928	3s. „	1,639
Clapboards ..... pieces	947	69	....	....	....	....	1 016	1s. 6d „	76
Staves ..... mille	194 16-26	12	2 2-20	14 12-20	111 5-20	6 9-20	341 2-20	50l. „	17,050
Oak Timber (about 1140 loads)..... pieces	1,032	105	....	74	1,222	....	2,423	80s. „	4,560
„ Planks (about 3375) „	24,148	....	....	274	2,022	664	27,381	5l. 5s „	17,719
„ Other kinds ..... value	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	985

QUANTITY of Wood and Lumber Exported from British North America in 1836.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED	Timber in square Logs. Oak and Elm.	Pine.	Birch, and all other sorts of.	Masts, Yards, Spars, &c.	Oars.	Staves and Headings of all sorts.	Shingles.	Lathwood.	Deals, Battens, Boards, and Planks.	
	Qntity.	Qntity.	Qntity.	Qntity.	Qntity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Qnty.	Quantity.	
	tons.	tons.	tons.	number.	number.	number.	number.	cords.	feet.	number.
Great Britain	37,442	498,075	22,067	8,355	17,259	6,675,609	....	7,003	35,087,496	2,041,804
Ireland.....	3,296	75,730	1,858	2,000	4,421	2,377,319	....	999	26,160,303	863,214
Portugal.....	....	....	....	....	....	63,454	....	..	86,526	
Africa, West Coast of, Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius	....	....	13	248	456	923,770	89,000	..	187,294	
British West Indies ..	....	....	250	2,317	8,852	2,041,189	22,287,313	186	31,765,813	
United States of America	....	....	31	24	....	6,200	....	133	902,222	
French settlements in North America	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,000			
Foreign West Indies..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	118,000	
Hayti	....	....	....	....	....	....	28,826	..	29.450	
Brazil.....	....	....	....	....	....	9,130	....	..	8,384	
Total	40,738	573,814	24,219	12,944	30,988	12,096,671	22,409,133	8,321	94,345,488	2,905,018

AGRICULTURE OF THE SEVERAL STATES OF THE GERMANIC UNION.

IN the sketch which we have given of the different states of the Germanic Union of Customs, the agricultural capabilities of those countries are briefly described. Although the subdivision of landed property in Germany is very far from that of France; yet the landed estates are small in comparison with those of many other European countries.

Landed property in Germany, as well as in many other continental states, was, in the beginning of the present century, held under baronial, peasant, and

roturier tenures. The first was that of the nobility, who were exempted, as is still the case in Hungary, from public taxes and who enjoyed many other special privileges. The serfs born on the baronial lands were *adscripti glebæ*, and laboured daily in cultivating the feudal property for the benefit of its lord. The latter had civil and criminal jurisdiction over his serfs in his baronial court, in which his own judge presided, and if they were found guilty, sent by him to the baronial prison, or were flogged by his bailiff for laziness or other offences. The serfs had small cottages and patches of land on the estate, which they cultivated for their sustenance, during spare hours, allowed them for the purpose. They paid the tithes out of their earnings to the priest or minister, and fees to the doctor, schoolmaster, and judge.

There were also peasant holdings, Bauern-Hofe held usually under a seignorial tenure, from the superior lord, subject to the payment of certain dues, quit-rents, and a certain weekly portion of labour.

Ameliorating the condition of these peasants, and even of the serfs, was commenced in the last century. But it is to the late King of Prussia that the glory of abolishing feudal servitude is justly to be attributed. Under Prince Hardenberg's administration, not only the peasants but the serfs were made owners of the lands they occupied, on payment only of the actual annual quit-rents which they had been paying to the manorial baron. These quit-rents were moderately valued by royal commissioners, and commuted by purchasing them from the baron, under the direction of the commissioners.

The payment for the commutation being usually a transfer to the baron of a part (equal to the rated value of quit-rent) of the land occupied by the serf or peasant. If the serfs or peasants were enabled to pay the commutation in money they had the option of retaining the whole of the land they occupied.

This great change in the tenures of property was tranquilly managed between 1807 and 1821, when the whole was completed. In the other states of Germany the serfage tenures may be said to have disappeared, and in all there are a great number of divisions and small proprietorships. When his wars of defence and conquest were over, one of the chief measures of the administration of Frederick the Great was to encourage general industry, and to ameliorate the condition of the landed proprietors, and especially that of the nobles of Silesia, who had been ruined during these wars. He found them, and the landlords generally, unable to improve their lands. In order to afford them relief, and to enable them and the cultivators of the soil to stock their farms, and to purchase agricultural implements, he established in the first instance, in 1769 (as an experimental one), a land or territorial bank (*Landschafts-casse*) in Silesia. The success of this bank having surpassed all calculation, the inhabitants of other provinces solicited and obtained similar institutions of credit to that of Silesia. In 1777 a territorial

bank was established in the March of Brandenburg; in 1781, in Pomerania; in 1787, in Western Prussia; in 1788, in Eastern Prussia; and afterwards in the Grand Duchy of Posen.

These institutions are called *Landschafts-credit-vereine*; or, *Schaftliche-credit-vereine*, which means, associations of landed proprietors for mutual assistance, by affording credit on the basis of landed security.

In virtue of this system, each landholder has a right to become a member of the society, whose property is valued at not less than 500 thalers (about 80*l.* sterling). In some provinces, as in the March of Brandenburg, the minimum value of estates comprised in the system of mutual assurance, is 600 thalers (about 95*l.* sterling). With this guarantee they have the right to contract a debt upon the security of their estates to the proportion of value stated by a committee, chosen by the society out of its own members. Ordinarily the sum must not exceed two-thirds of the estimated value of the estates.

All the members of the society are equally contractors of the company's debts, interest included.

The obligatory notes of the society are issued like national money, payable to bearer, and their transfer not subjected to any formality. Interest is stipulated for at four per cent.

Each province has its *bureau* of administration. The credits and securities, in *solido*, are greater in certain provinces than in others. Whilst in some provinces the society guarantees the credits as far as two-thirds of the value of the estates, in others only to the value of one-third. The system of credit introduced into the Grand Duchy of Posen, has the peculiarity of redemption in seventy years, by means of one per cent in addition to the four per cent interest. The debtor paying, besides the stipulated interest of four per cent, a half per cent every six months, to cover the expense of administration, and the collection and payment to the bearers of notes.

All the administrative *bureaux* are held in a condition to pay the interests on the *coupons* to their holders, in every principal town of the Prussian monarchy, without any charge to those who hold the notes of the society.

In the Grand Duchy of Posen, the obligations for money lent are to be paid within forty-two years, according to the plan published by the society.

The proprietors who do not pay the interest at the stipulated time, on the money they borrow, are liable to have their estates sequestered to meet the demands of the association, and at the sole cost of the debtor. This has seldom occurred.

LIVE STOCK.

STATEMENT of the Number of Horses, Horned Cattle, and Swine, in Prussia, in the Years 1816 and 1837.

DESCRIPTION.	1816.	1837.
Horses	1,243,261	1,472,921
Bulls	54,618	66,405
Oxen	727,561	742,558
Cows	2,144,645	2,719,619
Calves	1,077,088	1,310,040
Swine	1,494,729	1,936,304
Total	6,741,902	8,247,847

STATEMENT of the number of Sheep in Prussia, distinguishing the Breeds in the Years 1816, 1828, 1837, and 1840.

DESCRIPTION.	1816.	1828.	1837.	1840.
Merinoes pure breed	719,200	2,378,717	3,617,469	4,119,950
Half-bred	2,368,010	5,187,249	7,165,088	7,846,752
Common sheep	5,174,186	5,045,971	4,228,895	4,377,316
Total	8,261,396	12,611,937	15,011,452	16,344,018

STATEMENT of the Number of Merino Sheep in Prussia.*

	1831.	1834.	1837.	1840.
Prussia Proper	435,061	549,247	853,909	1,026,659
Posen	192,412	244,622	422,424	498,692
Brandenburg	446,778	523,546	597,922	644,849
Pomerania	362,050	498,295	608,065	699,088
Silesia	570,311	608,514	734,566	836,395
Prussian Saxony	361,234	373,111	346,744	364,370
Westphalia	14,193	17,941	27,811	29,275
Rhenish Provinces	15,132	15,277	26,028	20,622
Total	2,397,171	2,831,553	3,617,469	4,119,950

* The first attempt in Prussia at improving the breed of sheep for wool commenced in 1786, when Frederick II. imported 100 rams and 200 ewes (Merinoes) from Spain. They did not succeed, and died in a short time: chiefly from ignorance on the part of those who had charge of them. They, however, left an improved race in some parts of the country, and soon afterwards government instituted schools for shepherds, fresh importations were made, and the Merino and half-bred sheep have increased as above stated.

Number of Half-bred Sheep in Prussia.

	1831.	1834.	1837.	1840.
Prussia	356,514	367,993	461,568	568,471
Posen	776,265	911,315	1,191,985	1,410,710
Brandenburg	908,174	1,050,832	1,225,660	1,293,234
Pomerania	691,211	795,203	958,657	1,058,035
Silesia	1,454,574	1,481,232	1,719,575	1,868,712
Prussian Saxony	945,375	1,025,403	1,328,771	1,358,399
Westphalia	80,252	101,377	143,051	135,630
Rhenish Provinces	89,020	105,978	135,861	153,561
Total	5,301,385	5,839,333	7,165,088	7,846,752

Number of Common Sheep in Prussia.

	1831.	1834.	1837.	1840.
Prussia	757,493	696,053	824,100	921,930
Posen	697,543	567,525	550,611	546,009
Brandenburg	578,934	619,523	666,281	689,512
Pomerania	519,561	533,384	551,367	607,477
Silesia	357,268	309,469	315,058	319,880
Prussian Saxony	509,084	506,824	495,237	495,566
Westphalia	246,595	318,871	379,347	359,267
Rhenish Provinces	386,569	425,375	446,894	437,675
Total	4,053,047	3,977,024	4,228,895	4,377,316

QUANTITIES of Wool sold at the following Fairs, and Quantity exported from the States of the Zoll-Verein.

	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.
Berlin cwt.	40,243	49,688	41,032	48,980	51,703	72,000
Breslau ,,	65,576	62,359	58,401	55,600	66,000	66,000
Coblentz ,,	...	...	449	480	545	722
Konigsberg ,,	4,318	6,371	7,380	7,666	8,344	7,162
Landsberg ,,	16,060	5,045	11,338	14,800	10,370	12,354
Magdeburg ,,	5,852	5,766	7,339	6,365	6,894	6,000
Mulhausen ,,	185	43	360	573	500	1,192
Paderborn ,,	2,945	3,229	2,405	2,570	2,965	3,075
Posen ,,	...	6,500	9,086	10,048	14,334	21,013
Stettin ,,	19,038	25,456	15,158	21,964	26,825	23,310
Stralsund ,,	1,405	1,000	1,800	1,500	1,100	2,000
Total	155,622	165,457	154,748	170,546	189,580	214,828
Exported from the states of the Zoll-Verein	178,171	123,872	190,971	146,084	149,260	

CATTLE and Sheep in several States of Germany.

COUNTRIES.		Years.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.
Bavaria	Rhenish	1821	164,459	133,804	
		1829	205,089	70,315	
		1837	205,536	70,000	
	Proper	1821	1,895,687	1,238,103	
		1829	2,306,829		
		1837	2,350,386	1,434,080	330,620
		1838	1,895,687	1,138,100	324,991
Hesse-Darmstadt	Rhenish	1828	55,095		
		1834	58,250		
	Upper	1818	104,320		
		1838	113,440		
	Province of Starkenberg	1819	73,225		
		1838	75,493		
Hesse-Cassel		1833	817,305*		
Grand Duchy of Baden		1811	400,742	179,986	
		1823	480,584	188,706	
Würtemberg		1834	2,306,829	581,860	
		1840	2,350,386	676,659	

* Live cattle of all kinds, more than half of which are sheep.

NUMBER of Cattle entered for Slaughter, and on which the Slaughter Tax was paid, within the Kingdom of Saxony, during the Years 1835 and 1836.

YEARS.	Oxen.	Cows.	Swine.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs, &c.
1835	15,313	54,868	273,906	183,487	111,648	31,777
1836	15,560	57,369	264,513	171,726	117,256	31,168

TABLE of the Yearly Consumption of Butchers' Meat in the Kingdom of Saxony.

Number Slaughtered, and Weight.			Consumption per Inhabitant.		
DESCRIPTION.	1835.	1836.	DESCRIPTION.	1835.	1836.
Oxen, bullocks, cows, and heifers	69,671	72,929			
Weight of do. lbs.	*24,532,529	25,407,020	Beef	15.52 lbs.	16.07 lbs.
Swine	285,417	264,513			
Weight of do. lbs.	28,844,989	27,354,625	Pork	18.25 „	17.30 „
Calves	185,671	171,726			
Weight of do. lbs.	7,025,878	6,566,576	Veal	4.44 „	4.16 „
Sheep, goats, and lambs	146,242	148,414			
Weight of do. lbs.	3,779,468	3,884,701	Mutton	2.39 „	2.46 „
			Total yearly Consumption.	40.60 „	39.99 „

* Avoirdupois.

STATEMENT of the Number of Cattle imported into and exported from the Prussian Dominions in each Year, from 1828 to 1831.

YEARS.	Horses, Mules, &c.		CATTLE.							
			Oxen and Steers.		Cows.		Calves.		TOTAL.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
1828	22,362	7659	9545	3238	6675	4293	3532	666	19,752	8197
1829	21,304	5455	8317	2850	8408	4225	3617	896	20,342	7971
1830	23,998	6138	7879	3456	6637	5138	3465	418	17,981	9012
1831	30,742	8302	5748	3435	5193	4185	2614	442	13,555	8062

YEARS.	SHEEP.						SWINE.		TOTAL.	
	Wethers.		Ewes and Lambs.		TOTAL.					
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported	Exported
1828	161,721	29,667	109,669	46,797	211,390	76,464	118,226	26,106	371,730	118,426
1829	99,437	33,704	115,050	38,889	214,487	72,593	67,983	21,693	324,116	107,712
1830	103,436	45,019	111,412	43,168	214,848	88,187	104,595	43,212	361,422	146,549
1831	36,914	18,716	84,166	25,225	120,180	43,941	33,148	33,293	197,625	93,598

LIVE STOCK imported into, and exported from the Germanic Union of Customs during the following Years, and upon which Duty has been paid.

LIVE STOCK.	1832.		1833.		1834.		1835.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Horses, mules, and asses	27,919	8,890	28,194	7,051	34,332	7,651	32,611	8,715
Oxen and steers	17,606	7,905	18,387	10,004	9,470	25,532	9,138	25,384
Cows	6,437	4,566	7,179	7,324	10,700	11,723	10,894	8,002
Calves	3,067	1,128	3,240	2,005	4,127	10,455	4,018	7,299
Pigs, fattened	15,698	7,481	14,826	6,720	15,880	7,374	17,399	8,359
—— lean	102,278	28,319	117,516	30,143	186,060	52,484	140,174	37,843
Wethers	37,792	22,805	46,380	23,022	61,108	72,855	98,577	48,791
Other sheep, goats, &c.	115,992	33,824	140,758	48,988	221,622	90,879	180,245	53,159

LIVE STOCK.	1836.		1837.		1840.		Excess of Imports, or Exports, for 1840.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Horses, mules, and asses	33,857	8,024	41,130	8,889	39,362	9,439	29,823	
Oxen and steers	10,008	13,547	8,550	11,053	11,285	19,313	...	8028
Cows	11,198	9,409	9,439	8,112	13,520	11,316	2,204	
Calves	5,874	5,366	4,434	5,212	7,101	8,215	...	1114
Pigs, fattened	16,510	5,687	18,700	5,057	19,207	4,948	14,259	
Do. lean	217,987	27,394	334,919	22,889	218,062	22,194	196,868	
Wethers	75,123	68,343	105,028	64,075	91,144	71,250	20,894	
Other sheep, goats, &c.	152,231	57,075	150,971	79,690	164,589	61,937	103,652	

During the years 1834 to 1840 inclusive, several thousands of cattle exceeding the number that paid duty were imported free, or at a low duty, to improve the breed, &c.; and from this circumstance, and the evidence of the foregoing tabular statements as well as from the statements of Dieterici and Hoffmann, it will appear that the states of the Union do not raise a sufficient number of live stock for home consumption.

TAX on Cattle slaughtered (*schlachtsteuer*) in Prussia.

Total revenue from this tax for the six years ending 1838 . 7,058,225 thalers.
Or yearly average of . . . . . 1,176,371 „

The proportion paid of the above by each inhabitant, reckoned in pfennige (of 360 to the thaler), was as follows: viz.—

In the Province of	Brandenburg	270	pfennige.
„ „	Rhenish Provinces	225	„
„ „	of Prussia	192	„
„ „	Saxony	184	„
„ „	Westphalia	181	„
„ „	Silesia	178	„
„ „	Posen	172	„
„ „	Pomerania	157	„
For the whole kingdom		209	„

Taking the rate of this tax at about three pfennige upon the pound of meat, the average consumption of butchers' meat in the various towns and districts rated to this impost will be as follows:

In the city of Berlin	$113\frac{1}{3}$	lbs. annually for each inhabitant.
„ Province of Brandenburg (including the population of Berlin)	90	„
„ Rhenish Provinces	75	„
„ Province of Prussia	64	„
„ „ Saxony	$61\frac{1}{3}$	„
„ „ Westphalia	$60\frac{1}{3}$	„
„ „ Silesia	$59\frac{1}{3}$	„
„ „ Posen	$57\frac{1}{3}$	„
„ „ Pomerania	$69\frac{2}{3}$	„
Average rate for the Kingdom	$69\frac{2}{3}$	lbs.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

THE superficies of Prussia, taking the statements of Hoffmann, and other authorities, is in extent and in occupation, exclusive of that on which towns are situated, as follows: viz.—

Total superficies . 107,765,000 morgen, or Magdeburg acres, = $\frac{2}{3}$ British acre.

Distributed as follows: viz.—

Arable land under corn, flax, hemp, tobacco, potatoes, beet-root, and other vegetables	44,000,000	Magdeburg acres.
Pasturage	21,000,000	„
Woods and forests	24,260,000	„
Garden culture	464,000	„
Vineyards	41,000	„
Rocks, wastes, and water	18,000,000	„
Total	107,765,000	„

We have no satisfactory account of the agricultural produce of the Prussian states. The exportations of grain show, however, that the production of good harvests is greater than the consumption. But it must be taken into account that a great part of the corn exported from the other states, and from Poland, passes through Prussia. See also the general table of the imports, exports, and transit trade of the Zoll-Verein hereafter.

VIEW of the Exports of Grain, Vegetables, and Seed from the Kingdom of Prussia, in the Years 1838, 1839, and 1840.

YEARS.	GRAIN AND VEGETABLES.				SEEDS.		
	Wheat and Spelter.	Rye.	Barley and Oats.	Beans, Peas, Lentils, and Vetches.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Clover-seed.
Total in 1838.....	5,021,994	592,773	524,550	228,785	373,502	194,265	131,893
„ 1839.....	5,495,956	1,622,928	1,960,289	604,306	370,556	58,698	96,976
„ 1840.....	5,201,895	1,472,744	1,697,723	695,534	504,825	93,048	135,088

STATEMENT of the Quantities of Land cultivated with Vines, and of the Wine produced in the several Provinces of Prussia, in each Year, from 1832 to 1835.

PROVINCES.	1832.		1833.		1834.		1835.	
	Land.	Wine.	Land.	Wine.	Land.	Wine.	Land.	Wine.
	acres.	gallons.	acres.	gallons.	acres.	gallons.	acres.	gallons.
Posen	345	7,583	402	23,876	419	66,221	448	78,667
Silesia	2,915	209,695	3,344	341,140	3,375	773,774	3,461	1,002,901
Brandenburg.....	2,554	127,163	2,549	220,417	2,581	341,140	2,587	396,022
Saxony	2,074	161,163	2,105	333,266	2,201	812,038	2,261	526,614
Rhenish Provinces	30,699	5,353,830	not stated	10,712,214	not stated	15,429,901	31,294	12,557,306
Total.....	38,587	5,859,434		11,630,913		17,423,074	40,051	14,561,510

Beet-root.—3,359,596 centners of this vegetable were manufactured into sugar in 1840-1. Its sugar is subject to the excise duties.

EXTENT of Surface of Land planted with Tobacco, and Class of Tax and Designation of Tobacco Land in each Class.

Planted in the Year.	Class 1.		Class 2.		Class 3.		Class 4.		Total extent of Surface.	
	acres.	roods.	acres.	roods.	acres.	roods.	acres.	roods.	acres.	roods.
1836	1484	72	4883	11	24,285	172	3908	168	34,562	63
1837	1506	61	2716	149	21,001	51	2454	174	27,679	75
1838	1388	144	3311	125	24,441	26	2697	70	31,839	5
1839	1537	25	3878	158	26,142	95	3173	1	34,731	99
1840	2084	59	5656	17	25,183	82	3451	12	36,374	170

The produce is estimated at from 6 to 9 centners per acre. The peasants are, each holder of land, allowed to cultivate six square roods of tobacco.

BAVARIA.—The average annual quantity of the principal articles of agricultural produce in this kingdom, taking the average of the various official and other statements, are—

Rye	3,200,000	scheffels
Wheat	1,300,000	„
Spelt	1,400,000	„
Barley	2,250,000	„
Oats	2,800,000	„
Peas	66,000	„
Potatoes	12,000,000	„
Lentils	80,000	„
Wine	800,000	eimers
Hops	36,000	centners
Hemp and Flax	350,000	„
Tobacco	82,000	„
Rapeseed	60,000	„
Madder-root	48,000	„
Poppies	8,500	„
Wood	2,460,046	fathoms

WURTEMBERG.—The agricultural produce of this kingdom is, according to a statement furnished to Sir George Shee by Count Beroldingen, as follows:

	Average Produce. Bushels.	Produce of 1841. Bushels.
Spelt, unhusked (*triticum spelta*)	3,200,000	2,000,000
Wheat	150,000	100,000
Rye	300,000	200,000
One-grained Wheat	120,000	100,000
	3,770,000	2,400,000

There were exported, of the crop of 1840, 500,000 bushels, which is estimated at as great a quantity as Würtemberg can produce over the necessary consumption of the population. The crop of 1841 was, it appears, far below an average crop; none of it was exported, and the quality was inferior.

The barley, oats, and pulse harvest of 1841 was considered a full average in quantity, and the quality good. The produce is given as follows:

	Bushels.	
Barley	800,000	
Oats	1,600,000	2,550,000
Beans, &c.	150,000	

None of these three kinds are exported.

The above return must be erroneous, as it would give an average crop of only 6,320,000 bushels, or less than 800,000 quarters, for a country where the whole of the barley is brewed into beer, the oats consumed by horses, and about one-seventh of the spelt, wheat, and rye is exported, leaving only about 400,000 quarters for the consumption of 1,700,000 inhabitants. In the Prussian states,

the average consumption, per individual, of wheat and rye is 304 lbs. In Würtemberg the inhabitants eat quite as much bread as in Prussia; therefore the consumption of the whole population would be, say at 300 lbs. each, 510,000,000 lbs.; or taking spelt, wheat, and rye at 400 lbs. per imperial quarter, would amount to 1,275,000 imperial quarters.

The error appears to arise from "*bushels*" being substituted for "*Würtemberg scheffels*," one of which is equal to 4¼ Winchester bushels: therefore the total average quantity, say 3,770,000 scheffels, would be 18,096,000 bushels, which, deducting 500,000 scheffels exported, will leave 3,270,000 scheffels, or 15,696,000 Winchester bushels, or 1,962,000 Winchester quarters, for the consumption of 1,700,000 inhabitants. If we deduct the husk from the spelt grown, the quantity of grain converted into bread will be a little more than one quarter per individual. The quantity of barley, oats, and beans, should also be scheffels; viz., 2,500,000 scheffels = 1,200,000 Winchester quarters, making the total production of grain, including spelt unhusked, 3,787,000 Winchester quarters.

BADEN.—This fruitful country produces annually, calculating in round numbers, and approximating the several official returns, and those of the agricultural societies, and reducing the Baden measures to English, as follows: viz.—

Wheat, spelt, maize, and other kinds of grain .	2,100,000 imperial quarters.
Potatoes, beet-root, carrots, turnips, and other bulbous roots	750,000 „ „
Hemp and flax	54,000 centners of 110⅓ lbs.
Hops	10,000 „ „
Tobacco	90,000 „ „
Wine of (tolerable quality)	13,500,000 imperial gallons.

The meadow lands are very productive, being irrigated by aid of the mountain streams, and the fruit trees of various kinds are also numerous and productive.

From an account furnished by Baron Blittersdorff to Sir George Shee, it appears that the quantity of wheat produced, including summer and winter, wheat was no more in 1841 than 100,000 bushels; rye, 160,000 bushels, and of spelt (*triticum spelta*), 1,350,000 bushels, or in all about 200,000 quarters. This was far below the average crops which are stated by Baron Blittersdorff to be as follow:

Spelt	2,110,000	
Rye	250,000	2,500,000 bushels.
Wheat	140,000	
Barley, in 1841 . . .	450,000	
Oats	1,100,000	1,630,000 „
Beans, &c.	80,000	
Total . .		4,130,000 „

It is equally evident that a similar error to that in the Würtemberg return has crept into this return from Baden; viz., bushels instead of malters.

The malter is equal to 41,281 bushels, and as the inhabitants of Baden, who

use a great quantity of bread individually, consume more than an imperial quarter, and as they also export corn (see table hereafter), the above 2,500,000 bushels of spelt, rye, and wheat, as only equal to 312,500 quarters, is erroneous; 1,270,000 quarters being the least quantity consumed by the inhabitants. Taking the average crop above stated of wheat, rye, and spelt, at 2,500,000 malters instead of bushels, the average crops will be about 10,255,000 bushels, or 1,282,000 Winchester quarters, and 4,130,000 scheffels the total average crop of corn=2,237,500 Winchester quarters for the consumption of 1,270,000 inhabitant, for the feeding of horses, swine, &c., and for exportation.

HESSE-DARMSTADT produces more corn than is required by the inhabitants, according to Dieterici, and exports from 12,566 to 26,290 shifflasts annually of all kinds. The distribution of the lands approximating the statements of Berghaus and other authorities is as follows, in round numbers: viz.—arable, 1,650,000 morgen; pasture, 35,000; meadows, 385,000; forests, 1,021,000; vineyards, 38,200; and gardens, 3800 morgen;—total, 3,132,000 morgen, or 2,088,000 British statute acres.

HESSE-CASSEL also produces more corn than the inhabitants consume. Rye, barley, and oats are the chief crops, the quantity of wheat raised being very unimportant. The exports of all kinds of grain and flour being, according to Dieterici, from 145,840 to 166,250 shifflasts in 1835 and 1836. The Thuringian states do not appear to export any corn.

NASSAU.—According to a statement drawn up by the Ducal *Chancellerie* for 1841, the annual produce of corn is estimated as follows: viz.—

	Malters of Mayence.		Price. fl.	Value. fl.
Wheat	368,094	at	6	2,208,564
Barley	394,402	„	3½	1,380,470
Rye	426,920	„	5	2,134,600
Oats	1,247,125	„	2	2,494,250
Malters	2,436,541			8,217,844 fl.
About imperial quarters	812,180			684,820*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The exports are stated in average years at no more than 40,000 malters of barley, 40,000 of wheat, and 20,000 of rye. The valley of the Lahn only produces grain for exportation.

The THURINGIAN STATES are corn and pasture countries, but the produce of the former is of no importance in regard to supplying other countries. The corn trade of all the states of the Union will appear exhibited by the table hereafter, of the import, export, and transit trade of grain extracted, for the years 1832 to 1836 inclusive, from Dieterici, and for 1837 to 1840 inclusive from the Annual Official Returns of the Prussian Administration.

The quantities imported from Germany and other countries, into the United Kingdom for ten years, are exhibited by the following table.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Quantities of Corn imported into the United Kingdom during the Years 1831 to 1840 inclusive, from Germany and other Countries.

	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Wheat imported from	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.
Prussia	298,605	119,320	87,903	29 826	3,236	100,199	315.121	550,826	740,203	300,568
Germany	219,773	43,046	49,421	42,770	11,577	51,562	87,665	312,442	409,729	364,553
Holland	30,249	....	276	....	8	3,984	10,741	82,010	116,480	50,612
Italy and the Italian Islands	253,059	2 304	6	1	1	4	4,485	30,764	335,612	149.328
Russia	464,904	91,290	18,656	....	....	1,036	11,214	41,339	371,693	268,263
Denmark	55,960	35,548	7,958	11,732	9,758	10,258	18,240	111,499	196,730	150,351
British N. American Colonies	190,796	89,516	79,416	44 907	14,826	....	....	....	27	8,192
United States of America	42,736	6,236	....	....	....	....	....	555	3,766	73,755
Other countries	280,447	6,107	4,535	3,855	3,722	1,604	8,377	102,525	460,316	127,842
Total	1,836,529	391,417	248,171	133,091	42,628	168,647	455,871	1,241,460	2,634,556	1,993,385
Barley, imported from										
Prussia	60,886	11,373	8,734	2,166	823	29,586	28,443	469	139,153	188,167
Germany	116,928	16,208	4,219	2,161	1,267	24,327	24,780	1384	75,694	81,017
Holland	12,284	....	2	178	7	6,333	3,585	....	13,057	5,584
Russia	42,568	8,820	1,579	1,270	....	....	24	338	18,338	4,657
Denmark	115,658	54,859	70,651	82,781	65,693	21,779	23,536	11	210,134	252,037
Other countries	28,189	4,579	036	5	6	1458	7,422	1	123,029	93,976
Total	376,513	95,839	85,221	88,561	67,796	83,483	87,790	2203	579,405	625,438
Rye imported from										
Prussia	18,447	....	....	....	....	5542	24,067	1290	97,834	2932
Germany	7,103	....	....	....	....	....	67	360	16,588	8
Holland	4,205	....	....	....	....	....	2,401	131	6.176	....
Other countries	61,810	4627	3369	10	....	1084	4,175	....	33,900	392
Total	91,565	4627	3369	10	....	6626	30 710	1781	153,673	3332
Oats imported from										
Prussia	70,597	....	82	11,189	4,651	18,749	99,251	198	99.521	105.629
Germany	31,434	2,273	530	26,717	12,219	36,086	91,897	15,879	75,010	114,668
Holland	15,641	221	174	22,835	5,035	45,413	40,082	23,681	101,336	50,215
Denmark	96,996	7,992	2,888	79,128	52,591	23,221	26,109	3,085	46,235	78,919
Russia	371,710	17,696	18,047	13,017	12,370	1.731	151,205	10,229	316 823	167,248
Other countries	35,562	676	1,612	22,089	26,810	5,756	7,880	472	31,192	24,057
Total	621,940	28,858	23,334	174,975	113,667	131,056	416,424	53,544	670,117	540,736
Beans and Peas imported from										
Prussia	37,318	14 869	4,734	12,131	7,778	44.556	64 873	8,656	113,619	110 076
Germany	21,627	15,550	15,282	64,455	34,881	79,448	71,041	53,951	50.521	74,194
Holland	7,543	20	5,104	6,734	1,007	8,114	21,077	4,776	19,109	12,684
Denmark	3,966	7,044	8,599	26,927	13,420	37,838	37,010	23,875	20.579	46,207
Russia	6,418	1,364	146	197	87	1	3,121	1,126	3,104	270
Other countries	7,032	2,969	4,884	5,191	4,423	1,398	19,746	1,823	33,900	44,474
Total	83,904	41,825	38,749	115,635	58,506	171,355	216 888	94,207	249,823	287,905
Wheat, Meal, and Flour imported from										
Prussia	18	10	6,264	41,749	37,292	79,790	122,959	123,119	96,360	23,433
Germany	971	534	3,778	3,541	5,196	97,649	120,133	131,936	66 528	21,795
Denmark	25	....	3,111	7,895	8,577	32,560	41,370	77,233	39,395	10,951
East India Company's Territories	14,427	30,219	36,277	24,898	15,807	7,172	44 667	18,911	17,532	13,626
British N. American Colonies	96,362	48,831	74,017	40,386	9,735	18,025	9,527	39,745	27,094	478,969
United States of America	1,477,190	114,909	35,659	34,974	6,809	1,183	130	19,550	432 742	984,467
Other countries	47,060	393	1,771	863	1,463	19,452	25,462	46,245	103,395	5,197
Total	1,636,059	194,896	172,877	151,306	84,069	255,831	364,248	456,739	843,046	1,537,838

The imports of corn and meal from Germany, especially from Prussia, were chiefly the growth of Poland. See table of imports into, and exports from the states of the Union, p. 593. The oxen imported into Silesia, and sold at the fairs of Breslau, &c., are driven in across Poland from the Ukraine, and even from Moldavia.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Quantities of Seeds imported into the United Kingdom, from Germany and other Countries, from 1831 to 1840 inclusive.

	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Clover imported from	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Denmark	659	1,271	395	426	903	1,995	2,200	3,563	2,241	3,751
Prussia	610	897	514	586	1,668	615	926	3,459	1,338	6,874
Germany	32,960	30,378	25,038	17,971	40,266	35,024	47,198	54,840	59,345	84,673
Holland	8,192	10,850	7,130	35,215	29,543	22,573	34,139	14,877	18,088	21,196
Belgium			986	3,244	6,048	6,419	3,638	3,375	4,193	1,916
France	29,267	17,314	17,367	1,599	5,770	10,982	12,710	16,272	26,529	12,763
Other countries	38,537	3,891	1,831	3,330	3,376	17,841	2,333	603	3,195	4,886
Total	110,255	64,601	53,261	62,371	86,974	95,449	103,144	96,989	114,929	136,049
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	114,663	72,884	54,797	56,955	68,447	78,537	124,822	95,599	93,612	141,005
Flax and Linseed imported from	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Russia	2,210,702	1,612 736	1,558,741	1,519 832	1,534,073	2,109,530	2,432,654	2,586,523	3,367,456	2,567,316
Turkey	10	4,297	13,376	14 434	111	40,061	62,866	92,297	48,070	16,408
Prussia	172,099	161,235	146,622	183,226	132,327	495,781	297,459	165,716	236,532	338,970
Germany	1,796	485	15,516	52,695	30,588	67,100	55,715	14,843	10,767	30,349
Holland	53,738	43,510	43,279	97,836	87,172	103,487	42,342	45,630	55,126	66,727
Belgium			....	239	112	175	8	3,525	2,480	40,419
Italy and the Italian Islands	105,448	103,341	228,400	111,782	35,182	12,027	171,937	209,174	146,759	164,496
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon	....	10	2,163	2,826	127,416	275,108	126,532	78,572	163,958	207,869
British North American Colonies	996	8	....	797	304	1,694	2,001	3,459	10,768	1,842
United States of America	106 294	53,000	100,339	130,941	194,226	125,572	36,827	42,070	49,357	72,398
Other countries	108,110	16,450	70,699	96,229	64,137	110,080	92,148	63,660	58,874	51,356
Total	2,759,103	1,995,072	2,179,135	2,210,237	2,206,748	3,339,215	3,321,089	3,304,869	4,151,047	3,558,070
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	2,476,990	2,013,034	2,222,967	2,211,968	2,159,498	3,179,097	3,381,643	3,136,695	3,852,359	3,256,257
Rape-seed imported from										
Russia	....	....	197	828	....	....	4,204	18,469	55,871	32,392
Denmark	290,368	415,729	398,283	362,431	442,803	330,763	722,781	501,989	680,810	465,292
Prussia	11,232	248	....	....	29,895	75,275	25,242	38,626	36,246	2,116
Germany	57,916	160,731	187,627	129,426	260,534	163,751	241,336	145,308	196,821	129,733
Other countries	47,759	5,437	7,083	9,313	21,602	7,765	26,602	9,369	19,986	24,425
Total	407,275	582,145	593,190	501,998	754,834	577,554	1,020,165	713,171	983,864	653,958
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	395,502	593,095	565,316	516,125	690,716	558,712	939,863	700,518	912,107	652,726
Tares imported from										
Denmark	38,613	28,107	27,011	25,067	36,595	27,129	30,908	36,947	51,355	56,962
Prussia	21,247	23,725	864	27,061	27,653	81,994	62,095	10,721	47,915	73,362
Germany	8,920	12,506	5,365	25,402	34,802	16,281	12,523	5,753	12,048	55,061
Holland	4,941	962	..	361	2,855	908	2,846	441	2,154	46,820
France	15,065	2,892	3,341	1,811	3,874	4,155	21,166	4,136	22,040	26,922
Other countries	153	82	893	3,582	1 247	3,739	498	14	1,174	5,832
Total	88,939	68,274	37,474	83,284	107,361	134,206	130,036	58,015	137,586	264,959
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	81,481	74,058	50,264	69,908	81,605	152,373	107,408	71,855	125,930	254,251

	GRAIN, PULSE, SEEDS, AND BERRIES.											
	GRAIN AND PULSE.				SEEDS.							
	Wheat; also Spelt or Amel Corn.	Rye.	Barley, Malt, Oats, & Buck-wheat.	Beans, Peas, Millet, Lentils, and Vetches.	Aniseed and Caraway Seeds.	OLEAGINOUS.				Clover.	All other Unenumerated Seeds.	Junipr. Berries
						Hemp.	Linseed and Dodder.	Poppy.	Rape and Turnip.			
Imports.	scheffels	scheffels	scheffels	scheffels	centners	centners	centners	centners	centners	scheffels	ship lsts.	ship lst
1832	585,940	505,533	563,121	56,848	1,983	7,977	279,785	3,087	174,917	19,143	4,411	2,302
1833	295,348	192,058	174,357	21,468	3,739	5,605	392,418	6,945	185,436	22,387	6,044	2,547
1834	121,054	316,652	229,406	30,135	1,722	12,248	258,470	1,075	142,278	30,935	5,618	1,114
1835	187,365	189,024	87,158	21,543	1,918	7,764	282,549	2,059	147,891	36,877	6,961	139
1836	359,824	223,263	124,870	24,389	1,731	15,229	551,780	2,526	233,489	18,445	6,232	946
1837*	178,343	538,920	298,105	25,407	1,096	4,904	465,907	1,663	229,518	20,237	7,089	810
1838												
1839												
1840	262,185	749,687	441,746	46,956	519	6,428	462,366	4,301	282.343	34,987	7,488	393
Exports.												
1832	3,446,624	725,682	610,493	95,479	8,175	5,963	485,951	643	19,320	44,242	6,246	6,702
1833	2,921,941	946,889	674,905	55,643	4,091	4,390	363,097	1,173	28,657	58,047	4,719	15,604
1834	2,925,699	1,227,418	987,925	189,561	8,712	18,277	209,583	779	16,759	63,398	3,602	9,185
1835	2,368,267	831,138	1,026,153	156,306	7,640	5,010	328,974	4,027	92,507	73,924	3,548	5,882
1836	3,795,147	1,572,438	2,031,153	411,922	7,913	4,223	461,023	2,981	321,760	91,328	7,954	11,237
1837	4,283,429	2,187,679	1,863,630	476,885	5,770	4,834	378,996	32,205	182,744	48,271	4,401	13,415
1838	6,524,008	842,144	863,645	232.704	6,544	5,067	385,436	5,287	197,612	137,795	5,029	7,864
1839	7,121,477	1,795,595	2,604,718	610.071	5,546	3,485	380,687	1,677	65,485	106,706	4,712	14,745
1840	6,706,160	1,627,804	2,310,767	703,503	4,689	3,710	511,561	996	96.119	140.641	15.311	11,774
In Transit (Foreign Goods).												
1832	272,915	483,290	185,712	19,798	397	21	1627	7	4447	14,847	846	2745
1833	326,820	355,399	21,502	25,385	320	55	2263	....	666	26,081	566	....
1834	661,787	352,610	120,662	7,309	245	523	3211	7	6306	23,263	208	5678
1835	187,670	307,329	86,423	1,274	55	72	2903	105	3	7,137	429	676
1836	1,015,849	449,302	142,621	10,121	130	4	2091	....	126	18 935	145	10
1837	834,304	885,195	171,341	20,294	44	53	1164	....	3	10,192	277	....
1838	1,601,456	543,410	167,472	12,496	11	29	1007	....	859	20,548	3	....
1839	1,926,916	1,218,005	371,951	50,933	9	95	3551	....	309	45,735	25	....
1840	2,364,559	1,172,689	315,943	60,597	4	10	1351	....	25	32,501	65	....

* Total Imports in 1837 of Wheat, 2071,357; Rye, 1,407,365; Barley, 462,416; Beans, 49,202. In 1840, Wheat, 2,405,301; Rye, 1,522,292; Barley, 752,217; Beans, &c., 104,943.

WINE.

TABLE, showing the extent of the Vine Cultivation in Rhenish Prussia, and the Quantity of Wine produced in each of the undermentioned Years: viz.—

Years.	No. of Acres planted	Quantity of Wine produced.	
1819	53,583	38,634,834	quarts.
1820	53,583	6,520,074	,,
1821	36,079	1,494,410	,,
1822	43,419	29,160,838	,,
1823	43,153	14,754,559	,,
1824	43,681	14,017,247	,,
1825	47,619	23,416,838	,,
1826	49,098	46,097,064	,,
1827	50,266	13,715,834	,,
1828	56,556	51,670,977	,,
1829	52,643	16,265,269	,,
1830	55,626	2,518,204	,,
1831	56,593	12,101,229	,,
1832	58,011	19,377,641	,,
1833	59,143	38,464,434	,,
1834	62,990	57,619,597	,,
1835	63,448	48,156,210	,,
Total of the 17 years	882,491	433,985,259	,,
Or a yearly average of	51,911	25,528,546	,,

In 1839 the total extent of vineyards in Prussia is stated by Hoffmann at 109,115 Prussian acres, or 68,829 English acres. The great uncertainty as regards the production of wine in Prussia, is clearly remarked by reference to the foregoing statement. In the years 1826 and 1834 the average produce was, for the former year 939 quarts, and for the latter 915 quarts to the morgen; whereas for the years 1828 and 1830, it was, for the first, but 41, and for the latter period only 48 quarts.

Taking an average of the above 17 years, the superficial area planted with vines was

In the Western Provinces	40,843 morgen.
In the Eastern ditto	11,068 „

In the Rhenish Provinces the production is about four times greater than in all the other districts of the kingdom.

The average production of the kingdom was—

In the Western Provinces	23,057,428 quarts.*
In the Eastern ditto (scarcely)	2,471,116 „

Wine was formerly untaxed in Prussia, a small land-tax only being imposed upon the ground planted with vines. But by the law of the 8th of February, 1819, which levied a tax generally upon liquors, wine became subject to an inland duty.

By a decree of the 25th of September, 1820, the wine districts were divided into six classes for the purpose of taxation, and the following rates of duty were levied upon each eimer, containing sixty quarts of *Must*: viz.—

1st class	35	groschen (of 30 to the thaler).
2d „	25	„ „
3d „	$17\frac{1}{2}$	„ „
4th „	$12\frac{1}{2}$	„ „
5th „	10	„ „
6th „	$7\frac{1}{2}$	„ „

The tax levied on wines of home growth in Prussia, is, in most cases, charged when brought into consumption, and not at the time of production; and the duty is levied strictly upon the stocks whether in depots or in ordinary cellars.

Bavaria, according to Rhudart, yields annually 157,000 fuders of 12 Prussian eimers, or 1,834,000 fuders: being six times as much as Ferber allows in 1831 for all the Prussian states. The Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt produces annually according to Wagner, 150,000 to 200,000 ohms of wine, or from 350,000 to 450,000 eimers. Würtemberg and Baden produce a great quantity of wine, and Nassau, the most renowned of all the Rhenish wines: neither Dieterici nor Hoffmann state the produce of those countries; but they consider the revenue derived from

* The eimer contains 60 quarts.

the excise Wine Duties levied in Prussia has been during the following years: viz.—

	Thalers.
In 1829	203,924
1830	8,972
1831	16,551
1832	75,683
1833	101,526
1834	190,878
1835	224,420
1836	172,989
1837	101,469
1838	67,522
Total of the 10 years	1,163,934=17,959*l.* 2*s.*
Or a yearly average of	116,394

Of this average rate the different provinces contributed in the following proportions: viz.—

	Thalers.
The Province of Silesia	6,013
„ Saxony	3,224
„ Brandenburg	2,411
„ Posen	302
„ Prussia	69
Gross total for the Eastern and Western provinces of Prussia	12,019
Add total for the Rhenish provinces	104,375
Total for the entire kingdom of	116,394

ARTICLES OF FOOD, DRINK, &c.

To avoid repetition in regard to the produce of the soil, and the exports or imports of articles of consumption, and of the taxes on consumption, the following tables exhibit the imports, exports, and transit of, and imports and excise duties on articles of food and drink.

Corn, seeds, oxen, cows, young cattle, sheep, and swine, having been previously enumerated, are therefore not included in the tables of articles of food and drink. Prussia imports horned cattle from the countries lying west as well as east of her frontiers; viz., from Holland and from Poland. The oxen sold at the fair of Breslau are driven as far as from the Ukraine and from Moldavia.

STATEMENT of the Quantities of articles of Food and Drink, &c., imported into, exported from, and conveyed in Transit through, the States belonging to the Prussian Commercial Union in each Year from 1832 to 1840 inclusive.

	Beer of all kinds in Casks, also Mead in Casks.	Brandy of all kinds, also Arrack, Rum, French Brandy, and Mixed Brandies.	Vinegar of all kinds, in Casks.	Beer and Vinegar in Bottles or Cans (Inwards).	Oil in Bottles or Cans.	Wine and Must, also Cider.	Butter.
Imports.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.
1832	10,790	26,821	3408	340	70	242,834	39,612
1833	12,567	24 452	2551	154	130	177,522	39,325
1834	5,176	23,987	783	77	275	194,671	30,107
1835	3,432	24,810	700	158	98	182,427	38,725
1836	3,722	28,118	963	103	101	204,490	27,298
1837	8,758	35,606	1069	968	109	193,097	22,581
1840	10,591	46,834	1188	2036	139	341,347	13,823
Exports.							
1832	14,754	81,778	2413	429	227	18,780	5,323
1833	17,649	82,739	1846	370	189	13,331	4,492
1834	23,847	84,840	3488	396	4756	49,462	7,390
1835	26,241	66,479	3270	1039	170	143,540	9,104
1836	32,054	59,954	2553	667	203	139,424	8,396
1837	42,108	74,244	2682	726	174	126,671	12,169
1838	37 823	128,014	2988	883	145	139,937	14,175
1839	34,416	163,432	2886	435	168	118,765	15,367
1840	36,300	124,022	2587	582	159	144,175	22,263
In Transit (Foreign Goods).							
1832	5486	50,034	1883	24	54	250,994	864
1833	5983	60,657	1352	115	78	229,309	549
1834	6090	28,749	910	309	140	151 691	891
1835	5042	23,275	888	158	656	147,376	1220
1836	4215	20,349	843	194	24	57,555	771
1837	5018	11,486	64	78	19	47,780	316
1838	5283	10,615	87	56	44	40,583	609
1839	5932	10,911	93	50	4	42 030	1171
1840	6431	9,715	74	53	6	50,662	1211

	Meat, fresh, salted, smoked, unmelted Fat, Hams, Bacon, Sausages, and large Game.	Fruits (Southern Fruits and Leaves); Fresh, as Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Seville Oranges, and Pomegranates; Dried Fruits, as Currants, Figs, Dried Fruits, Currants, Almonds, Peaches, Raisins, Bay-berries, and Orange-peel.	Spices.			Herrings.	Coffee, and Substitutes for Coffee.	Cocoa.	Cheese of all kinds.	Confectionary, Sweetmeats, Cakes of all kinds, Preserved Fruits and Spices, with Sugar or Honey, as Marmalade, Quince, Olives, Pastiles, Sago, &c.	Starch, Vermicelli, Hair powder, Articles of Starch.	Ground Manufactures of Corn and Pulse, as Barley, Buckwheat, Groats, Flour, and Meal.
			Galangal, Ginger, Cardamoms, Nutmegs, Cloves, Pimento, Saffron, Star, Aniseed, Vanilla, &c.	Pepper.	Cinnamon & Cassia-fis, also Cassia-lands.							
Imprts.	cntnrs.	centners.	cntnrs.	cntnrs.	cntnrs.	tons.	cntnrs.	cntnrs.	cntnrs.	centners.	centnrs.	centnrs.
1832	5,629	72,934	5,283	4,446	2027	188,814	266 352	3,301	12,447	2594	774	6,284
1833	6,596	67,516	7,480	7,376	2930	182,663	284,347	4,322	11,019	2469	1,366	7,229
1834	5,810	121,665	12,919	11,952	4957	185,098	408,068	3,294	19,670	3058	502	1,683
1835	4,928	134,746	15,200	13,057	4402	147,856	451,137	4 503	15 299	3136	431	2,191
1836	3,559	126,919	17,637	16,645	5664	165.783	518,364	4,761	33,461	3072	650	843
1837	5,237	152,776	20,046	24,959	7745	316,547	643,043	9 980	32,596	4199	3,139	
1840	6,922	211,979	24,964	45,841	9034	357,391	1,077,016	11.628	54,133	5582	10,150	
Exports												
1832	4,524	220	268	73	37	17,385	15 375	7	587	1054	15,728	52,194
1833	3,856	90	339	93	49	16.351	15,643	9	1,102	1227	16,045	67,509
1834	5,939	464	746	344	99	8,771	12,290	88	4,346	1431	9,813	137,693
1835	3,561	213	686	169	177	10,148	14 261	53	5,367	1538	11,084	143,943
1836	12,182	277	546	182	334	8,263	42,023	124	798	1256	6,844	171,737
1837	16,180	224	588	175	248	7,450	40,487	46	1,027	1627		224,336
1838	7,326	180	943	498	421	18 410	40 652	189	602	1370		277,570
1839	25,870	222	961	201	210	9,740	53 537	169	1,641	1773		185,295
1840	18,735	151	836	204	196	8,241	49.486	92	1,399	1159		138.384
1832	1,196	51,089	14,147	14,372	2585	62,619	349,607	4,305	23,349	1983	845	12,415
1833	1,271	56,542	21,172	18,084	4937	79,052	342,553	6,083	23,011	2039	840	20,484
1834	3,352	19,089	18,500	6,077	739	62,913	174,469	4,028	26,964	1129	1,135	33,265
1835	3,756	16,079	10,967	3,701	805	58,827	157,231	930	28,851	933	462	4,465
1836	2,926	8,936	6,709	4,297	864	32,668	61,539	834	12,332	375	179	7,198
1837	1,580	8,442	5,977	6,021	911	57,667	33,079	632	11,724	318	....	939
1838	2,242	9,814	5,661	5,875	854	38,884	14,666	1,267	12,449	325	....	118
1839	2,711	11,045	5,734	7,244	1095	33,529	60 488	784	15,524	391	....	1,372
1840	3,310	12,164	4,929	6,479	1187	77,441	74,158	842	18,778	293	....	8,933

(continued)

	Shell-fish from the Sea, as Oysters, Lobsters, Muscles, Turtle, &c.	Rice.	Molasses and Syrup.	Tobacco.		Tea.	Refined and Candy Sugar.	Raw Sugar, and Lumps for Melting, for the inland Refineries.
				Leaf Tobacco Unmanufactured & Stalks.	Manufactured Tobacco, viz., for Smoking, in Rolls, Rolled Leaves, or Cut; Cigars, Snuffs, &c.			
Imports.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.
1832	2357	66,586	50,691	103,961	9,063	1925	3,673	451,651
1833	2150	69,056	47,507	126,561	10,380	1889	3,515	496,405
1834	2954	80,289	47,927	148,422	13,011	2827	6,752	550,849
1835	3394	86,470	43,859	173,836	16,240	2983	12,798	871,600
1836	3236	90,756	23,007	167,970	19,937	3250	7,970	986,810
1837	3042	126,470	13,242	249,321	7,610	5986	213,740	1,140,168
1840	4750	134,752	33,722	333,345	46,936	4591	269,964	1,414,148
Exports.								
1832	8	41	823	4,550	14,630	113	10,277	77
1833	..	117	548	3,902	17,242	194	29,857	14
1834	289	205	1,605	8,348	13,195	494	21,595	12
1835	313	46	486	42,381	20,459	1,136	24,604	5
1836	151	73	1,023	71,099	40,608	1,905	35,679	8
1837	177	50	856	21,432	36,744	868	30,788	56
1838	208	173	767	42,265	39,981	825	21,936	25
1839	188	563	2,469	41,882	50,798	863	21,257	199
1840	24	69	1,429	23,595	53,295	1,126	42,808	310
In Transit (Foreign Goods).								
1832	187	37,156	56,458	178,332	55,157	2,720	584,880	57,077
1833	226	32,674	66,683	217,962	49,421	2,342	567,302	76,619
1834	107	27,003	10,248	148,607	25,595	5,005	354,581	62,631
1835	97	23,296	10,380	218,804	12,988	2,452	238,197	57,407
1836	32	9,707	12,745	72,829	6,048	1,190	62,514	32,713
1837	37	7,613	11,474	21,501	7,274	1,800	67,406	13,374
1838	55	7,817	9,605	18,112	10,911	1,512	107,334	15,066
1839	52	7,926	9,715	21,867	7,254	1,776	98,547	30,107
1840	74	10,581	13,223	28,168	9,116	1,533	133,266	20,070

Exclusive of the consumption duties or octrois duties paid in towns for municipal expenses, there are general consumption duties paid to the government in aid of the state revenue. The town dues on consumption vary according to the municipal expenditure. Wheat or spelt pays, for example, a mill or grinding duty to the state of 20 groschen, or 2*s.* per centner of 110lbs. and a town tax of from 5 groschen, or 6*d.*, to 10 groschen, or 1*s.*; and in the country a poll tax is levied in lieu of the town tax. The duty on the slaughtering of cattle is paid also to the state, and on its consumption in the towns another tax is paid to the municipality.

Tax on the Grinding of Corn (*Mahlstener*). — The revenue derived from this tax in the kingdom of Prussia, for the undermentioned years, was as follows: viz.—

	Thalers.
In 1833	1,521,528
1834	1,529,410
1835	1,586,575
1836	1,658,367
1837	1,650,586
1838	1,555,689
Total of the six years	9,502,155
Or a yearly average of	1,583,692

Comparing this average rate with the population, at the end of 1834 and

1837, the proportionate rate of this tax in the various provinces, per head, will be as follows:

In the Province of Brandenburg	357	pfennige of 360 to the thaler.
„ Saxony	304	„
„ Pomerania	289	„
„ Posen	275	„
Rhenish Provinces	246	„
Province of Prussia	235	„
„ Westphalia	233	„
„ Silesia	225	„
Average of the Kingdom	281	„

Average rate for the City of Berlin alone . 410 pfennige.

TOBACCO has for nearly two centuries been generally consumed by the greater part of the male population of Prussia. It was first subjected to duty, and its manufacture converted into a government monopoly in the reign of Frederick William II., immediately after the close of the "seven years' war." His successor maintained this tax in all its vigour; and since that period, a duty has been regularly imposed upon Tobacco.

The best description of Tobacco-leaves used are of foreign production. Tobacco of home growth is liable, in conformity to the law of the 8th of Feb. 1819, to a tax of 1 thaler upon every centner of dried leaves; and this rate must be paid by every person who plants more than 5 quadrat-ruthens* with tobacco.

This law was amended by a Cabinet Order of 29th of March, 1828, by which the tax of 1 thaler upon every centner of dried tobacco-leaves of inland growth was continued as a general principle; but the duty was levied upon the weight of tobacco-leaves produced from a certain superficial extent of land, and according to the average value of the profits derived therefrom.

For this purpose the land was divided into various classes, and for every six square rods (*quadrat-ruthen*) a sum of 3, 4, 5, or 6 groschen was paid, according to the class.

Net revenue derived from the duties on tobacco during the following ten years: viz.—

	Thalers.
In 1829	176,169
1830	150,493
1831	151,188
1832	159,737
1833	164,221
1834	149,277
1835	163,867
1836	142,698
1837	115,716
1838	127,844
Total of the ten years	1,501,210
Or a yearly average of	150,120

* 180 of these are equal to 1 Prussian morgen or acre, which is equivalent to 2 roods 21 perches English.

SALT.—In the Prussian states, a tax has been imposed upon salt for some time past, and the government reserves to itself the right of selling this article for home consumption. The sale takes place at the Royal Magazines, which are distributed throughout the kingdom, and the salt is sold in barrels containing 405 lbs. each, at an uniform price of 15 thalers, 45*s.* in Prussian silver currency. Whoever obtains salt from the royal depots for the purposes of *retail* trade, is subjected to the payment of a tax upon selling the same, exclusive of the price paid to government. The quantities sold and revenue derived from the salt-tax was as follows:

	No. of Tons sold.	Gross Revenue. Thalers.	Net Revenue. Thalers.
In 1821	437,120	6,556,800	3,779,500
1826	489,200	7,333,018	4,509,516
1831	538,990	7,908,634	5,455,827
1836	549,580	8,017,650	5,590,257

The population of Prussia was, during the following years, viz.—

In 1822	11,664,133
1825	12,256,725
1828	12,726,110
Total	36,646,968
Yearly average of	12,215,656
In 1831	13,038,960
1834	13,509,927
1837	14,098,125
Total	40,647,012
Yearly average of	13,549,004

By comparing the total population of the above periods with the quantity of salt sold, according to the official estimates, we find the average rate of consumption, per individual, to have been,

For the first period $15\frac{51}{100}$ lbs.
For the second ditto $16\frac{3}{100}$ „

The increased consumption of salt may be attributed to the improvement which has taken place in the breeding of cattle: this article being used with forage, as well as for salting meat. Its use in chemical preparations, and for manufacturing purposes, &c., has also caused an increasing consumption of salt.

According to official statements, the average annual rate of consumption of salt, per individual, in the several states of the kingdom, between the years 1827 and 1836 was as follows: viz.—

	lbs.
In Prussia Proper	17.78
Posen	18.23
Pomerania	18.41
Brandenburg	14.89
Silesia	17.35
Duchy of Saxony	15.34
Westphalia and Rhenish Provinces	15.09

The average consumption of salt is considerably less in the metropolitan and western provinces (chiefly the seats of manufacturing industry) than in the agricultural circles.

The principal salt manufactories are in the district of Saxon Thuringia, and the chief bureaux at Schönebeck, Stassfurth, Halle, Dürrenberg, Kösen, and Artern: to these may be added those in the hands of private persons, and the small salt-works at Teuditz. Liverpool salt is imported into the ports on the coast of the east sea at as cheap a rate as that made in the neighbourhood. The quantity of the latter used in Pomerania and the adjoining frontiers of Brandenburg from the works at Kolberg and Greifswalde, is less than that of imported salt. In the provinces of Silesia and Posen there is no manufacture of salt, and consequently the population in these provinces, amounting to nearly 4,000,000, receive their supply of salt by the rivers Oder and Warthe, from Stettin, or through the junction of the former with the Elbe from Schönebeck and Halle. The quantity of salt introduced from the Austrian states for consumption in Upper Silesia, appears of little importance.

The principal salt-works in the western provinces are situated between the Lippe and the Ruhr: there are also some small salines at Neusalzwerk, near Minden, and the Hanoverian frontier. The Rhenish provinces possess but a few unimportant salt-works, in the districts of Kreutznach and Saarbrücken. The quantities of salt produced being insufficient for the wants of the population in the western provinces, sea-salt is imported from the Netherlands.

Spirits and Beer.—Breweries and distilleries situated in the country districts were formerly untaxed, but in the towns considerable duties were always levied upon the produce of both. By the edict of the 28th of October, 1810, all distilleries, &c., were subjected to a general tax. Some further alterations were made by the law of the 7th of September, 1811, and by that of the 8th of February, 1819, general and fixed inland taxes were imposed upon spirits, beer, must, and tobacco. By this law all distilleries, whether in the towns or situated in the rural districts were equally taxed. It imposed a tax of 15 pfennige (of 288 to the thaler) upon every quart of brandy, containing one-half of its specific weight in pure spirits of 50 degrees, by Professor Tralle's Alcoholometer.

By an alteration of this law in December, 1820, it was determined that a vessel containing 25 quarts of fermented grain liquor should yield one quart of spirit of the above strength, and a tax of 15 pfennige was imposed on the 25 quarts contents. A quart of the mash paid therefore $\frac{3}{5}$ pfennig, or 20 quarts paid 1 groschen.

An Order in Council of the 10th of January, 1824, raised the rate of duty to 18 pfennige for 20 quarts. For the lesser distilleries in the country a duty of 16 pfennige only was levied; and since then by a Cabinet Order of the 16th of June,

1838, the duty has been increased 2 groschen, or $\frac{1}{15}$ thaler, for every 20 quarts of mash: and further, an additional rate of 15 old pfennige upon each quart of brandy of 50 degrees strength, if the contents of 15$\frac{5}{8}$ quarts of mash produced one quart of the above degree of strength. Upon the produce of the smaller country distilleries the tax is imposed at a rate of 20 pfennige of 360 to the thaler (or $\frac{4}{5}$ of the preceding amount). This tax is, however, only levied at such country distilleries as may have been at work between the 1st of November and the 16th of May, and at which the daily quantity of taxable mash does not exceed 900 quarts. Such distilleries are, therefore, annually, only 167 days employed, and the total production, estimated at about 48 quarts daily, will amount to 8016 quarts of brandy for that period.

An average quantity of 500,000 imperial bushels of wheat, 2,750,000 of rye, 3,275,000 of barley, and about 20,000,000 imperial bushels of potatoes, are stated to be used annually in the distilleries of Prussia. This quantity seems incredible, but the produce 136,000,000 quarts of spirits confirms the statement.

Beer Tax.—The tax upon beer is regulated in the same manner (that is imposed on the contents, &c., of the mash-tub) as that on spirits. Upon the centner of malt in mash, a duty of two-thirds of a thaler is imposed; and in Prussia, malt is only made from barley or wheat.

This tax is equally levied in all the breweries of the kingdom, at which either beer or vinegar is made; but when the latter is produced from other articles than malt, it is taxed at a higher rate. The duty is not levied upon liquids made for domestic and private consumption from malt, when only common kitchen utensils are made use of, and in cases where there are not more than ten persons above fourteen years old in each establishment.

The revenue derived from the malt-tax in the kingdom of Prussia, was as follows: viz.—

	Thalers.
In 1833	1,252,446
1834	1,360,683
1835	1,264,814
1836	1,297,351
1837	1,283,814
1838	1,244,449
Total of the six years	7,703,557
Yearly average	1,283,926

It is generally considered that one centner of malt produces between 100 and 200 quarts of beer, or about one quart to the half-pound of malt. At this rate the average consumption for the Prussian states would be 30$\frac{1}{10}$ quarts annually for each individual.

The average consumption of beer in the various provinces of the kingdom is estimated as follows: viz.—

		Quarts.
In Brandenburg	nearly	$54\frac{5}{6}$
Saxony	„	$52\frac{3}{4}$
Prussia	„	$28\frac{1}{8}$
Rhenish Provinces	rather above	27
Silesia	„	$26\frac{7}{10}$
Posen	nearly	$19\frac{3}{8}$
Pomerania	„	$16\frac{7}{8}$
Westphalia	rather above	$12\frac{3}{4}$

The consumption of beer is greatest in the principal cities and towns, and the average rates for the provinces of Brandenburg and Saxony, in which by far the greater proportion of the population is resident in large towns, amount to $54\frac{1}{6}$ and $52\frac{3}{4}$ quarts; whereas in Prussia Proper, the Rhenish provinces, and Silesia, in all of which, but a small proportion of the population inhabit cities and towns, the average rate of consumption is not more than one-half of the former.

At the rate of two-thirds of a thaler for each centner of malt, there is a total production of $1\frac{1}{2}$ centner for every thaler of revenue. The average number of pounds of malt produced, and the average rate of consumption for the six years, from 1833 to 1838, will then have been as follows: viz.—

	Average quantity of malt produced.	Average rate of consumption per head.
Province of Prussia	29,706,600 lbs.	14.06
„ Posen	11,099,550	9.69
„ Brandenburg	46,502,060	27.41
„ Pomerania	8,140,770	8.43
„ Silesia	34,886,610	13.35
„ Saxony	40,282,660	36.37
„ Westphalia	8,364,180	6.39
„ Rhenish Provinces	32,865,360	13.51
Average for the kingdom	211,847,790 lbs.	15.35

Brandy.—The revenue derived from the production of brandy, in the following years was,

	Thalers.
In 1833	5,459,324
1834	5,033,292
1835	5,045,675
1836	5,198,389
1837	5,284,764
1838	5,617,144
Total of the six years	31,638,588
Or a yearly average of	5,273,098

The following statement exhibits the number of quarts of brandy produced in each of the states of Prussia during an average of six years; viz., from

1833 to 1838; and also the average rate of consumption taken upon the same period.

Provinces.	Quantities produced in Quarts.	Average Consumption in Quarts.
Prussia	20,444,426	9.67
Posen	8,544,652	7.46
Brandenburg	25,947,694	15.30
Pomerania	11,085,300	11.48
Silesia	25,570,954	9.78
Saxony	16,443,797	10.77
Westphalia	9,603,952	7.33
Rhenish Provinces	17,953,174	7.38
Total for the kingdom	135,593,949	9.82

MANUFACTURES OF GERMANY.

THE manufactures of Germany are of much more remote antiquity than is generally supposed, and the linens of Silesia and of Saxony, and the woollen cloths of the latter, and of Prussia, have been long reputed for their fine and durable qualities. The manufactures of cottons and silks are of more recent origin, and owe their prosperity to the long duration of peace, to the industry of the people, and in a great degree to the commercial legislation of other countries.

Military weapons, common works of iron and other metals, and the ordinary smith work necessary in all agricultural countries, were long the only metallic manufactures of consequence in Germany, that of the precious metals excepted. During the present century, however, several of the German states, especially the Prussian states, have excelled in the manufactures of fine hardwares, cutlery, and also in the manufacture of porcelain and glass.

Oddy, in his work on European commerce, published in 1805, and addressed to the Board of Trade, says,

"The produce exported from Prussia consists of some hemp and flax, linseed, a little tallow, ashes, bristles, and fir timber, chiefly from Memel and Konigsberg; likewise, at periods, grain, but more particularly, and in great quantities from Dantzic, and in less proportion from Elbing; also fir and oak timber, planks and staves. These latter articles almost exclusively from Stettin; and, by this port, latterly, linens from Silesia, since the blockade of the Elbe.

"No country in Europe has yet aimed so much as Prussia at the improvement of manufactures, encouraging them, on the one hand, and supporting them, by prohibitions of similar manufactures, from other countries, on the other. However they may have aimed at perfection, in point of appearance, it is that only which at first procures them sale, the superiority of British manufactures is always acknowledged by others, and they will ever command a preference. Yet the Prussian manufactures are in a very flourishing state, particularly that of the *blue cloth, and woollens in general, velvet, Manchester goods,**

* Meaning cotton goods.

silk stockings, ribands, chintz, and cotton manufactures; also fancy articles, carpets, leather, hardware, sugar refineries, gunpowder, and porcelain, the painting of which is inimitable.

"It was estimated that six years ago, the value of Prussian manufactures was,

	Rix-dollars.
Woollen	10,000,000
Linen	11,000,000
Silk	4,000,000
Cotton	3,000,000
Leather	2,200,000
Hats	500,000
Paper	300,000
Gold and silver lace	400,000
Gold and silver thread in imitation of the Lyons	53,000
Copper	200,000
Brass	185,000
Iron and steel	3,000,000
Tin and lead	100,000
Glass and looking-glass	300,000
Porcelain and china	300,000
Amber works	50,000
Fine earthenware	100,000
To these may be added hardware manufactures, clocks, watches, and the whole manufactures from the mineral works, including gunpowder, together estimated at	5,000,000
All kinds of tools, instruments, and iron-work used in ship-building	700,000
Furniture manufactured, about	6,000,000
Sugar refineries	1,700,000
Tobacco	1,4000,000
Starch	150,000
Wax-bleaching	100,000
Soap manufacture	400,000
Oil	300,000

"The whole of these manufactures of Prussia, in the year 1799, exclusive of beer, brandy, and vinegar, was estimated at about 41,000,000 rix-dollars, or about 7,000,000*l.* sterling, by a German author; but, even at that period, they were under rated: it is certain that since then these manufactures have increased to a surprising degree, even within the last two or three years, particularly in linens, woollens, cotton, tobacco, and refined sugar.

"Though the manufactures carried on in Prussia are of great importance, yet none is so essentially necessary for our purpose to inquire into as that of the manufacture of linen in the Prussian states. No doubt can be entertained, in point of the linen manufacture, that Silesia has gained great reputation in the world, for its durability and excellence in general. That they are as good, or of better quality in Ireland, is certain; but they at one time were not equally considerate in the bleaching part. The chemical process for bleaching once introduced into that kingdom, was wisely done away; while the *gentle process* in Silesia has been invariably used. Their cloth is generally three and four months in bleaching, and the lyes made very mild and moderately used. Experience has shown the reputation Silesian linen has obtained in South and North America, and the West Indies, but the Irish linen must shortly command a preference to any other, as great care and attention is now paid to it.

"France, the United Provinces, and Switzerland, formerly carried on a very great trade in the linen manufacture; but at present, Silesia, Bohemia, Westphalia, Suabia, the

Lausitz, and the countries belonging to the House of Brunswick, excel particularly in their linen manufacture, the produce of which is exported to almost every part of the world. The greatest part of the Silesian linen goes through Higher Saxony and Luneburg to Hamburg; it is likewise conveyed down the Oder, and from thence by means of canals, which connect it with the Elbe. The Hamburg merchants export it in great quantities to Spain, Portugal, England, and the United States of America; to the latter country vast quantities, especially when commerce is interrupted by war between England, France, and Holland, which gives an opportunity to the American merchants to carry on a kind of contraband trade with the British, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch possessions in the West Indies and South America, for which they usually barter coffee, sugar, cotton, indigo, and other produce in return.

"The striped and the checked sort of Silesian linen, which they call *bontons*, are mostly exported to Italy, on account of their fine quality.

"The linen manufacturers of Silesia export linen to Cadiz, and even to Vera Cruz on their own account; but the greater part is exported from Hamburg, as the merchants of that place, who are in that line, go twice a year to Silesia to make purchases. That country is frequented by many other foreign merchants, as the Dutch and Italians, and even the English, who buy generally lawns, dowlas, checked and book linen.

"The Italians commonly buy the striped sort, or bontons, the stripes of which are interwoven with red Turkish yarn, and are used for curtains, bed-ticks, and many other sorts of furniture.

"The yarn of which the Silesian linen is made is spun by means of the spindle, which makes it almost look like cotton; and such kind of linen requires less time to bleach than any other.

"The Silesian linen of different manufactures is all of the same quality, and there is no other distinction in it than in its width, and in the length of the pieces.

"In the year 1740, when Silesia was subdued by the Prussian arms, the exportation of linen amounted to only 3,000,000 of rix-dollars, and at present (1805) it may be estimated at from 16,000,000 to 20,000,000. There were in the years 1792 and 1793 in the Prussian part of Silesia, 24,761 looms, which employed 38,451 workmen, and manufactured for 8,722,861 rix-dollars' worth of linen, and exported from 1792 to 1793 for 6,190,554 rix-dollars to foreign countries; for the years 1791 and 1792 the whole production of Silesian linen amounted to only 7,373,000 rix-dollars; and the exportation amounted to,

	Rix-dollars.
Raw linen	363,229
Bleached do.	4,268,774
Ticken, damask, &c.	68,952
Handkerchiefs	46,973
Yarn, raw	8,780
Do. bleached	73,206
Thread	23,646
Total	4,853,560

"To the value of the above exportation, made in 1791 and 1792, is still to be added that of the following sorts: *Creas*, *Platilles*, *Bretagnes*, *lawn*, and the fine checked *linen*.

"The Silesia linen trade is the most important in the German empire; the chief places for their manufacture are the cities of Hirschburg, Landshut, Schmiedeburg, Greiffenburg, Friedland, Waldenburg, and Schweidnitz.

"Hirschburg is the first and most important trading city of Silesia, situate between the mountains of that country, and is the seat of the lawn manufactories in particular. Although the manufactures of other kinds of linen are but trifling, yet in the exportation and manufacturing of lawns, that city exceeds all the others in Silesia; and so early as 1786 the exports amounted to 1,518,178 rix-dollars.

"The raw long lawns, or what are now called double Silesias, are frequently sent to Harlem, in order to be bleached for the English market. The patterns of the coloured

lawns are very different; sometimes they are mixed with red, sometimes blue, sometimes with green flowers. This coloured sort is $1\frac{1}{2}$ Breslau ell wide, and from 52 to 54 ells long, the same as the white and *raw sorts.*

"Besides these different sorts of lawns there is still another sort manufactured in Silesia, and chiefly in Hirschburg, called by the Italians, *Tela batista a bastoni*, for which market they are chiefly designed; they are tied up in pieces of a round form: this sort is of the same width with the rest, and when first made of an equal length, but the pieces are afterwards cut into four equal parts, containing from $13\frac{1}{4}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ ells.

"Other lawns called cobweb lawns, also manufactured in that city, are of the same length and width as the former. All these different sorts of lawns are exported to England, France, Spain, Italy, and America.

"Landshut is, next to Hirschburg, the most important place in the linen trade, and in the year 1785 its exportation amounted to 1,342,569 rix-dollars.

"Schmiedeburg, in 1782, manufactured for sale to the amount of 403,706 rix-dollars, and in 1796 it was 661,341.

"Waldenburg sent, in the year 1790, by way of Hamburg for different foreign markets, to the amount of 899,598 rix-dollars.

"The annual exportation of linen from Greiffenburg was upwards of 196,000 rix-dollars, in which are some ticken and damask, and checked and striped linens.

"The linen from Friedland in 1781 was 78,628; in 1783=20,061 rix-dollars which show a decline.

"Schweidnitz sent linen in the year 1784 to the amount of 109,425 rix-dollars.

"The manufacture of flowered damask and ticken has been brought to the greatest perfection in Silesia and Lausitz; it is manufactured in three different modes, plain, marbled, and white flowered. This sort of linen consists in table-cloths, napkins, and towels.

"It is likewise manufactured at Zittau, in whole pieces of twelve napkins; that for towels contains twenty ells each piece. It is chiefly exported by the way of Trieste to Italy.

"The linen manufacture in Lausitz has been exported chiefly of late to Cadiz, from which place it is again sent to the South American Colonies, and bartered for the produce of those countries.

"In the year 1795 the war with England put a stop to the trade, as well as many manufactures; the merchants and manufacturers therefore endeavoured to find out a new channel, or a new market in some other country, in order to keep up this branch of business, which had hitherto been only carried on by the way of Spain, to the great advantage of the merchants of Lausitz. The United States of America being the best adapted for that purpose on account of their neutrality, and their closeness to the Spanish possessions in America and the West Indies, they appointed agents in different places in the United States, to barter the German manufactures for produce of those countries which best suited the German markets in return.

"However, the great convulsion which occurred in Hamburg in 1799 and 1800, occasioned them to drop the idea of continuing such hazardous speculations on their own account. But the treaty of Amiens revived this branch of the linen trade which had been so suddenly interrupted, and the commerce with Cadiz and other Spanish ports was renewed; the exportation to those places became more considerable, as the remittances from Peru and Mexico arrived in Spain. By these means the public paper of Spain received an additional value, in short the linen business again went on as it had done before the year 1795; but the breaking out of the war between England and France in 1803 has once more put a stop to this trade."

THE following Statement of the state of Woven Manufactures exhibits a general View of the Produce of the four Classes of Woven Goods; viz., *Linens*, *Woollens*, *Cottons*, and *Silks*.

1st. *Linens.*—The manufacture of linen in Silesia was estimated, in 1840, at the annual value of about 8,200,000 thalers, or 1,230,000*l.* sterling.

The principal localities of the linen manufactures of Prussia are in West Prussia,—in Silesia, where it was, until lately, all spun and woven by hand, but machinery has recently been introduced; and in Westphalia and the Rhenish provinces. The annual consumption of linen in Prussia is estimated at nine to ten ells per inhabitant.

Bavaria has manufactures of linen spun and woven by hand, and sufficient for domestic use, but exports little, if any.

Würtemberg manufactures linens and damasks of ordinary description for domestic use, and for exportation to the other states of the Union, and also to Switzerland.

In the states of Thuringia ordinary linens, for domestic use chiefly, are manufactured by the inhabitants.

Saxony was once famed for linen fabrics, which are still of deserved repute, and manufactures for home use and for exportation. But they have rather decreased in consequence of the increase of the cotton and woollen manufactures.

In Hesse-Cassel, and Hesse-Darmstadt, linens are very generally manufactured.

In Prussia there were the following number of linen looms:

In 1822	33,169	constantly employed.
	186,611	employed on farms, or auxiliary to farming.
Total	219,780	
In 1831	35,668	constantly employed.
	216,780	auxiliary to farming.
Total	252,448	
In 1834	36,879	constantly employed.
	220,343	auxiliary to farming.
Total	257,222	
In 1838	35,877	constantly employed.
	246,294	auxiliary to farming.
Total	283,171	

Linen yarns are exported chiefly from Silesia. That province exported 33,903 centners in 1832; and 38,378 centners in 1834. Bohemia received the principal part of this quantity to be woven into linens, and reimported in a brown state to be bleached by the Silesian bleachers.

Prussia exported 2777 centners of linen yarn in 1832, and 10,445 centners in 1833. See table of imports and exports of linen yarns hereafter. Bleached, coloured, and printed linens are extensively manufactured.

Dieterici calculated the value exported to be sufficient to pay for all the coffee imported.

Manufactures of oiled fabrics, or wax linens, have also, for some time been introduced with success.

Of the whole number of looms employed in the linen manufacture, 256,772 are in the valleys and villages of the country: the remainder in towns.

2. *Woollen Manufactures.*—The average quantity of wool manufactured into thread, cloth, and hosiery, in Prussia, from 1826 to 1828, is stated at 177,531 centners; and from 1829 to 1831, 177,062 centners. In 1834 the importation, for consumption, of foreign wool into the Germanic Union was 87,741 centners; it increased in 1840 to 164,021 centners. In 1834 the export of wool from those states was 128,758 centners, and in 1840, 149,084 centners.

The sheep in Prussia yield from 2 to 4 lbs. each. Ferber estimates that 10 sheep in Prussia, taking the average of the whole, will yield 22 lbs. of wool. If this statement be correct, 16,344,018 sheep, the whole number in 1840, will have yielded 35,956,839 lbs. of wool, or 359,568 $\frac{4}{5}$ centners.

In 1834 the number of sheep was 12,647,910, yielding 278,254 centners of wool. In the other states of the Union (with the exception of Saxony) the increase of sheep of the improved breeds has been progressive.

In 1834 the export of wool exceeded the import by 41,017 centners. In 1840 the import of wool exceeded the export by 35,261, which added to the 41,017, the excess of export in 1834, makes an excess used in her home manufactures of 76,278 centners, add to which the increase of wool yielded by sheep in Prussia from 1834 to 1840, viz. 81,304:—total excess in 1840 over 1834—157,582 centners; exclusive of excess of wool yielded over 1834 by increase of sheep in other states of the Union. See Decennial Imports and Exports hereafter.

This shows that the woollen manufactures of the states of the Union are proportionably multiplying in number.

In the manufactures of woollens in Prussia there were, in 1838, 21,022 looms employed, of which 16,937 are constantly at work, and 4085 connected with other occupations, chiefly agricultural. All the other states of the Union manufacture coarse woollens and hosiery; but Prussia and Saxony only can be considered as manufacturing, in any important quantity, fine cloths and merinoes. According to the official report published in 1839 by the Saxon government there were, at that time, the following number of woollen manufactories:

Years	1831.	1834.	1837.
Woollen spinning establishments, only two of which are worked by steam . .	58	117	144
Spindles	44,886	77,690	101,851

The number of manufacturing woollen-cloth establishments in Saxony in 1836 were 216; of which, 42 wove cloths, 14 kerseymeres, 29 merinoes, 23 flannels, and 108 various coarse woollens. Since that period there has been a fair but not rapid increase in the number of all these fabrics.

3. *Cotton Manufactures.*—The rapid progress of this important branch of

industry in the states of the Union will appear strikingly evident from the annexed tables of imports and exports of woven merchandize. The imports of cottons have been gradually decreasing, and the exports increasing. Westphalia and the Rhenish Provinces in the kingdom of Prussia, and the kingdom of Saxony, have advanced the most rapidly in the manufacturing of cotton goods. Manufactures of cotton are, however, rising in some of the other states, especially in Würtemberg and Baden; those in the former both in quality and in dyes are reputed for their goodness. A large cotton-factory has been established by a company at Augsburg, and another in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

In Prussia there were, in 1825, 22,130 cotton looms; in 1834, 31,759 ditto; and in 1837, 45,013 ditto. In 1837 there were in Prussia 152 cotton-spinning establishments with 125,972 spindles. In Saxony there were, in 1836, 113 cotton-spinning establishments, and 870 cotton-weaving establishments.

4. *Silk.*—The tabular statements of imports and exports, and the statements relative to Leipzig and other German fairs annexed, will exhibit a view of the progress of the silk manufactures.

Berlin, Dusseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, Anneberg and Penig in Saxony, are the chief seats of the silk manufactures.

In 1831 there were in the Prussian states 8956 silk looms, and 12,044 in 1834. In the circle of Dusseldorf alone the increase was from 6742 in 1831, to 9031 in 1834. In the city of Berlin the increase has been from 1254 in 1831, to 1715 in 1834.

In Saxony there were but three silk looms. The other manufacturing establishments in Saxony were 278 hosiery establishments; 125 ribbon and lace ditto; 45 printing ditto; 322 lace, blond, &c. ditto; 2 carpet ditto; 10 wax cloth ditto; 6 leather ware ditto; 14 wood ware ditto; 8 straw ware ditto; 19 tobacco and snuff ditto; 7 sugar (5 beet-root sugar, 2 colonial sugar refineries); 48 iron works; 9 works of other metals; 5 earthenware and porcelain; 25 chemical works; 18 machine-making establishments; 17 musical instruments ditto; 66 paper-maker's ditto; 19 sundry manufactures.

Glass, Porcelain, and Earthenware.—In the Prussian states and Saxony these fabrics are increasing and flourishing, especially at Berlin, Bunslau, and Meissen in Saxony. There are also fabrics of glass and porcelain in the other states of the German Union. Those of Berlin and Saxony have attained very great perfection, although the coloured cut glass of Bohemia is still considered superior both in beauty and quality.

In 1831 there were ninety-six glass manufactories in the Prussian states. In 1834 the number increased to 107.

Hardwares, Cutlery, and Toys. (*Kurzewaaren, Quincaillerie, Mercerie.*) Solingen and other places in Rhenish and East Prussia, are renowned for their

fine cutlery. Hardwares are also manufactured with success in the Prussian states. Nuremberg is celebrated for toys, and Augsburg, Wurzburg, Munich, and other places in Bavaria produce common hardwares and tools. Würtemberg manufactures jewellery, cutlery, and common hardwares. Saxony has several manufactures of hardwares, &c.

Instruments and Machinery.—The latter is chiefly made in Prussia, and in Saxony. Munich is celebrated for optical instruments, and musical, surgical, and various other instruments and machines are very generally manufactured in Germany.

Manufactures of Leather, Felt, Hair, Brushmakers' wares, are, with nearly all these stated in the produce tables of exports, very generally manufactured in the states of the Union. See statement relative to the fairs, as to the countries to which manufactures are exported. See also Factory Regulations.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Imports, Exports, and Transit Trade of the States of the Germanic Union, in the Articles of Linen, Woollen, Cotton, and Silk Manufactures from 1832 to 1840 inclusive.

	Linen, Yarn, and Manufactures.					Waxed Linen (Oilcloth), Waxed Muslin or silk, and Waxed Goods.		
	Raw Yarn and Twist.	Bleached and Dyed Yarn and Thread.	Gray Packing-Linen and Sailcloth.	Raw (unprepared) Linen and Ticking.	Bleached, Dyed, Printed, &c. Linen and Twilling; also Raw and Bleached Table and Towel Stuffs; also Linen Frocks, and New Wearing Apparel.	Coarse Black Oilcloth, not Printed.	All other kinds including Waxed Muslin and Waxed Silk.	Fine Embossed Waxed Goods.
Imports.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.
1832	30,046	4,622	14,547	19,508	4,665	127	426	28
1833	29,693	4,024	11,073	18,679	3,229	63	407	116
1834	34,108	7,976	6,265	5,619	821	37	236	5
1835	86,378	8,021	6,157	4,930	844	24	208	8
1836	44,969	10,917	8,215	19,290	1,289	17	76	8
1837*	40,264	5,049	11,975	1,805	1,169	20	112	14
1838								
1839								
1840	25,104	6,671	12,608	3,940	1,387	11	157	17
Exports.								
1832	45,670	15,947	16,804	10,154	71,638	311	138	9
1833	64,960	17,273	20,300	8,290	75,539	235	95	10
1834	25,429	6,348	31,978	15,059	101,729	230	1927	16
1835	24,448	5.005	36,749	20,597	106,341	205	1581	19
1836	26,614	5 734	50,943	28,419	109 607	848	2925	14
1837	29,073	13,056	41,098	23.121	68.556	908	3076	23
1838	31,201	3,645	45,179	19,510	91,403	1654	2363	116
1839	33,922	3.046	40,690	19,820	99,847	1700	2723	22
1840	30,558	2,140	44.976	14,257	96,991	1229	2929	35
In Transit (Foreign Goods.)								
1832	2161	1235	11,039	3,196	18,061	993	1769	10
1833	2756	1565	10,473	16,494	28,492	833	2067	2
1834	22 ;	1282	5,716	4,172	13,739	571	264	31
1835	206	885	7,752	13,586	6,572	329	249	30
1836	270	342	2,344	9,225	5,172	29	53	9
1837	674	221	182	1,452	2.180	2	40	1
1838	1270	257	228	620	1,579	4	5	2
1839	2079	206	105	563	2,926	....	6	3
1840	1579	578	221	402	4,221	3	48	12

* The total quantities of linen manufactures imported in 1837, were thread, twist and yarn 45,137 centners. Woven goods 17801 centners.

In 1840, twist, yarn and thread, 57,592 centners. Woven goods 58,134 centners.

Imports, Exports, and Transits of Woven Manufactures continued.

	Sheep's Wool and Woollen Manufactures.				Cotton and Cotton Manufactures.				Silk and Manufactures of Silk.	
	Raw Sheep's Wool.	Woollen or Mohair Yarn, white, twisted treble or more times; also all Dyed Yarn.	Woollen Stuffs and Hosiery; Shawls, Cloth, and Felt, Goods, Millinery, Buttons, Embroidery, and Haberdashery; also Goods of other Animal Hair, or that mixed with Wool, &c.	Carpets of Wool, or other Animal Hair, and the same mixed with Linen.	Raw Cotton.	Cotton Yarn. White (Untwisted and Winding.)	Cotton Yarn. Double or Twisted Yarn (Twist, Yarn), and all Dyed Yarn.	Cotton Goods, Woven or Knit, Lace, and Smallwares.	Silk, raw, dyed, thrown, and thread of Silk.	Manufactures of Silk, or of Silk and other Materials.
Imports.	centnrs.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centners.	centners.	centnrs.	centnrs.
1832	99,441	2236	14,796	409	117,911	172,161	5764	14,159	1932	2392
1833	87,634	3067	12,224	231	92,212	144,702	5578	12,953	1003	2060
1834	87,741	2381	11,803	166	175,317	251,148	6598	13,540	1422	3066
1835	112,184	2540	13,726	172	121,013	244,807	6473	13,608	1531	2614
1836	142,787	3798	12,287	213	187,858	302,867	9196	13,567	1661	2038
1837*	116,030	3702	17,577	179†	248,315	321,940	6808	13,190	1596	3869
1838‡			20,966			364,013		16,482		4498
1839			24,560			368,151		16,018		4095
1840	164,021	5917	26,298	385	328,951	431,216	6257	16,186	1935	4432
Exports.										
1832	99,037	717	48,773	564	69,466	37,163	23 559	25,894	253	8,248
1833	136,240	2202	46,395	439	55,924	18,283	21,419	23,324	879	9,120
1834	128,758	1471	51,173	481	24,593	40,695	12,977	74,955	399	7,449
1835	150,428	2528	60,251	571	31,051	28,018	11,454	81,245	834	9,606
1836	178,171	2404	70,461	615	35,494	27,042	11,855	84,273	646	10,698
1837	117,484	1929	68,767	729	35,929	28,462	16,862	75,193	1135	7,419
1838	184,022	2916	63,186	839	40,410	27,382	20 943	88,601	787	7,136
1839	146,084	5232	68,524	699	45,819	34,898	26,153	107,766	1007	9,114
1840	149,084	3389	62,733	789	72,237	27,702	22,371	97,768	686	8,921
In Transit (Foreign Goods).										
1832	121,049	2958	64,776	550	53,856	160,007	4453	124,404	2658	13,148
1833	153,859	7408	56,921	565	28,386	147,808	5656	131,666	1114	19,029
1834	51,804	2129	35,529	402	34,632	57,156	2918	73,419	1080	7,059
1835	102,629	2325	32,310	307	30,556	70,446	3882	63.168	2432	5,002
1836	129,571	1262	29,605	139	12,408	57,349	2083	43,340	740	5,903
1837	83,789	1275	19,691	85	17,382	50,224	2192	42,187	559	4,723
1838	159,729	2614	22,822	102	30,435	72,528	3573	44,422	740	5,636
1839	121.656	1583	12,862	255	38,385	71,565	3951	46,135	559	5,369
1840	113,915	1715	20,749	154	41,499	78,223	4295	50,296	836	6,340

* The quantities imported in the above tables are those entered for consumption, and upon which the duties were paid. The total quantity imported of cotton goods in 1837 were, yarn, white, 434,962 centners; thread 10,686; woven goods 69,654 centners.

Total quantities of cotton manufactures imported in 1840 were, yarns 524,555 centners; thread 11,752 centners; woven goods 75,758 centners.

† Total quantity of woollen manufactures in 1837 were, yarns and thread 5513 centners; woven goods 40,965 centners.

In 1840, yarns and thread 11,439, woven goods 68,110 centners.

The total quantity of silk goods imported in 1837 were, raw, thrown, &c. 2290 centners; woven silks 10,422 centners.

In 1840, raw, thrown, &c. 3047, woven silks 7784 centners.

‡ The returns of imports for 1838 and 1839 were unfortunately not transmitted to us with other annual official accounts from which the above table has been framed. They will appear in a supplement with other statements, and with the imports, exports, and transit for 1842.

In a statistical point of view there is a great defect in the returns of the imports and exports of the Union; viz., that the value of goods are not declared. In all other respects, whether it be in a statement of details, goods sold at the fairs, or remaining on hand, the accounts are satisfactorily and even minutely published.

IMPORTS for Consumption, Exports, and Transit Trade of the Germanic Union, during the Years 1834 and 1840.

		IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TRANSIT.	
		1834.	1840.	1834.	1840.	1834.	1840.
Waste articles	centners	30,591	53,168	130,854	127,405	23,748	22,570
Cotton wool	do.	175,317	328,951	24,593	72,237	34,632	41,499
— white, untwisted, and wadding	do.	251,148	431,216	40,695	27,702	57,156	78,223
— twist, dyed	do.	6,598	6,257	12,977	22,371	2,918	4,295
— manufactures	do.	13,540	18,083	74,955	97,768	73,419	50,296
Lead, in blocks	do.	45,163	95,150	4,506	16,307	8,241	1,914
Coarse manufactures of	do.	1,473	3,761	420	1,240	804	145
Fine do.	do.	23	11	56	39	2	
Brushmaker's wares, coarse	do.	641	183	302	1,170	144	12
— fine	do.	67	97	116	71	89	56
Chemical products	do.	11,315	27,293	23,721	41,138	11,344	4,956
Alum	do.	643	3,875	2,384	3,410	6,144	1,222
Whitelead	do.	3,462	2,506	2,599	6,627	3,051	1,123
Soda	do.	4,921	39,655	455	4,432	1,141	6,316
Vermilion smalts	do.	2,844	5,008	15,770	19,578	5,258	456
Copper vitriol, &c.	do.	3,206	2,041	3,222	1,737	2,600	195
Iron ditto	do.	17,479	19,057	4,276	3,440	1,220	2,570
Yellow, green, or red ochres	do.	56,827	95,325	16,899	27,271	11,207	1,498
Gallnuts	do.	142,382	99,929 59,730 14,715	27,779	9,834 30,671 1,669	23,981	11,620 3,779 2,090
Madder, safflower, &c.							
Dyewoods	do.	132,304	357,195	37,168	77,149	15,075	1,193
Corkwood, cedar, boxwood, &c.	do.	8,226	11,237	481	296	597	194
Potashes, argol, &c.	do.	129,723	149,063	33,073	22,931	3,125	2,176
Mineral waters	do.	54,922	14,039	16,764	70,236	72,709	5,224
Saltpeter	do.	34,011	44,163	472	4,079	3,317	453
Muriatic acid	do.	1,555	191	1,606	3,816	2,547	
Sulphuric acid	do.	11,317	8,656	2,769	...	2,167	2,152
Refuse of muriatic and sulphuric acids	do.	1,720	...	168	...	62	
Brimstone	do.	40,899	46,474	598	510	2,384	434
Turpentine and spirits of	do.	10,337	19,041	338	358	827	308
Raw iron	do.	204,431	520,057	18,689	32,543	18,581	4,907
Hammered, in bars	do.	149,493	436,074	34,787	60,570	50,033	38,581
— wrought	do.		30,049		4,752		7,977
— sheet, wire ditto	do.	16,628	16,052	7,133	3,456	15,309	2,195
— coarse cast ironworks	do.	26,129	42,666	28,976	44,502	11,643	16,938
— common hardware	do.	10,667	34,926	87,969	115,804	35,564	2,500
— cutlery	do.	7,887	2,866	12,161	12,115	3,726	1,916
Ores of all kinds	do.	90,544	95,754	15,638	56,408	22,153	2,836
Flax, tow, and hemp	do.	168,441	234,357	126,629	162,009	7,808	1,895
Wheat	ship lasts	121,054	262,185	2,925,699	6,706,160	661,787	2,364,559
Rye	do.	316,652	749,687	1,227,418	1,627,804	352,610	1,172,688
Barley, oats, malt, &c.	do.	229,406	441,746	987,925	2,310,767	120,662	315,943
Beans, peas	do.	30,135	46,956	189,561	703 503	7,309	60,507
Aniseed and caraway	centners	1,722	579	8,712	4,089	245	4
Hempseed	do.	12,248	6,428	18,277	3,710	533	10
Linseed	do.	258,470	462,366	209,583	511,561	3,211	1,373
Poppy-seed	do.	1,075	4,301	779	996	7	
Rape and turnip seed	do.	142,278	282,343	16,759	96,119	6,306	25
Clover and grass seed	ship lasts	30,935	34,987	63,398	140,641	23,263	32,501
Unenumerated seeds	do.	5,618	7,488	3,602	15,311	208	65
Juniper berries	do.	1,114	393	9,185	11,744	5,678	
Glass: viz.—							
— green, bottle glass	centners	1,216	682	25,332	22,904	1,321	350
— white, do.	do.	10,070	12,313	17,535	11,913	47,769	56,710
— ground, cut, &c. — gilt, &c.	do.	5,200	21,623	2,005	2,368	8,823	11,089
Plate glass silvered or not:							
— cast, not exceeding in size 1 square foot	centners	12	15	3,619	1,716	1,357	162
— above 144 to 288 square inch	do.	52	8	595	2,672	200	7

(continued)

		IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TRANSIT.	
		1834.	1840.	1834.	1840.	1834.	1840.
Plate glass silvered or not:							
— or blown, 288 to 576 square inch	pieces	119	12	5	7	1	23
— ,, 576 to 1000	do.	79	66				
— ,, 1000 to 1400	do.	21	...	...	...	2	
— ,, 1400 to 1900	do.	2					
— ,, above 1900	do.	12	...	...	12		
Glass wares, &c. mirrors	do.	194		6,184	9,634	1,174	928
Hides—raw, fresh, salted, dried, also horsehair unprepared	centners	143,658	169,333	13,169	14,456	17,462	4,485
Lambskins	do.	11,161	10,707	3,531	4,336	596	251
Hareskins and hair	do.	3,107	6,030	5,035	5,913	1,909	6
Ox-hair	do.	368	801	3,535	7,149	466	
Wood—firewood	clafter	38,318	79,120	19,667	40,831	3,868	300
Masts—masts	pieces	2,992	14	47	318		
— bowsprits or spars	do.	467	138	2,836	3,743		
— balks of Hardwood	do.	13,924	54,170	19,525	59,892	...	130
— ,, fir	do.	361,277	617,151	181,311	192,467	42	63
— planks, boards, laths, staves, headings, hoops, &c.	shiplasts	10,972	25,238	60,557	112,851	1,091	39
— oak, elm, ash, &c.	do.	2,319	432	10,701	51,006	13,092	3
— pine and fir, &c.	do.	31,642	46,391	271,447	94,364	10,632	157
Bark of oak or birch	centners	134,621	86,934	214,070	118,438	22,284	89
Charcoal	do.	52,935	137,637	101,286	32,610	6,088	232
Wood ashes	do.	32,340	6,590	133	396	42	
Wooden wares for house furniture	do.	2,686	2,242	9,844	13,153	7,006	793
— fine wooden ware	do.	2,858	2,511	25,519	40,960	10,226	5,644
Coarse Cooper's wares	do.	11,278	5,241	3,800	2,020	2,075	303
Hops	do.	15,887	10,111	11,682	17,104	3,691	1,900
Instruments, musical, surgical, &c.	do.	1,149	906	4,615	6,979	2,801	720
Gypsum	tons	91,357	64,259	67,155	48,341	6,487	1,495
Weaver's teasles	centners	8,174	10,784	2 934	3,787	135	
Clothing, new	do.	120	68	596	697	1,238	83
Copper and brass, &c., raw	do.	28,565	718	2,690	4,255	3,039	37
— wrought or rolled	do.	1,073	37,523	4,120	6,746	2,547	583
— kettles, pans, &c.	do.	1,658	4,804	9,313	8,912	1,830	1,620
Hardwares	do.	863	2,262	9,511	19,509	7,811	2,161
Tanned hides	do.	2,242	3,005	10,566	19,291	13,898	5,764
Glove leather	do.	661	727	936	1,969	559	36
Common shoemaker's wares	do.	584	947	3,146	5,013	1,532	859
Fine leather wares	do.	335	439	1,487	782	680	135
Linen yarns:							
— raw yarn	do.	34,108	40,506	25,429	29,567	226	920
— bleached and dyed, and thread	do.	7,976	6,671	6,348	2,140	1,282	578
— packing linen and sailcloth	do.	6,265	17,847	31,978	44,976	5,716	221
— unbleached or raw linen & ticking	do.	5,619	39,571	15,059	14,257	4,172	402
— bleached, dyed, printed; also raw and bleached table and towel linen, &c.	do.	821	1,528	101,720	93,396	13,739	4,418
Ribbons, cambrics, tapes, &c. &c.	do.	92	73	6,347	5,581	1,131	58
Thread lace	do.	24	14	51	14	26	25
Candles of tallow, wax, or sperm	do.	622	576	1,141	1,057	414	35
Linen rags	do.	9,950	8,790	18,787	6,412	4,065	1,199
Old fish-nets, &c.	do.	9	175	313	119	19	
Beer in casks	do.	5,176	5,616	23,847	36,300	6,090	6,431
Brandy and other spirits	do.	23,987	26,745	84,840	124,022	28,749	9,715
Vinegar in casks	do.	783	1,049	3,489	2,587	910	74
— and beer in bottles	do.	77	149	396	582	300	53
Oil in bottles	do.	275	113	4,756	159	140	6
Wine, must, and cider	do.	194,671	237,001	49,462	144,175	151,691	50,662
Butter	do.	39,107	14,316	7,390	22,263	891	1,211
Meat of all kinds	do.	5,810	3,515	5,139	18,735	3,352	3,310
Fruit—fresh, dried or preserved	do.	121,665		464		19,009	
Ginger and other spices	do.	12,919	115,132	746	836	18,560	4,929
Pepper	do.	11,952	28,472	344	204	6,077	6,479
Cinnamon and cassia buds	do.	4,957	5,407	99	196	739	1,187
Herrings	tons	185,098	254,364	8,771	8,241	62,913	77,441

(continued)

		IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TRANSIT.	
		1834.	1840.	1834.	1840.	1834.	1840.
Coffee, and substitutes for coffee	centners	408,668	659,266	11,290	49,406	174,409	74,158
Cocoa	do.	3,294	9,486	88	924	4,028	847
Cheese	do.	19,670	29,552	1,348	1,599	26,964	18,778
Confectionery, cakes and sweetmeats, preserved fruits and spices with sugar or vinegar, chocolate, caviare, olives, sago	do.	3,058	4,108	1,431	1,159	1,129	293
Starch, vermicelli, hairpowder	do.	592	4,208	9,013	138,384	1,135	8,033
Ground manufactures of corn: viz.— Bruised or peeled grain, barley, grits, groats, flour and meal	do.	1,683		137,693		33,205	
Shellfish from the sea	do.	2,954	4,389	289	24	107	34
Rice	do.	80,289	161,656	205	69	27,003	10,581
Syrup	do.	47,927	11,363	1,605	1,429	10,248	13,223
Leaf tobacco manufactured	do.	148,422	208,139	8,348	23,595	148,607	28,168
Manufactured ditto	do.	13,011	24,375	13,195	53,295	25,595	9,116
Tea	do.	2,827	2,900	494	1,126	5,005	1,533
Sugar, refined and candied	do.	6,752	7,269	21,595	42,808	354,581	133,266
— raw, and in lumps for the inland refineries	do.	550,849	1,017,622	12	310	62,631	20,070
Oil, in casks	do.	91,982	73,355	21,968	22,806	16,063	34,394
Oilcakes	do.	...	8,189	...	396,443	...	4,968
Olive oil, mixed at the frontier with oil of turpentine	do.	38,486	45,026	193	7	202	12
Wrapping-paper	do.	1,947	4,567	331		506	169
Printing-paper, coloured wrapping-paper, and pasteboard covers	do.	9,025		3,908	4,110	1,846	
All other kinds of paper	do.	2,709	5,456	10,347	7,308	3,543	3,332
Paperhanging	do.	1,116	1,351	628	593	1,315	322
Bookbinders' work, also coarse lackered goods of these materials	do.	232	256	963	1,087	256	89
Skins—sheepskins, prepared not lined	do.	356	889	21	18	104	7
— Furs made up	do.	103	152	425	304	114	19
Gunpowder	do.	123	1,935	2,319	2,706	167	1
Silk and manufactures of; viz.— Dyed & bleached silk, or ferret silk, thrown or otherwise; also thread of raw silk	do.	1,422	1,935	399	686	1,630	836
— stuffs and hosiery, handkerchiefs, ribbons, blonde, lace, crape, millinery, buttons, embroidery, woven and border goods, with gold and silver stuffs	do.	2,160	2,680	4,736	5,803	5,660	5,288
All the above articles which contain, besides silk and ferret silk, other spun material of sheep's wool, or other animals' hair, cotton or linen used separately or together	do.	906	1,784	2,713	3,118	1,399	1,052
Soap—green and black	do.	336	80	596	584	119	2
— common white	do.	3,363	4,306	1,082	1,284	993	69
— fine, in cakes	do.	65	68	89	175	28	27
Stone—building, mill, and whetstones, by water	ship lasts	24,258	6,767	24,308	21,318	4,417	212
— lithographic	pieces	246	99	25,203	30,671	2,086	81
— articles in alabaster, marble, &c., artificial stones, pearls, and corals	centners	1,128	262	913	1,458	488	131
Coals	do.	1,136,684	932,205	4,368,935	6,963,286	173,181	65,170
Straw and rush mats	do.	7,448	14,221	2,469	6,059	13	6
Straw and bast hats, &c.	do.	358	848	411	1,339	822	979
— fine do	do.	50	227	78	128	236	213
Tallow, melted fat	do.	49,036	17,067	3,362	3,048	4,091	1,732
Tar, brick-oil, and pitch	do.	86,705	186,511	5,552	13,041	6,614	5,537
Potter's clay and porcelain earth	do.	4,411	118	2,009	145	1,039	93
Floor tiles, common	do.	28,010	12,588	55,212	107,085	66,646	1,110

(*continued*)

		IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TRANSIT.	
		1834.	1840.	1840.	1834.	1834.	1840.
Delft or stone ware one colour							
— pipes of the same material	centners	2,458	2,108	5,696	19,027	6,595	2,371
— painted or gilt	do.	539	715	130	430	178	1,095
Porcelain, white	do.	456	984	1,772	2,707	654	96
— coloured or gilt	do.	586	952	2,049	2,102	1,719	377
Delft stoneware and other vessels; also white porcelain and enamel: viz.,							
— combined with common metals	do.	21	33	57	94	167	114
— ,, with silver, &c.	do.	6	5	23	19	8	2
Horses, mules, asses	No.	34,339	39,364	7,651	9,439	820	90
Oxen and bulls	do.	9,470	11,285	25,532	19,313	4,781	28
Cows	do.	10,700	13,520	11,723	11,316	1,556	54
Heifers and young cattle	do.	4,127	7,101	10,455	8,215	555	26
Pigs, fattened	do.	15,880	19,207	7,374	4,948	400	1
— lean	do.	186,060	218,062	52,484	22,194	2,844	2,016
Sheep, wethers	do.	61,108	91,144	72,855	71,250	23,783	4,533
— other, goats, calves, and sucking pigs	do.	221,622	164,589	90,879	61,937	4,427	448
Waxed cloths: viz.,							
— coarse black not printed	centners	37	11	230	1,229	571	3
— all other kinds including muslin and silk	do.	236	157	1,927	2,929	264	48
— fine embossed waxed goods	do.	5	17	16	35	31	12
Wool and woollen manufactures: viz.,							
— sheep's, raw	do.	87,741	164,021	123,758	149,260	51,804	113,915
Woollen, or mohair yarn, white, twisted, also dyed yarn	do.	2,381	5,917	1,471	3,389	2,120	1,715
— stuffs and hosiery, shawls, cloth, millinery and haberdashery, &c.	do.	11,803	26,558	51,173	62,733	35,529	20,749
Carpets of wool, or other animal hair, and the same mixed with linen	do.	166	393	481	789	402	154
Spelter, raw	do.	29	611	73,686	80,172	76,313	51,503
— in plates	do.	586	340	1,204	4,369	296	3,956
Tin and tin wares: viz.,							
— coarse tin wares	do.	487	312	560	496	1,045	337
— fine and lackered toys, &c.	do.	44	27	126	503	75	48
Articles subject to the unenumerated duty: viz.—							
Books, manuscripts, maps, and prints		12,815	14,531	11,531	16,478	2,868	733
Quills, and feathers	do.	14,627	25,629	4,824	6,567	6,678	2,558
Indigo	do.	16,622	28,231	1,693	4,797	990	2,012
Baked fruits	do.	17,870	28,222	72,117	6,534	11,863	6,928
Dried chicory roots	do.	18,448	14,066	2,033	10,664	9	
Train-oil	do.	196,352	278,368	6,429	15,286	8,213	988
Salted and dried fish	do.	29,072	30,288	1,023	1,968	298	818
Miscellaneous	do.	449,484	418,671	398,811	216,860	136,437	122,124

The principal increase of exports were,

		Centners.		Centners.
Cotton wool	from	175,317	to	328,951
Cotton twist		251,148		431,216
Lead in blocks		45,163		95,150
Dyewoods		132,304		357,195
Raw iron		204,431		520,057
Honed do.		149,493		466,123
Flax and Hemp		163,441		234,357
Herrings		185,098		254,264
Coffee, &c.		408,668		659,266
Sugar, raw, &c.		550,849		1,017,622
Wool, sheep's		87,741		164,621

STATEMENT showing the different Articles of British and Irish Production exported to Germany from the United Kingdom in the following Years.

ARTICLES.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
	declar'd value. £	declar'd value. £	declar'd value. £	declar'd value. £	declar'd value. £	declar'd value. £	declar'd value. £	declar'd value. £	declar'd value. £	declar'd value. £
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery	8,091	10,394	12,080	9,664	14,039	11,659	12,632	14,213	22,353	23,133
Arms and ammunition	52,064	200	241	233	377	277	507	193	314	630
Bacon and hams	7	....	....	....	....	4	5	5	....	3
Beef and pork	....	....	10	110	....	....	9	....	27	
Beer and ale	7,378	8,403	9,488	8,979	6,903	6,633	7,604	8,519	9,340	9,834
Books, printed	3,758	6,419	12,077	12,893	12,217	11,484	11,753	8,594	9,795	8,955
Brass and copper manufactures	24,073	24,275	13,349	18,089	25,331	23,157	33,482	36,644	47,631	57,090
Butter and cheese	520	901	912	675	916	938	1,037	1,287	1,018	1,214
Coals, culm, and cinders	14,775	19,062	23,368	17,899	24,513	25,435	30,178	36,222	56,142	56,292
Cordage	150	29	300	5	3	20	5	....	5	
Cotton manufactures entered by the yard	940,521	1,162,899	1,188,534	1,293,837	1,191,083	977,208	1,008,149	887,296	847,469	920,355
—— hosiery, lace, and smallwares	205,547	326,533	252,321	207,304	218,219	194,866	162 263	177,779	197,007	180,437
—— twist and yarn	1,197,274	1,798,988	1,600,159	1,795,475	1,748,320	1,961,502	2,178,325	2,265,602	2,361,506	2,452,088
Earthenware of all sorts	12,903	15,778	16,170	15,584	17,633	20,991	21,707	19,541	22,294	24,235
Fish, herrings	28,845	56,892	58,961	39,165	50 879	48,905	65,286	67,621	82,818	98,006
Glass entered by weight	14,830	14,220	12,095	12,945	15,102	8,151	7,968	6,397	6,536	7,092
—— „ at value	....	11	10	745	1,340	250	128	45	....	73
Hardware and cutlery	57,418	78,129	78,568	82,954	77,941	71,753	81,813	85,448	92,478	97,454
Hats, beaver and felt	67	145	121	84	61	70	47	152	263	128
Iron and steel wrought and unwrought	53,459	71,166	80,200	70,833	85,999	77,780	128,253	177,732	157,664	184,018
Lead and shot	3,478	3,266	3,546	6,877	6,426	3,862	6,334	5,190	6,702	8,403
Leather, wrought and unwrought	2,606	3,300	4,037	3,398	2,441	1,924	1,994	1,679	2 032	1,389
—— saddlery and harness	977	1,245	2,101	1,880	2,437	2,514	2,299	2,152	3,133	2,721
Linen manufactures entered by the yard	2,565	6,119	8,326	14,278	13,980	17,408	16,332	24,397	31,526	29,681
—— thread, tapes, and smallwares	1,824	2,336	3,271	4,209	4,863	7,027	6,978	10,210	15,193	26,851
—— yarn	....	65	....	889	10,859	26,210	25,010	29,660	54,633	73,199
Machinery and mill-work	5,534	6,412	12,446	15,125	27,094	17,634	41,930	78,705	81,361	88,936
Painters colours	4,909	6,338	5,899	8,127	6,832	8,221	11,063	17,731	22,077	20,000
Plate, plated ware, jewellery, and watches	1,227	1,577	2,463	4,716	7,242	6,430	7,167	5,853	7,542	6 453
Salt	13,385	12,771	16,230	16,528	13,930	21,556	18,285	23,337	27,381	21,115
Silk manufactures	12,909	19,376	19,206	21,494	20 955	11,414	11,937	15,280	17,135	18,270
Soap and candles	5,866	5,694	11,971	5,956	10,767	1,566	3,394	945	3,700	5,397
Stationery of all sorts	6,751	6,668	9,885	11,376	8,472	13,636	11,476	10,105	8,741	8,375
Sugar refined	531,445	534,660	135,400	124,708	214,078	100,256	16,299	12,645	7,460	4 830
Tin unwrought	2,159	5,935	1,779	1,853	837	718	1,655	2,529	1,710	3,637
Tin and pewter wares, and tin plates	29,022	24,484	26,680	29,091	38,299	19,149	41,094	25,687	27,414	30,289
Wool, sheep and lamb's	3,707	1,815	367	93	10	27	40	120	85	41
Woollen and worsted yarn	62,259	130,289	132,744	134,246	169,286	221,464	197,062	207,251	226,175	245,813
—— manufactures entered by the piece	359,805	747,596	571,476	513,934	575,958	525,451	656,727	661,226	736 365	651,019
—— do. by the yard	56,631	60,110	52,294	42,584	46,625	45,398	58,745	60,522	65,443	88,575
—— hosiery and smallwares	8,948	9,640	11,296	9,739	8,832	11,415	10,227	13,835	15,442	12,08
All other articles	96,981	128,822	109,355	124,021	113,150	103,888	133,280	141,714	144,111	158,008
Total declared value	3,835,768	5,327,553	4,499,727	4,683,589	4,791,239	4,612,451	5,029,552	5,154,123	5,422,021	5,627,844

The exports of brass and copper wares to Germany have, it appears, gradually though slowly increased in value. The exports of cotton manufactures entered by the yard, and smallwares entered by the yard, have greatly decreased, when we estimate that the consumption should have increased with the population. The exports of cotton twist, a semi-manufactured article, has, on the other hand, increased from 40 to 50 per cent. Exports of manufactures of iron, hardware, and cutlery, and even wool, have all increased. The export of refined sugar has diminished from the value of about 50,000*l.* to 4830*l.*

STATEMENT showing the principal Foreign and Colonial Articles exported from the United Kingdom to Germany during the following Years.

ARTICLES.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Cassia Lignea .....lbs.	264,501	411,825	508,497	585,228	624,967	313,034	577,920	273,708	396,768	238,935
Cinnamon..... „	16,778	20,102	10,798	8,418	42,002	8,826	17,014	29,730	12,963	20,849
Cloves..... „	28,046	20,144	14,177	1,671	83,378	3,844	2,449	1,283	2,942	46,861
Cochineal..... „	7,470	21,266	21,829	17,271	38,238	45,162	66,888	64,192	101,396	135,180
Cocoa..... „	688,988	1,164,589	1,000,598	263,139	462 855	185,445	217,756	104,805	13,820	397,060
Coffee..... „	5,844,361	3,991,796	3,326,632	1,466,160	1,263,417	741,419	880,212	647,448	746,337	158,777
Cortex Peruviennes, or Jesuit's Bark..... „	52,485	58,962	39,047	32,400	47,468	6,891	18,566	11,516	1,594	9,479
Cotton Piece Goods of India .....pieces	96,295	57,466	47,540	104,449	38,998	4,027	206	5,618	2,480	9,810
Cotton Manufactures entered at value.....£	sq yds13	200	....	553	192	630	180	171	610	297
Dyewoods; viz., Logwood tons	2,624	1,469	3,316	930	1,292	2,403	1,245	2,497	1,923	2,082
Furs—Bear.....No.	5,476	13,109	15,152	9,031	8,838	8,851	4,607	4,577	4,446	6,821
Marten ..... „	5,129	11,379	1,741	184	5,196	5,393	3,088	17,164	16,793	7,044
Musquash..... „	2,091	27,518	34,754	9,162	6,507	10,793	132,836	55,546	34 921	34,103
Otter ..... „	3,991	11,002	13,446	7,339	13,801	8,502	12,551	14,653	9,655	25,437
Ginger.....cwts.	348	161	830	4,084	1,338	2,340	6,099	10,332	12,613	7,602
Gum, Arabic ..... „	9	68	63	302	1,007	150	1,063	853	1,435	2,440
Lac dye.....lbs.	27,331	27,108	27,883	39,566	46,676	48,777	56,235	71,929	125,616	90,234
Shellac..... „	294,279	324,918	64,404	310,422	188,421	167,622	192,557	476,397	487,710	869,521
Indigo..... „	1,345,611	2,183,285	1,327,635	1,259,768	1,436,445	1,515,126	1,159,001	1,559,433	1,543,665	1,626,089
Linens, viz.										
Plain Linens and Diapers entered by the piece pieces	18	....	....	117	685	222	143	57	69	41
Ditto, by the ell.....ells	....	....	1,269	....	....	....	....	....	175	.....
Ditto, by the square yard square yard	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	340	....	200
Ditto, at value .....£	283	53	76	72	162	90	455	237	337	310
Mace.....lbs.	54,127	37,393	2,641	2,300	5,722	1,686	2,561	891	887	3,051
Nutmegs ..... „	29,744	48,013	2,848	180	435	2,490	1,935	3,710	422	6,305
Opium ..... „	6,832	....	....	297	1,878	269	1,289	435	622	432
Pepper..... „	2,947,353	1,226,605	970,707	1,408,231	418,686	2,167,897	957,008	857,643	2,336,378	1,919,069
Pimento..... „	1,227,533	1,274,338	2,011,153	1,160,305	1,693,599	1,691,132	934,795	496,141	263,591	535,136
Quicksilver..... „	11,647	21,410	15,123	20,894	37,574	24,349	28,356	21,740	10,194	19,168
Rhubarb..... „	26,750	52,085	48,100	3,467	22,784	42,851	35,780	90,167	48,950	72,546
Rice..... cwts.	23,125	3,593	7,057	8,211	46,830	11,321	13,520	67,185	44,947	53,451
Saltpetre, and cubic nitre, unrefined.... „	9,379	4,452	3,684	11,603	13,605	10,898	6,701	9,751	14,055	9,869
Silk, raw and waste . lbs.	....	6,186	738	934	1,052	....	3,154	10,380	259	1,599
—— foreign, thrown. „	....	677	....	154	1,936	1	....	893	2,101	264
—— manufactures of India, as handkerchiefs, &c..... pieces	16,357	14,782	16,541	21,617	21,331	18,238	31,491	33,037	36,689	24,000
—— crape shawls, handkerchiefs, &c.. No.	1,022	607	1,051	2,162	531	154	111	148	87	68
—— taffeties, damasks, and other silks, &c. pieces	173	308	433	703	226	234	1,088	1,869	654	187
Skins, deer ..... No.	60,353	55,094	84,259	112,379	107,561	75,298	53,854	29,799	30,415	54,018
—— goat ..... „	....	300	21,666	2,935	6,701	11,371	23,151	52,021	60,032	72,377
Spirits—rum ...proof gals.	1,009,713	988,497	628,699	397,606	472,888	374,575	432,301	351,260	280,324	288,650
—— brandy ..... „	3,112	6,704	7,018	6,679	9,694	5,514	5,499	4,476	2,456	2,126
—— geneva ..... „	190	96	54	447	1,007	103	576	2	6	....
Sugar, unrefined.....cwts.	104,322	88,404	32,002	74,371	70,542	51,252	91,479	77,120	63,747	53,018
Tea ..... lbs.	6,936	4,515	....	214	319,615	1,085,282	1,266,240	436,230	501,897	168,097
Tin.....cwts.	307	1,996	2,120	2,648	1,614	675	2,823	2,876	1,569	309
Tobacco, unmanufactured ..... lbs.	393,646	937,652	453,522	1,383,490	2,267,282	498,704	3,142,273	885,347	1,578,931	1,597,674
—— foreign manufactured, and snuff ... „	43,873	1,622	11,742	12,675	14,482	7,430	21,714	3,461	198,485	88,528
Wine of all sorts.....gals	57,342	71,344	61,686	47,996	62,483	42,454	34,346	56,864	46,800	54,250
Wool, cotton..... lbs.	4,009,941	5,885,609	3,097,108	7,179,219	8,872,793	9,903,196	10,273,183	7,839,726	8,764,819	13,983,380
—— sheep's ..... „	25,114	87,656	16,098	2,387	12,100	7,134	52,012	19,293	25,380	15,916

See exports of manufactured articles under the head of France, exported from the United Kingdom to that country, and to all countries.

STATEMENT showing the Quantities of the principal Articles, exclusive of Timber, imported into the United Kingdom from Germany during the following Years.

ARTICLES.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838	1839.	1840.
Ashes, pot and pearl.....cwts.	67	655	....	....	1,784	295	....	....	....	....
Bark, for tanning or dyeing cwts.	62,803	76,441	111,063	79,535	60,246	72,630	50,687	44,712	62,452	35,153
Bristles..... lbs.	177,230	161,293	151,540	313,261	411,027	367,154	108 517	307,306	442,912	369,149
Butter.....cwts.	32,547	30,311	23,749	17,698	20,013	64,653	79,090	75,276	55,443	73,325
Cheese ..... „	7	494	1,873	344	103	353	182	311	100	450
Corn, wheat..qrs.	518,378	162,366	130,938	72,596	14,812	151,761	302,786	862 268	1,149,932	1,165,861
—— barley.... „	177,514	27,581	12,053	4,327	2,089	53 913	53,223	1,852	214,847	269,184
—— oats..... „	102,031	2,273	613	37,086	16,261	54,835	191,148	16,077	174,531	220,297
—— rye..... „	25,550	....	....	....	....	5,542	24,124	1,650	114,422	2,940
—— peas and beans..... „	58,945	29,419	20,016	76,586	42,659	124,004	135,914	62,697	163,131	184,270
—— wheat-meal and flour..cwts.	987	544	22,940	45,296	42,486	77,439	243,092	255,055	162,886	45,228
Cotton, of India pieces	....	....	789	....	....	....	1,600	400		
—— manufactures at value .....£	sq. yds. 76,139	4,226	10,652	17,861	23,302	43,960	31,226	48,077	57,721	53,044
Flax and tow cwts.	109,344	152,242	181,666	111,645	96,378	187,264	23,935	135,337	92,891	143,695
Furs, bear.....No	....	121	....	....	....	3	305	1,440	173	118
—— beaver.... „	115	77	....	34	67	94	68	127	21	
—— fitch..... „	188,667	189,778	144,152	187,357	37,838	100,525	51,497	77,683	84,047	86,540
—— marten.... „	21,130	26,172	67,137	34,028	28,280	70,402	69,551	80,822	165,085	57,530
—— mink ..... „	688	....	1,814	755	7,237	2	67	4,020	2,744	3,436
—— musquash.. „	7,028	....	7,130	12,420	....	....	100	24,800	6,554	
—— otter..... „	....	203	150	184	98	411	475	1,633	739	70
Hats, straw.... „	720	....	670	8	20	1,141	2	2	38	12
Hemp.....cwts.	1,417	2,058	3,799	3,882	2,299	731	36	618	5,770	1,634
Hides, untanned ..... „	24,169	19,001	19,457	18,414	19,645	26,254	14,927	17,477	9,330	7,134
Iron in bars ..tons	10	3	....	75	....	....	30	....	75	2
Leather gloves prs.	21,150	39	1,320	1,727	7,992	6,124	6,739	138	2,750	2,084
Linens, plain and diaper ... ..ells	239,792	16,199	35,899	....	....	1,224	382	....	175	
—— do..... pieces	11,476	34 977	37,761	41,691	58,949	37,569	15,125	23,809	37,018	33,240
—— do....sq. yds.	12,937	35,127	820	24,486	134,073	86,450	2,386	4,469	22,742	61,714
—— do. at value £	1,442	473	160	575	1,608	2,773	1,141	1,294	331	1,359
Madder.....cwts.	875	....	7,501	8	92	282	228	190	640	150
Seeds, clover . „	33,690	31,275	25,552	18,557	41,333	35,639	48,124	58,296	40,083	91,547
—— flax ..bushels	173,895	161,720	162,138	235,321	163,915	562,881	353,2 3	180,559	247,299	368,419
—— rape.. „	67,148	169,079	187,627	129,426	290,429	230,026	206,578	183,344	227,167	131,849
—— tares. „	30,167	36,231	6,229	52,463	62,790	98,275	74,618	16,474	60,863	128,423
Skins, calf and kid, untanned .cwts.	10,303	10,733	12,282	11,161	13,669	13,838	12,494	10,727	11,058	10,076
—— deer, undressed.....No.	1,073	....	30	....	315	3,956	2,157	3		
—— goat „ „	12,661	4,286	19,933	20,113	5,942	29,730	36,821	21,164	78,492	40,576
—— kid „ „	1,658	539	....	288	3,679	....	....	1,660	18,153	57
—— kid, dressed „	16,944	13,286	7,236	7,842	4,165	8,172	3,448	12,479	336	24
—— lamb, undressed ..... „	116,488	57,227	49,714	67,465	47,590	125,523	28,083	35,812	33,299	28,499
—— seal „ „	20	233	....	....	870	6,421	11,029	1,657	235	10,011
Silk manufactures of Europe, &c. entered by weight lbs	185	839	1,111	822	274	1,209	570	1,160	1,251	2,969
Silk manufactures of India . pieces	201	....	20	570	133	109	71	23	....	23
—— crape shawls, No.	288	114	....	....	150	130				
Spelter.....cwts.	71,211	60,822	57,722	43,002	128,322	159,313	81,856	78,151	132 971	94,187
Tallow ..... „	1,005	309	270	435	2,534	7,004	685	5,437	2,124	224
Tar .....lasts	405	4	56	....	....	....	....	61	....	....
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....lbs.	22,138	13,949	260,771	136,322	158,748	19,773	5,089	6,811	1,114,973	551
—— manufactured and snuff.... „	17,488	7,982	2,557	4,681	4,045	3,199	13,825	8,427	51,070	13,154
Wool, sheep's lbs.	23,946,104	20,666,213	25,675,485	22,942,132	24,054,333	32,028,174	19,898,190	27,687,573	23,891,893	21,857,310
Wine, of all sorts gals.	35,232	28,583	89,452	74,161	27,422	30,916	15,705	37,814	10.318	7,956

DECENNIAL Table of Sheep and Lamb's Wool imported into the United Kingdom.

COUNTRIES.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Russia	263,920	855,680	1,380,823	3 107,951	4,024,740	5,414,913	6,114,945	3,769,102	7,966,594	4,517,998
Denmark	252,918	302,848	372,490	526,607	366,444	1,551,826	516,227	480,057	634,623	695,521
Prussia	609,982	833 988	305,379	307,517	256,147	261,980	192,608	181,291	64,088	24,646
Germany	22,437,022	19,832,225	25,370,106	22,634,615	23,798,186	31,766,194	19,705,492	27,506,282	23,837,805	21,812,664
Holland	659,646	209,144	343,936	186,452	301 855	1,167,559	251,657	138,340	299,895	46,247
Belgium			467,695	390,288	231.222	500,471	97,622	263,371	259,617	134,695
France	713,854	1,973	259,844	1.620,303	104,535	1,066 265	149,339	228,630	83,141	48,430
Portugal	413,708	193,544	680,968	1,235,821	683,231	1,653,514	510,075	627,469	1,024,994	374,915
Spain and the Balearic Islands	3,474,823	2,626,624	3,330,150	2,343,915	1,602,752	2,818,137	2,244,817	1,814,877	2409,634	1,266,905
Gibraltar	....	....	....	751,842	476,737	1,911,024	631,666	172,648	482,057	292,734
Italy and the Italian Islands	42,943	78,552	855,510	2,550,619	1,051 065	2 824,896	1,314,407	1,758,894	1,892,057	1,668,541
Malta	199,321	564	4,803	142,777	39 913	8,450	13,188	11,866	32,918	2,209
Turkey	11,447	17,992	361,591	1,474,522	1,281,839	2,477,084	2,337,754	762,018	1,183,532	690,013
Tripoli, Tunis, and Morocco	....	14,465	105.689	1,977,816	819,043	791 816	128.323	511,426	4,56,591	337,908
Cape of Good Hope	47,868	83,257	93,325	141,707	191,624	331,972	468,011	422,506	626,214	751,741
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon	....	....	3,721	67,763	295,848	1,086 393	1,880,741	1,897,266	2,103,546	2,441,370
British Settlements in Australia	2,493,337	2,377,057	3,516,869	3,558,091	4,210,301	4,996,645	7,060,525	7,837,423	10,128,774	9,721,243
British North American Colonies	98	....	....	231	14	118	4,814	4,713	1,579	15,793
—— West Indies	653	877	819	2,118	2,029	2,442	4,392	978	3,360	3,286
United States of America	16,411	628,038	334,678	2,048,309	237,306	632,890	237,380	57,785	149,163	115,095
States of the Rio de la Plata	12,244	30,359	207,143	1,099,052	962,900	1,073,416	2.207,951	1,109,638	236,751	616,731
Chili	....	....	....	62.706	305,114	845,216	376,217	646,044	1,339,569	989,790
Peru	1.055	23,191	14,640	172,267	908,626	955,222	1,914 751	2,304,088	2,149,571	2,770,379
Other countries	1,679	18,697	27,508	51,653	23,121	161,534	16,876	85,148	13,795	187,970
Total	31.652,029	28,128,973	38.046,087	46.455,232	42,174,532	64,239,977	48.379,768	52,595,354	57,379,923	49,436,284

COUNTRIES.	QUANTITIES RE-EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.									
	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Germany	25,111	27,656	16,698	2,387	17,100	7,134	52,012	19,293	25,380	15,916
Holland	187,085	435,599	66,897	22,886	71,452	63,197	128,938	41,399	101,262	88,533
Belgium			205,137	102,423	205.952	40,743	1,174,769	1,225,339	275,235	558,297
France	....	67,772	88,636	241,935	513,307	43,819	1,018,080	450,407	63,859	180,566
United States of America	791,649	16.272	55,636	305.661	3,199 376	447,602	372,143	144,679	224,431	160,437
Other countries	22,117	8,315	9,692	42,070	94,503	11,812	85,410	16,743	4,882	1,876
Total	1,025,962	555,014	442,696	807,362	4,101,700	613,707	2,831,352	1,897,860	695,049	1,014,625
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	29,669,908	27,666,350	39,066,620	40,840,271	41,718,514	60,366,415	42,515,899	55,819,597	52,959,221	49,710,396

DECENNIAL Table of Sheep and Lambs' Wool (British) Exported from the United Kingdom.

COUNTRIES.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
	Quant.	Quant.	Quant.	Quant.	Quant.	Quant.	Quant.	Quant.	Quant.	Quant.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Germany	75,460	82,394	8,428	1,436	77	252	672	2,412	1,148	602
Holland	1,750,157	3,416,963	173,172	74,217	27,111	21,853	63,168	26,094	38,551	33,465
Belgium			3,273,498	1.289,720	3.076,368	2,281,794	1,941,755	4,263,754	3,625,896	4,108,316
France	430 842	736,482	1,424,208	909,136	1,521,388	1.521,622	598,932	1,552,634	876,166	664,699
United States of America	1,218,648	1,000	105,214	62	10,048	99,224	33,337	560	19 984	504
Other countries	19,168	12,986	7,590	4,150	7,612	17,662	10,010	5,886	42,054	2,801
Total quantities..lbs.	3,494,275	4,199,825	4,992,110	2,278,721	4,642,604	3,942,467	2,647,874	5,851,340	4,603,799	4,810,387
Declared value £	173,105	219 650	332,504	192,176	387,925	332,374	185,350	434,006	360,849	330,233

Number of Masters and their Workmen or Apprentices, employed in the following Trades, during the years 1831 and 1834 in the Kingdom of Prussia.

(*Abstracted from Dieterici.*)

	1831.	1834.
Bakers.—Masters	21,217	22,175
Assistants, &c.	8,049	9,118
Total	29,266	31,293
Confectioners	1,407	1,539
Butchers.—Masters	15,367	16,095
Assistants, &c.	5,350	6,021
Total	20,717	22,116
Soapmakers and Tallow-chandlers	1,676	1,718
Tanners.—Masters	5,362	5,410
Assistants, &c.	4,338	4,449
Total	9,700	9,859
Shoemakers.—Masters	65,870	69,993
Assistants, &c.	32,630	35,656
Total	98,500	105,649
Glovers.—Masters	1,366	1,403
Assistants, &c.	872	882
Total	2,238	2,285
Furriers and Skinners	2,929	2,800
Saddlers.—Masters	6,232	6,738
Assistants, &c.	3,154	3,463
Total	9,386	10,201
Ropemakers.—Masters	3,206	3,413
Assistants, &c.	1,683	1,845
Total	4889	5,258
Tailors.—Masters	53,919	57,121
Assistants, &c.	21,290	24,623
Total	75,209	81,744

(*continued*)

	1831.	1834.
Fringe-makers	1,178	1,234
Milliners and Dressmakers	1,566	2,034
Hatmakers.—Masters	2,128	2,048
Assistants	834	833
Total	2,962	2,881
Carpenters and Builders.—Masters	9,901	9,820
Assistants	21,293	24,796
Total	31,194	34,616
Cabinet-makers, &c.—Masters	24,774	27,991
Assistants	15,429	18,105
Total	40,203	46,096
Weeelwrights.—Masters	13,280	14,610
Assistants	3,842	4,877
Total	17,122	19,487
Coopers.—Masters	11,798	12,709
Assistants	4,262	4,983
Total	16,060	17,692
Turners	5,140	5,451
Combmakers	797	915
Brushmakers	484	558
Basketmakers	2,934	3,281
Masons and Bricklayers.—Masters	10,196	10,728
Assistants	24,771	28,988
Total	34,967	39,716
Potters.—Masters	4,957	5,031
Assistants	3,772	4,257
Total	8,729	9,288
Glass-manufacturers	4,155	4,481
House-painters and Decorators	2,317	2,735

(*continued*)

	1831.	1834.
Blacksmiths.—Masters	30,344	31,413
Assistants	13,039	14,872
Total	43,383	46,285
Whitesmiths.—Locksmiths, &c.—Masters	15,508	16,558
Assistants, &c.	10,688	12,341
Total	26,196	28,899
Beltmakers.—Masters	832	882
Assistants, &c.	1,173	1,483
Total	2,005	2,365
Coppersmiths.—Masters	1,204	1,252
Assistants, &c.	1,059	1,096
Total	2,263	2,348
Bell-founders.—Masters	384	411
Assistants, &c.	375	472
Total	759	883
Pewterers and Tin-workers.—Masters	502	507
Assistants, &c.	279	304
Total	781	811
Tinkers.—Masters	1,434	1,702
Assistants, &c.	1,264	1,508
Total	2,698	3,210
Opticians, &c.	398	453
Watchmakers.—Masters	1,898	2,053
Assistants, &c.	597	744
Total	2,495	2,797
Goldsmiths, &c.—Masters	1,338	1,473
Assistants	999	1,162
Total	2,337	2,635
Stone-hewers	182	225
Printing Establishments	328	399
Number of Presses	709	875

(*continued*)

	1831.	1834.
Bookbinders	1,808	2,051
Brickmakers	3,249	3,493
Limeburners	1,392	1,585
Glass-works	96	107
Tar and pitch kilns	669	691
Mills, for grinding corn, &c. : viz.,		
—— water-mills	13,949	14,083
—— do. number of sets in these	22,693	23,346
—— windmills	9,764	9,857
—— do. number of Dutch-mills	687	710
—— number worked by horse power	1,184	1,363
—— oil-mills	4,043	4,142
—— fulling ditto	913	910
—— tan ditto	1,079	1,117
—— saw-mills with 1 railing	2,227	2,294
—— ditto with two or more ditto*	92	87
—— paper-mills	417	433
—— number of vessels in the same	650	672
Iron-works	1,148	1,180
Copper ditto	93	77
Various other works employing water power	691	728
Looms for woven manufactures: viz.,		
—— for silk and half silk goods	8,956	12,044
—— cotton, and mixed cotton goods	25,464	31,759
—— woollen and mixed woollen ditto	15,360	15,075
—— linen goods	35,668	36,879
—— stocking manufacture	2,110	2,181
—— ribbon-making	32,642	49,679
—— coarse linen goods	216,780	220,343
—— coarse woollen ditto	2,693	3,549
—— for other purposes	3,708	5,242
Cloth-shearers.—Masters	1,392	1,514
Assistants, &c.	3,651	3,943
Total	5,043	5,457
Dyers, &c.—Masters	3,470	3,791
Assistants, &c.	4,045	4,729
Total	7,515	8,520

* Dutch mills.

(*continued*)

	1831.	1834.
Trades, Crafts, or Guilds, viz.		
with special privileges	21,934	76,302
not privileged	23,690	86,8 8
Carriers	5,614	6,390
Number of horses employed by them	11,994	13,513
Water carriage		
Number of boats, &c. employed	7,761	8,357
Weight of goods conveyed in lasts	163,306	190,269
Hotels	3,076	3,315
Public-houses, for market-people, &c.	18,606	19,027
Eating-houses	2,077	1,992
Beer-shops, &c.	51,123	53,613
Musicians frequenting the various hotels, eating-houses, &c.	6,457	7,601

FACTORY REGULATIONS IN PRUSSIA.

THE following are translations of statements obtained relative to the existing regulations as to the employment of children in factories:

"His Royal Majesty was pleased to make known by a cabinet order, dated May 12, 1828, to the ministers of state, Barons von Altenstein and von Schuckmann, that it has appeared from information received from Lieutenant-general von Horn, that the manufacturing districts could not furnish the contingent required of them for the relief of the poor; so that a part of their burden fell upon the agricultural portion of the community. His Majesty took the opportunity afforded by this intimation to express his displeasure at the evil consequences resulting from the fact that master-manufacturers compelled children to work throughout the greater portion of the night, to the extreme prejudice of the health and growth of their young and tender frames, and that it was to be apprehended that the next generation would, in the manufacturing districts, prove a weaker and more crippled race than even the present.

In consequence of this order, government has more closely investigated the causes that have operated to produce that physical decay amongst factory workmen set forth in the report made by Lieutenant-general Horn; and, according to the opinions entertained by those invested with authority in the provinces, it appears that those effects are owing to the fact that master-manufacturers impose upon a number of children in the earliest stages of their physical development, tasks far unsuited to their strength, and cause them to labour for an undue length of time, which is fraught with the most prejudicial consequences to their strength and growth. In the city of Berlin, for instance, 1510 children of both sexes, from the ages of 8 to 18, work in factories from 11 to 14 hours a day, and the same occurs with a proportionate number in the Rhine provinces. This unremitting labour generally precludes them from taking proper exercise, and their sedentary occupations either cause personal deformity, or else render a portion of their body helpless, by some of their limbs only being called into play. Their work is for the most part carried on in rooms

heated to a most insupportable degree, as the operations conducted there require excessive warmth. The atmosphere in these rooms is generally impregnated with the materials employed in the factory, and these noxious particles that the children constantly inhale, produce upon their health the most deleterious and lasting effects. This invariably takes place in establishments where needles are made, or cotton is spun. In some factories children are kept at work during the whole of the night. A course of life, so unnatural, evidently tends to check the proper development of the frame, and to sow the seeds of some disorder fatal to the constitution whilst they are still in early childhood. Nor is this system less prejudicial to their moral and intellectual development, depriving them as it does of that necessary course of preparation, of strength, and time, requisite to enable them to profit by receiving instruction at school.

The result of these investigations is, that his Majesty deems it of most urgent importance to protect, by some legislative enactment, children employed in factories from being over-worked, or from work of a nature likely to prove prejudicial to their health. This has been already accomplished in other states, especially in England (whose legislature in this respect have set an example well worthy of adoption), by 3d and 4th Wm. IV., c. 103, which restricts within certain limits the manufacturer in the abuse hitherto made by him of the children in his employ, and lays down rules for the remedy of that abuse.

As the abovementioned deplorable state of things is more particularly to be met with in the densely-populated manufacturing districts in the Rhenish Provinces, so in the last Diet there held, considerable stress was laid on the urgent necessity for some interference of the legislature, and the following suggestions for some protective enactment, were laid down in a special petition relative to this subject:

1. That no child be admitted to any factory until he or she have attained the full age of nine years.

2. Before engaging themselves in factories, children must be able to prove an attendance at school during three years, unless any local circumstances occasion a departure from this rule, such circumstances to be investigated and decided upon by the authorities.

3. That they shall not be allowed to work more than ten hours a day at the utmost.

4. That in the course of these ten working-hours, two hours be allowed them for themselves, one to be given in the middle of the day, in order that they may take exercise in the open air.

Propositions 1, 2, and 4, were adopted by a majority of votes. Prop. 3 of 60 against 9 in its favour. The minority wished to fix the time of work at eleven hours a day.

The above propositions, submitted by the Commissary of the Diet in support of the petition praying the interference of the legislature, appeared to the minister of state, as disclosing sufficient ground for taking it into consideration, whereupon the following regulations, as to the employ of children in factories, were adopted by the minister for the home department and president of police.

The strongest motive for an enactment so much required, was afforded by the petition of the Diet of the Rhenish provinces, but it is not alone in those provinces that this urgent necessity for some alteration has been experienced, it extends alike to all the manufacturing districts throughout the kingdom at large. As the foregoing suggestions from the Rhenish provinces were entirely free from any provincial peculiarities, or prejudices, there appeared no ground for restricting the enactment required to these provinces, and the minister of state entertained no scruple in humbly submitting to his royal majesty, the necessity of extending the provisions of such enactment over the kingdom at large. And for this there were special reasons. To limit the enactment to the Rhenish provinces would occasion an undue influence over all competition with the manufactures of those provinces; supposing, for instance, that children under a certain age were not allowed to work in factories, or that their working-time was limited to ten hours a day, these results would ensue; that those factories affected by the provisions of the enactment would be compelled to employ more hands, the price of labour would be raised, and thus occasion an increase in the cost of manufactured articles; and if these provisions did not embrace the whole country, they would have a most dangerous effect on the trade of the Rhenish provinces.

It must he observed, in explanation of each of the resolutions, that, by a cabinet order

dated 6th of April in the present year, it was decreed they were to apply to the whole kingdom, that, as to

Prop. 1. Experience proves that no child, below the age of nine, can work in a factory without positive injury to his health. For this reason has the English legislature forbidden children to be employed before they attain such age, and the Rhenish states have likewise unanimously proposed that a similar prohibition should be adopted. The minister of state has thought it requisite to extend this provision to all smelting-houses, mines, and stamping-mills, as it is extremely injurious to the health of children of unripe years, to be employed in establishments, where such works are carried on.

Prop. 2. The object of this proposition, is to take measures to secure the moral and intellectual development of factory children. The suggestions submitted, have been adopted as to the material part of them,—but with this modification, that to dispense with school attendance, during three years, cannot be acceded to, as it is easy to foresee that the exception would over-ride the rule. This alternative proposition may be adopted in place of the proposed exception, that the dispensation can only be granted in cases where the child can read his mother-tongue fluently, and has made some little progress in writing.

Prop. 3. The extent of daily work corresponds with the proposition submitted. The states speak merely of children, which term requires modifying, as it conveys no distinct legal idea; they mean thereby, young persons who have attained their tenth year, and whose physical development is going forward. Some more accurate distinction is requisite to be adopted in the provisions enacted. In England no child under eighteen is allowed to work beyond a stated period. The minister of state, however, considered that in Germany the age of sixteen should be fixed upon, as being the age of puberty, when the body becomes enabled to undergo severer labour. It is proposed to restrict the time for work, proportionably, for those affected by this regulation; since a classification of young workmen, according to their age and their respective powers of doing more or less work, the difference of their strength and health, could not be ascertained. It must be borne in mind, that these various distinctions, would be taken on uncertain grounds, and rest on individual opinion and presumption, and that any such inquiry would be attended with the greatest difficulty. The English legislature, however, have insisted that such distinctions may be drawn, but it has been acknowledged that any such system is partly impracticable, and partly without result: and upon a division that ensued, it was resolved that no child under eighteen, should work more than ten hours a day.

It has been considered right, in justice to the manufacturers' interests, that under certain stipulated occasions the time allowed for work, should be extended to a certain degree, this exception has likewise been conceded by the English legislature.

Prop. 4. The proposition, as at present submitted by the states, must undergo some modification; the main point to be kept in view, is, the necessity of appointing certain periods for cessation of work, so that the children be not too long confined at one time, but be allowed stated intervals for taking exercise in the open air, and this has a decided superiority over the plan suggested by the states, as it does not leave the periods of relaxation, at the discretion of the master-manufacturers.

Prop. 7. This decree has in view the mitigation of the *controlen*, the due management of these, is of so great importance, that any violation of this decree, is punishable in certain ways, as set out in the following paragraph, which is annexed to the orders of the general diet, part xi., title 20, ss. 33, 35, and 240.

Prop. 8. The minister of state has thought fit to impose, a penalty of from one to five dollars, on every one employing a child contrary to the provisions enacted in that behalf; since, in the Rhenish provinces, the police magistrates cannot impose a higher penalty, and it is not desirable that those infringing this enactment should be considered as liable to punishment, by those whose authority does not extend beyond criminal offences; but should the offence be repeated, the criminal magistrate is then to take cognizance thereof. This distinction not to extend to the old provinces.

Prop. 9. As the dispensation from regular school attendance, must be strictly considered an exception to the rule, and only be granted when circumstances require it, the present enactment decrees, that in the manufacturing districts, this power to contract the usual period of attendance at school, must by no means be looked upon as a rule; and it shall

always be competent for the authorities, if the child's progress in education render it essential, and circumstances allow of it, to lengthen the period of his attendance at school.

It would be impossible to meet, by any general enactment, all the abuses that exist in the manufacturing districts of the Rhenish provinces, and that have been partly hinted at in the preamble to this memorial, and that may arise from the grasping and selfish spirit of the manufacturers, their neglect to pay sufficient attention to the health and morals of their workmen, or many other numerous offences, of which they may be guilty.

Amongst these may be reckoned, the building rooms that are not supplied with proper currents of air, want of that due discipline that should be maintained towards those employed, which, in some factories, has led children to indulge in spirits and tobacco, or a neglect of those precautions necessary to keep the sexes apart. In order to adopt the necessary measures, that the different localities may require, the minister of state has recommended to his majesty to extend to the police, and other authorities of the various departments, such powers, as may be necessary to carry into effect the benevolent object this enactment has in view.

The minister of state is of opinion, that these regulations will have a most salutary effect, on the condition of a large portion of the youthful community, and will be of equal benefit to their moral and physical development.

His Royal Majesty was graciously pleased to decree on the 9th of March, of this year, that the measures proposed by the minister of state, concerning the employment of children in factories, should become law throughout the kingdom.

Berlin, April 14, 1840. (Signed) ROCHOW,
Minister for Home Affairs and of the Police."

EXTRACTS.

"I have the honour very respectfully to inform your Excellency, with reference to your letter of the 10th of August, that as regards the food and wages of persons of tender years, at present employed in our factories, according to the information I have received, that it is very rarely the case either in Berlin, or the Rhenish provinces, that children are supplied with food in the factories; the ordinary course pursued is, for them to go home at dinner-time, and get their meals with their parents or relations, or should they reside at too great a distance from the factory where they are employed, they then bring their day's provision with them. As regards their wages, these are generally paid to them in money, and vary according to their age, the description of their work, and the time or the place where they are employed. Here, in Berlin, according to the statement of the head of the police, the youngest children usually earn 20 s. g. a week, or even 25 s. g., or a dollar, as their services are more or less useful, whilst, as already stated, their parents supply them with food. Your Excellency will find an accurate account, of the different systems pursued in the Rhenish provinces, in this respect, from the annexed document, dated 25th of September, of Herr von Spiegel, president of government, at Düsseldorf, which contains full and interesting details on this subject.

Berlin, October 23, 1841. (Signed) ROCHOW.

To the royal and efficient Privy Councillor and Minister for Foreign Affairs,
COUNT VON MALTZAN."

Information relative to Children of tender Age employed in Manufactories.

Düsseldorf, September 23, 1841.

"I hasten, most respectfully, to furnish your high and royal government, with the particulars required by you, as above stated, in the communication from W. v., MS. No. 6174, P.A.

The factories here, where children are principally employed, are establishments for cotton-spinning and weaving, cloth-making, and printing, and wool-carding, besides some others for weaving, &c. &c. These children are treated, by the manufacturers, precisely in the same way as other workmen. Their wages are regulated according to the measure of their work, and their ability in performing it, and they are provided with food by their parents or friends. The amount of their wages, is very unsettled, and does not merely

depend on the measure or value of their work, but varies according to the place where they are employed—the general average may be taken to be between 12 s.g. to two dollars a week.

When the children cannot be instructed in any school in the place where their factories are situated, they are required to be sent at regular periods to the local schools where they likewise receive religious instruction. In the more considerable and extensive factories, however, the children are afforded opportunities of education and instruction in religion, by the kindness and consideration of their employers, and most frequently at their expense; and these schools are under the surveillance of the masters and authorities of the local schools. At the same time most rigid precaution is observed to prevent the children from working beyond the time prescribed by law—from being employed before they have attained the age of nine, and even then they are bound to produce a certificate of their having made certain progress in their education;—they must be allowed a certain time for recreation and for their meals, and if the latter are taken on the premises, a suitable room must be provided for them; so that their lot in the existing factories, if not entirely free from some of those disadvantages that more particularly affect the working classes there, is far from being so bad, as many enemies of industry would fain represent it.

Statements received from the councillors of administration at Duisburg and Lenness, and from the burghermaster at Gladbach, contain several interesting details, relative to the whole system pursued with children employed in factories, which I have the honour to subjoin herewith.

(Signed) V. SPIEGEL, President of Government.

To the high and royal Minister of the Home Police department at Berlin."

Particulars relating to Children employed in Factories: Rescript of the 29th of August, No. 2105.

Duisburg, Sept. 13, 1841.

"That I may acquit myself of the task, imposed on me by the *Rescript* I have had the honour to receive, I will commence, most respectfully, with a statement of the burghermaster, at Werden, of the 10th of March, containing full particulars respecting the information you require, as to the children employed in the cloth-factories at Werden and Kettwig.

The same particulars are likewise applicable to the children employed by Mühlheim in the Droostian cotton-spinning works at Louisethal. These children, when at the age of ten, earn from 2 to 3 s.g. per diem, with a yearly increase of a quarter of a dollar, and if their conduct be good, they likewise receive five dollars a year, to provide themselves with wearing-apparel. Their food is provided by their parents, and as they take their meals at home night and morning, their dinner is brought for them to the factory by their friends.

In the tobacco factories here, the same rules apply, with respect to the children employed, with this difference, that they are not allowed to bring their dinners with them, but must go home for their meals.

I humbly submit these particulars to you without loss of time.

Councillor of Administration.
(Signature)

To Baron von Spiegel, President of the Royal Government at Düsseldorf."

Statement relative to Children employed in the Factories here (according to the Rescript of August 29. C. ad No. 2105).

Lenness, September 2, 1841.

"Pursuant to the order of the 29th August, with which I have been honoured, I lose no time in informing you, that the children employed in the factories here, in no instance are fed at their employer's expense, but their services are always paid for in money. Their wages depend on the description of work, and the aptitude they display, and may be estimated at from 18 s.g. to two dollars a week. Able hands, from the ages of 11 to 15,

earn on an average, in spinning-works, from 18 to 25 s.g. a week, whilst girls of 16 can earn, as stoppers, two dollars a week. The average rate of wages must, however, be estimated, as varying from 18 s.g. to one dollar and 15 s.g.

(Signed) V. BERNUTH, Councillor of Administration.

To Baron von Spiegel, Royal President of Government at Düsseldorf."

From the Office of the Burghermaster of Werden and Kettwig, as to Factory Children.

Werden, September 10, 1841.

"Children under the age of nine are no longer employed in factories. Those between 11 and 12, work from seven to twelve hours a day, and are engaged in picking wool; they earn from 12 to 16 s.g. a week. Children, between 12 and 16, work ten or eleven hours a day; they pick wool, or are employed in attending to the minor machinery, and earn from 18 to 24 s.g. a week. Above the age of 16, they earn from a dollar, to a dollar and 5 s.g. a week; they are employed in preparing the looms for the weavers, or attending to the machinery, and work the same number of hours as adults, from five in the morning until eight; from half-past eight until twelve; from one until four; from half-past four until eight. When press of business requires it, they work from one to two hours a day extra, but this is an exception; their wages are then increased by 3 or 4 s.g. for every extra hour. Children do not take their meals at the factories as in England. They go home at eight o'clock, drink weak coffee, and eat bread scantily supplied with butter. They are very fond of having potatoes fried that were not consumed the preceding evening. This, owing to its cheapness, forms their principal food. At twelve o'clock, their more than modest meal, consists of vegetables, cooked with a little grease, but potatoes are generally their standing dish. They taste meat but twice a week, and must then content themselves with a very moderate portion. At four in the afternoon they take weak coffee, and bread with a little butter. Their supper consists of fried potatoes, or whatever vegetables they may not have eaten at dinner-time; to this they add thin coffee, flavoured with chicory, half an ounce sufficing for six or eight persons. If butter should chance to be dear they spread their bread with what they term *fist cheese*, or cheese such as the peasants make, and whose component parts consist in something more than curdled milk. No child ever eats or sleeps at the factory. Such is the information I have the honour to submit.

(Signed) MAERKER, Burghermaster."

Gladbach, September 10, 1841.

"I have the honour to forward to you, the following particulars, relative to the children employed in the factories here. Those engaged in wool-spinning works, live chiefly in the country, at a distance of a league, or a league and a half, from the factory they are employed at. They go there every morning, returning thence every evening. The working-hours begin at half-past six in the morning, and continue until half-past seven at night. Children are allowed from eight, until half-past, in the morning, and from four, until half-past, in the evening, for recreation. From eleven, until half-past twelve, they receive religious or general instruction, and from half-past twelve, until half-past one, is reserved for them to take their meals. In the factory of Croon, Brothers, and Anton Lambert and Son, where a special instructor is retained, the children are taught lessons for an hour in classes of six each. They work from about nine, to nine and a half hours a day, each provides his, or her own food, they bring it with them from home, and eat it in the hours set apart for that purpose.

Their wages vary in amount according to the way their work is executed. Children from the ages of 9 to 16, can rarely earn more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ s.g., or less than 3 a day; making on an average $3\frac{3}{4}$ s.g. per diem; which, together with the money laid out for instruction, is paid to them weekly. They are not furnished with working materials.

(Signed) KÜHNHANT, Burghermaster.

To Herr von der Straeten, Royal Councillor of Administration."

Remarks upon the Condition of the Working Classes, employed at the various Manufacturing Establishments, in the Kingdom of Würtemberg.

"In the first place, it is to be observed, that in Würtemberg, there does not exist that numerous class of workpeople at the several establishments which is so generally met with in England. This is explained by the fact of the greater number of the artisans working on their own account, separately, at their private dwellings, and without making use of any expensive or intricate machinery. Their condition is in general easy, provided the objects of their individual production are not brought into competition with those produced at the large factories, in which case, their existence becomes very precarious.

The master-manufacturers, in this position, employ their workmen as apprentices, and in many cases as companions, hence it is very difficult for the former to determine exactly, the rate of wages which they intend paying to the latter. As regards their board and lodging, they are placed precisely on similar terms with the members of the families amongst whom they live, and form, indeed, an integral portion.

In the kingdom of Würtemberg manufacturing industry is principally confined to the production of *woollens*, *cotton* and *linen goods*, and *paper*. All these manufactures are partly carried on at the factories, and also at the private dwelling-houses of the workpeople, under the immediate superintendence of the master-manufacturers. Generally speaking, the artisans live in the neighbourhood of large establishments, and but few strangers are found as residents at these places. They are usually possessors and occupiers of small portions of land, which serve to afford them ordinary articles of food. Others, not in such favourable circumstances, yet possess a sufficiently large piece of ground to yield them the usual necessaries of support.

Foreigners, employed at these establishments, are generally lodged either in private dwellings, or at the public-houses, where they obtain board and lodging.

The food of this class, consists principally of potatoes, bread, and other farinacious substances, and they rarely taste meat more than once a week,—namely, on the Sundays. The wages they receive are as follow: viz.—

	kr.	kr.	*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*	
For Men	24	to 36	= 0	9	to	1	2½	per diem.
Women	15	24	= 0	6		0	9	„
Boys, from 14 to 20 years of age	16	24	= 0	6		0	9	„
Girls, from 14 to 20 years of age	12	18	= 0	4½		0	7½	„

Children, under fourteen years of age, are not admitted for employment into the factories.

The daily rate of wages is usually increased according to the capabilities of the artisan."

France has recently passed a law, 22d March, 1841, for regulating to a certain extent the time which children are to work in factories. It prescribes—That in factories in which steam power or other mechanical power is used, and in factories in which more than twenty persons are employed in one fabric, no children under eight years are to be employed.

2. That children from eight to twelve years old can only be employed for eight hours in twenty-four hours, and that those eight hours shall be divided for the purpose of repose.

3. From twelve to sixteen years they shall not be employed for more than twelve hours in twenty-four, divided as above, and that these hours must be between five in the morning and nine in the evening.

Children under thirteen years of age are not allowed to work between nine o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning: children above thirteen years may work between those hours, under urgent circumstances, on being paid three hours' wages for every two hours' work.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE STATES OF THE GERMANIC UNION OF CUSTOMS.

1. PRUSSIA.—Frederick the Great, notwithstanding the extraordinary expenses of his wars, left at his death his country not only without a public debt, but with a large sum in the National Treasury.

The successor of Frederick the Great, left, however, a debt of about 9,750,000*l.* sterling, to be provided for by the late King Frederick-William III., who by extraordinary economy paid the whole, and had a considerable amount in his treasury before the fatal battle of Jena. But the consequences of the losses and devastation, occasioned by the French armies, were so disastrous, that he was compelled to make his dominions liable for a debt of about 180,000,000 rix-dollars (27,000,000*l.* sterling). Considering how much has been done in constructing roads, fortresses, and erecting public institutions, since the war,—the absence not only of all corruptions in the administrations, and on the part of public functionaries, as well as extraordinary economy, and judicious calculations in the expenditure, do unexampled honour to the late King of Prussia and to his ministers, as well as to those intrusted with office under the several departments.

	Thalers.	£
The average annual revenue of Prussia from 1822 to 1833, the date of the union of customs, amounts to	51,740,000	7,761,000
Expenditure	49,260,000	7,389,000
Surplus applicable to sinking the national debt	2,480,000	372,000
In 1822 the interest of the public debt of Prussia amounted to	10,143,000	1,521,450
In 1832 it was reduced to	6,397,000	959,550
If peace continues until January, 1843, the expiration of the date of convention of Customs' Union, the same will be reduced to about	3,746,000	561,900

In 1853 the whole debt, if peace continues, will be extinguished.

Such is the abstract of statements given us from official returns and calculations.

The sources of Prussian revenue are—	Thalers.	£
Land and direct taxes	18,112,000	2,716,800
Excise and customs	21,418,000	3,212,700
Royal mines, and salt	4,717,000	707,550
Annual income of rents, &c., derived from public domains, and forests	4,212,000	631,800
Annual income for funds, set aside for redemption of rents of domains, sold to form a sinking fund	1,000,000	150,000
Post-office	1,200,000	180,000
Lottery	669,000	100,350
Divers small revenues	412,000	61,800
Total	51,740,000	7,761,000

Expenditure.	Thalers.	£
National debt, including sinking fund	8,918,000	1,537,700
Pensions and life-rents to public functionaries, and widows, and orphans, and life-rents to ecclesiastics of suppressed corporations	2,550,000	382,500
Perpetual indemnities, for hereditary rights suppressed, &c.	963,000	144,450
Expenses of the cabinet of the king, bureau of the minister of state, great book of state, receipts, and expenditure, treasury and mint, archives of the kingdom and provinces, secretary of state, court of accounts, the chancery of royal claims, and statistical bureau	308,000	46,200
Minister of public worship, instruction, and sanitary department	2,683,000	402,300
Minister of the interior, including industry, penitentiaries, and police	2,357,000	353,500
Minister of commerce, manufactures, and public works, excepting roads	1,369,000	205,350
Maintenance and construction of roads, and bridges, including sinking fund, for money formerly borrowed	2,852,000	427,800
Minister for foreign affairs	681,000	101,150
Minister of war, or total military expenses, including forts and other constructions, and all materials of war	23,462,000	3,519,300
Minister of finance, including domains and forests	253,000	77,950
Minister of justice	2,061,000	319,150
Departmental administrations	1,766,000	264,900
Stud and depot of stallions	167,000	25,050
Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenses	1,350,000	202,500
Total	Thalers 51,740,000	£7,761,000

Exclusive of the above income and expenditure, the receipt and expenditure of the provincial governments, and other receipts and expenditures, including the royal list, arising from independent sources, amount altogether, according to M. D. Hanzen, to about 25,000,000 thalers, or 3,750,000*l.* making the whole receipt and expenditure of the kingdom something more than about 11,000,000*l.* sterling.

It will be observed that there are only two items of expenditure which exceed a million sterling, and that all the others are much under half a million. The first item over a million is now much below that amount, and that of about three millions and a half for the military expenditure, when the vast labour expended on the strongholds of Ehrenbreitstein and Coblentz, and other fortifications are taken into account, is remarkably low, for an army as well fed as, and generally better dressed and equipped than, any other in Europe. The economy of the military system of Prussia, where every male inhabitant in the kingdom, over sixteen years, is a well-drilled, intelligent soldier, is the cheapest and the most efficient in the modern history of nations.

According to M. D. Hanzen, the total average annual income of Prussia from all sources for ten years may be stated as follows:—

AVERAGE Total, Gross Annual Revenues of Prussia, 1830 to 1840.

Nos	DENOMINATION OF TAXES AND REVENUE.	Produce of Taxes and Revenues.	Contributed according to the Total Taxes and Revenues.				
			Per each Person.			Per each million of thlrs. of the National Capital.	Per geographical sq. mile, equal to 22,222 aspens of Prussia.
		thalers.	thal.	s.gr.	pf.	thalers.	thalers.
1	Taxes on property (house and land).....	11,253,500	....	26	6	6,320	2,217
2	—— personal.....	6,867,150	....	16	2	3,857	1,352
3	—— upon the commerce and industry.....	1,935,413	....	4	7	1,087	381
4	Total direct taxes.....	20,056,063	1	17	3	11,264	3,950
5	Duties on the importations, the exportations, and the transit	11,500,000	....	27	1	6,459	2,265
6	Excise duties on brandy.....	4,538,707	....	10	9	2,549	894
7	—————— on beer	1,648,448	....	3	11	933	325
8	—————— on indigenous wine	333,333	....	....	9	187	66
9	—————— on flour and butchers' meat ..	2,433,083	....	5	9	1,360	479
10	Administration of the salt-pits	5,500,000	....	12	11	3,089	1,084
11	Total taxes on food and drink.....	14,453,571	1	4	1	8,118	2,848
12	Taxes upon butchers' meat, gathered by the communes	851,580	....	2	....	478	168
13	Total all taxes upon food and drink.....	15,305,151	1	6	1	8,596	3,015
14	Taxes upon indigenous tobacco	148,000	....	....	4	83	29
15	Stamps and playing cards.....	2,655,588	....	6	3	1,492	523
16	Tolls gathered upon the navigation and other ways of communication	3,457,887	....	8	2	1,943	681
17	Duties upon the royal or post roads.....	855,250	....	2	....	480	168
18	—— gathered upon roads executed by shareholders.....	7,500	....	....	....	4	1
19	Tolls upon bridges and pavement	190,904	....	....	6	107	38
20	Value of the statute labour demanded for the maintenance of the roads.....	250,000	....	....	7	140	49
21	Taxes paid to the administration of the post by waggoners, &c.	219,000	....	....	6	123	43
22	Total taxes upon transport and communication	4,980,541	....	11	9	2,797	982
23	Expenses of mortgages and judgments	48,490	....	....	1	27	10
24	—————— registering	1,200	....	....	....	....	....
25	Judiciary taxes.....	3,518,000	....	8	4	1,976	693
26	Taxes paid for the regularisation between the country people and the proprietors of seignorial domains	400,000	....	....	11	225	79
27	Taxes paid by miners.....	200,000	....	....	6	113	39
28	Communale taxes for the maintenance of the gendarmerie and the prisons	105,444	....	....	3	59	21
29	Total judiciary contributions.....	4 273,134	....	10	1	2,400	842
30	Communale taxes for the maintenance of the clergy	45,000	....	....	1	25	9
31	—— provincial states.....	64,000	....	....	2	36	13
32	—— expense of the military administration .	246,037	....	....	7	138	48
33	—— maintenance of the poor in the provinces	234,321	....	....	6	132	46
34	—— churches, cathedrals	12,028	....	....	....	7	2
35	—— instruction of midwives.....	9,648	....	....	2	5	3
36	Taxes required for the regency for official expeditions	21,966	....	....	....	12	4
37	—— administration of the police.....	140,592	....	....	4	79	28
38	Divers provincial taxes besides the property tax	700,000	....	1	8	394	138
39	Total special administrative expenses.	1,473,592	....	3	6	828	290
40	Duties on mines.....	42,540	....	....	1	24	8
41	Divers duties	140,000	....	....	4	79	28
42	Total divers taxes.....	182,540	....	....	5	103	36

(continued)

Nos	DENOMINATION OF TAXES AND REVENUE.	Produce of Taxes and Revenues.	Contributed according to the Total Taxes and Revenue.				
			Per each Person.			Per each million of thlrs. of the National Capital.	Per geographical sq. mile, equal to 22,222 aspens of Prussia.
		thalers.	thal.	s.gr.	pf.	thalers.	thalers.
43	Produce of the mint	50,000	....	....	1	28	10
44	—— improving the lottery	1,285,080	....	3	....	722	253
45	—— monopoly of the post	1,500,000	....	3	7	842	296
46	Total of the produce of all monopolies, with the exception of the administration of salt	2,835,080	....	6	8	1,592	559
47	Total indirect taxes	42,502,046	3	10	2	23,871	8,373
48	Total direct and indirect taxes	62,558,109	4	27	5	35,135	12,324
49	Do. do. exclusive of the produce of administration of justice	58,284,975	4	17	4	32,735	11,482
50	Communale taxes, exclusive of Nos. 20, 28, 30, 31, 32 and 33	5,626,500	....	13	3	3,160	1,108
51	Total taxes and communale contributions	68,184,609	5	10	8	38,296	13,433
52	Produce of the revenue of domains and others of the same kind	9,123,130	....	21	6	5,124	1,797
53	Grand total receipts	77,307,739	6	2	2	43,426	15,330

LAND-TAX, &c., IN PRUSSIA.

(*"Grundsteuer im Preussischen Staate."*)

Our information on this head is abstracted chiefly from M. Hoffman's recent work.

"The disasters experienced by Prussia," says M. Hoffman, "during the long period of war (apparently terminated by the treaty of Tilsit in July, 1807), had entirely deranged the state of the National Exchequer, and consequently it became requisite to make a complete change in the mode of levying the land-tax. This was effected by an edict of the Finance Department dated the 27th of October, 1810."

By this decree a new "*cadastre*" was taken, by which all the landed property of the kingdom, including the domains of the nobility was included. However, the then unsettled state of public affairs greatly interfered with this attempt, as did also the renewal of the war in 1813. The fortunate termination, however, of this war renewed the necessity for a general amendment of the system of taxation, but great difficulty was experienced (owing to the accession of new portions of territory), in making this system generally applicable. It was discovered in taking the new "*cadastre*" that for many years the valuation of income derived from agricultural land was not to be depended upon; and still greater was the evil as regarded the valuation of the *personal* (poll) tax, which in fact had to be almost entirely remodelled.

"The law of the 30th of May, 1820, regulating the general system of taxation, had

not so much regard to the complete future amalgamation of taxation, as to the necessity of diminishing the public expenditure.

"Besides, in several of the provinces, there were such different views entertained relative to this tax, that at first it was difficult to uphold it, and it was requisite by the advice of the provincial state to assimilate it to the law of July, 1810, which was first done by a general decree of 5th of June, 1823, and upon this was founded the provincial laws up to 1827. It was also decreed that the land-taxes which had been imposed in 1789, at the commencement of the French revolution, should be lessened by one-fifth part of the clear proceeds upon sufficient proof being given; and that lands hitherto free (if such had been alienated), were also to be taxed a sixth part of their clear profit."

Since this period no change has been made relative to the taxes upon good or profitable soils.

"In both the western provinces the desire was universal for a more equitable arrangement of the land-tax, and in consequence a better apportionment of the land was effected in 1833."

The land-tax is not only imposed in Prussia on good agricultural soils, but more or less on all other descriptions of ground. The total amount in the year 1838 was 10,163,942 thalers; in 1821, 9,878,752 thalers; giving an increase on the 18 years of 285,190 thalers. The average annual amount of land-tax levied for these 18 years was 10,049,241 thalers. Comparing this value, with the superficial measurement of the country, which is equivalent to $5077\frac{41}{100}$ geographical square miles, it gives to each square mile an amount of 1979 thalers, 6 silbergroschen, and 2 pfennige. Each of these square miles contains about $21{,}490\frac{3}{10}$ Prussian acres of 180 square yards each, and consequently the tax upon the square acre is 32^{7} pfennige, of which 360 are equal to one thaler.

"According to official returns, the population of Prussia was as follows at the undermentioned periods: viz —

At the commencement of 1820	11,090,675
At the end of 1822	11,664,133
„ 1825	12,256,725
„ 1828	12,726,110
„ 1831	13,038,960
„ 1834	13,509,927
„ 1837	14,098,125
Total of the seven years	88,384,655
Mean average of do.	12,626,379

On comparing this amount of population with the preceding value of the land-tax, it will be found that each individual pays annually 23 silbergroschen, $10\frac{52}{100}$ pfennige, or 0.7959 of a thaler, or about 2*s.* 4*d.* direct land-tax.

In some places the amount of this tax upon the square acre, and the relative number of inhabitants upon the same, will vary considerably, as will also its capability of production.

"The average amount of the land-tax, *upon the square mile* (containing 21,490$\frac{8}{10}$ Prussian acres), and per individual, has been as follows: viz.—

	Per square Mile. thlrs.	silbergn.	pf.	Per Individual. silbgn.	pf.
In Prussia Proper	639	0	11	11	7.00
Posen	852	17	11	13	1.87
Brandenburg	1120	20	10	15	11.59
Pomerania	774	13	0	15	3.35
Silesia	2867	19	0	26	9.13
Duchy of Saxony	3598	16	11	35	4.24
Westphalia	3721	22	5	33	8.34
Rhenish Provinces	4969	16	11	32	10.27
Or, an average rate for the kingdom, of	1979	6	2	23	10.52

PERSONAL TAXES.

(*Personal Steuern.*)

"In Prussia," continues M. Hoffmann, "prior to the year 1811, these taxes were only known in some small districts of the kingdom. The chief national tax being an excise tax imposed upon most articles of daily consumption. There were exceptions as regarded the manner of paying this tax: for instance, persons who were permitted to carry on certain town manufactures in the country, were obliged to pay a *direct* tax, which was considered as a fixed assessment, received in lieu of the town-excise-dues. Prussia being, after the Treaty of Tilsit under the necessity of extending her sources of revenue, taxed all lands *in one uniform manner*, but the various seats of manufacturing industry were exempted. A new tax was at this time imposed on the grinding of corn; upon a scheffel of wheat it was half a thaler (about one shilling the Winchester bushel), on other descriptions of grain at the rate of $\frac{5}{48}$ of a thaler, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ groschen, reckoning 24 of the latter to 1 thaler. This tax was collected at the various public mills where the corn was ground. The use of private *hand*-mills was strictly forbidden. This law was however evaded by persons making use of *mortars*, in which they pounded their grain, and by mixing it with water, they continued to manufacture it into *bread paste*.

"The government, in consequence changed the above impost into a personal tax to be levied in the agricultural districts. This was done by the finance decree of 7th September 1811, and a tax of half a thaler yearly was levied upon every male who had attained his twelfth year, in lieu of the grinding-tax.

"At the end of 1815, peace being established, it became requisite to make some better and general arrangement in regard to the income and expenditure of the state—the national debt then amounting to about 200,000,000 thalers. New methods of taxation were devised, and then for *the first time the attention of the Prussian government was turned to the taxing* FOREIGN *commodities* for the *purpose of revenue*; and also of imposing certain duties upon native produce, &c., for the

like purposes. In 1819 a general tax was imposed upon consumption of foreign wines and spirits, &c., and at the same time home made spirits, malt, mace, and tobacco-leaves were subjected to an excise duty. Salt was the next article taxed; its sale price was regulated and fixed by an ordinance of the 17th of January, 1820; and by a further decree of the 30th of May in this year, the land-tax was extended to, and levied on, all descriptions of land. Then followed a *tax on trades*, which was put upon a new footing by the same law of the 30th of May, 1820. The trades tax, together with stamp duties, came into operation on the 7th of March, 1822. The income of the country still remained 8,000,000 thalers below its expenditure; and to meet this deficit it was deemed necessary to extend and increase the poll-tax.

"At the end of 1820 all the Prussian states contained a population of 11,000,000, of which nearly 4,000,000 were under 14, and 3,500,000 under 12 years of age. It was anticipated that a poll-tax of half a thaler annually upon all persons above 14 years old would yield a revenue of 4,000,000 thalers. On the poorer classes who might be unable to pay half a thaler at once, the tax was received by a monthly contribution of one groschen. By the adoption of this poll-tax the whole population of the kingdom was divided into classes.

"Great difficulty was experienced in carrying out this arrangement; especially as regarded the movements of the inhabitants of the large second-rate towns engaged in trade, and also as regarded mere day lodgers, and domestic servants. For these reasons it was found advisable to retain the tax upon flour and the slaughtering of cattle in such towns, in lieu of the poll-tax; and the views of the government in this respect were received more favourably by the inhabitants, who, from habit, were accustomed to these local taxes. Those districts and towns, in which these taxes were retained, did not contain more than *one-seventh* of the total population; but it was expected, for the reasons before given, tolevy the poll-tax on at least one-fourth of the inhabitants: it therefore became requisite to secure about six million thalers from the remaining six-sevenths of the people.

"By the Decree of the 30th of May, 1820, the new poll-tax, levied in accordance with the recent classification, came into operation;—the details of this measure were as follow: viz.—

	Thalers.
From householders in the 1st class, *monthly*	2 0
„ 2d „ „	1 0
„ 3d „ „	$\frac{1}{3}$ of a thaler
„ 4th „ „	$\frac{1}{24}$ of a thaler (since raised to 15 pf.)

"By the same law, another higher class was added, who were to pay a monthly rate of 4 thalers; and a rate of $\frac{1}{6}$ of a thaler was also levied monthly upon certain householders in some country districts who did not otherwise contribute.

"Persons, other than housekeepers, were respectively to pay half the amount

of these taxes; and the lower classes were not to be subjected to payment until after 14 years.

"An alteration of this law was made by the Cabinet Order of the 5th of September, 1821. By this it was decreed that from and after the 1st of January, 1822, there should be but *four classes*, but upon each of these, *three distinct rates* were to be levied, as follows: viz.—

1st class	12,	8,	and 4	thalers—monthly
2d „	2,	$1\frac{1}{2}$,	1	„ „
3d „	$\frac{2}{3}$,	$\frac{1}{2}$,	$\frac{1}{3}$	„ „
4th „	$\frac{1}{4}$,		$\frac{1}{6}$	„ „

Together with $\frac{1}{24}$ of a thaler upon all persons above 14 years of age as heretofore.

"By the Cabinet Order of the 21st of April, 1827, it was determined, that all persons under 16 years old, should be free from this tax; and a further Order of the 18th of June, 1828, enforced this contribution from all persons who had entered their 17th year.

"In the Rhenish Provinces, this tax has been very much modified, as will appear from the following table:

1st class	12,	10,	8,	6,	5 and 4	thalers
2d „	3,	$2\frac{1}{2}$,	2,	$1\frac{1}{2}$,	and 1	„
3d „	$\frac{5}{12}$,	$\frac{2}{3}$,	$\frac{1}{2}$,		and $\frac{1}{3}$	„
4th „	$\frac{1}{4}$,	and	$\frac{1}{6}$,			„

"With the tax as before mentioned of $\frac{1}{24}$ of a thaler on persons of 17 years of age, and the half of the above rates, for persons in the respective classes, who are not householders.

"The number of persons that contributed to the poll-tax, during the following years, were,

Years.	Population.	No. of Persons taxed.
1822	11,664,133	9,853,671
1825	12,256,725	10,376,253
1828	12,726,110	10,853,513
1831	13,038,960	11,211,436
1334	13,509,927	11,502,308
1837	14,098,125	12,046,081
Total	77,493,980	65,843,262
Average of the six years	12,915,663	10,973,877

"The amount of revenue derived from the poll-tax, during the following years, was,

	Thalers.
From 1821 to 1826 inclusive	39,993,022
1827 1832 „	40,921,109
1833 1838 „	42,109,376
Total of the 18 years	123,023,507
Average of ditto	6,834,639
The number of taxable persons, during this period, in the various districts, amounted to	10,937,877

Which would give an average rate, per individual, of nearly 18 groschen and $8\frac{1}{2}$ pfennige; and a family of five persons would consequently pay the yearly amount equal to 3 thalers, 3 silbergs, 5 pfennige.

In the Rhenish Provinces, the rates of taxation, as has been already shown, vary much more than in the other districts of the kingdom. During the following years, the poll-tax revenue, derived from these provinces, was as follows: viz.—

Years.	Thalers.
1833	1,150,515
1834	1,150,515
1835	1,160,967
1836	1,185,111
1837	1,181,870
1838	1,204,667
Total of the six years	7,033,645
Yearly average of ditto	1,172,274

	Population.	No. of Persons taxed.
The total population in these Provinces was, at the end of 1834	2,392,407	2,058,140
„ 1837	2,473,723	2,181,022
Total of the two periods	4,866,130	4,239,162
Mean average	2,433,065	2,119,581

"During these periods, the population of the entire kingdom was as follows:

	Population.	No. of Persons taxed.
At the end of 1834	13,509,927	11,502,308
„ 1837	14,098,125	12,046,081
Total	27,608,052	23,548,389
Deduct population in the Rhenish Provinces for these periods	4,866,130	4,239,162
And there remains, as total of all the other Provinces	22,741,922	19,309,227
Or, mean average of the same	11,370,961	9,654,613

	Thalers.
The total amount of revenue, derived from this tax, for the whole kingdom, during the six years, from 1833 to 1838 was	42,109,376
Deduct therefrom the revenue derived in the Rhenish Provinces, during the same period; viz.	7,033,645
And there remains for all the other Provinces	35,075,731
Or, a yearly average of	5,845,955

which would give an annual average rate of payment, from each individual, in the Rhenish Provinces of 16 silberg. $7\frac{1}{10}$ pfennige.

TAXES UPON TRADE, OR LICENCES.

"The Prussian Government derived little revenue from direct taxes upon trade previous to the year 1810. At that period, a very small and indirect tax, of this nature, was collected yearly, by the excise department, in the month of November.

"By the edict of the 2d of November, 1810, a general tax upon various trades was imposed throughout the kingdom, with the view of improving the depressed state of the finances; the amount then raised was about 600,000 thalers. The new ordinance, however, obliged persons engaging in trade to procure a government licence, which empowered the holder to carry on his business in any part of the kingdom, and these licences were registered at the local police bureaux. A tariff was affixed to this state order, regulating the payment of the tax in quarterly periods—the rates varying from 100 to 200 thalers yearly.

"In consequence of the disturbed state of public affairs, the result of the long and unfortunate war with France, this tax did not, for some time produce much revenue, but it has since then become a source of considerable income.

"The law of the 30th of May, 1820, enumerates the various branches of trade which were to be taxed, viz. all branches of trade, whether specially privileged or not; publicans and wine-merchants of all descriptions; artisans employing more than one assistant or apprentice, or who may have ready made goods, in shops or warehouses for sale; also, bakers, butchers, brewers and distillers, millers, shipbuilders, curriers and horse-dealers. All *roving trades* of a scientific character only were to remain untaxed.

"The cities and towns, &c., were divided into classes according to their rank and the population they contained, for the purposes of this tax. At the end of 1837, the numbers of persons taxed in the various cities and towns, agreeably to their respective classifications, were as follow: viz.—

"In 10 cities of the 1st class	683,040
121 „ „ 2d „	1,111,851
355 towns, &c. 3d „	1,111,154
Total of the 3 classes	2,906,045
"Total of all persons belonging to the 4th class	10,977,567

	Thalers.
The highest average monthly tax, paid by privileged merchants in the 1st class, is	2½
Ditto 2d class	1½
Ditto 3d „	1

"The lowest monthly average rate, for unprivileged tradesmen is,

	Silbergen.
For the 1st class	20.
2d „	15
3d „	10
4th „	5

"The tax is higher upon publicans and wine-merchants than upon the lesser tradesmen. It is as follows:

	Silbergen.
For the 1st class	30
2d „	20
3d „	15
4th „	10

" Owing to the beneficial change which was made, both in regard to levying and collecting this tax, and also to the greatly improved footing on which it was placed by the law of the 30th of May, 1820, as well as to the fortunate continuance of peace, the revenue derived therefrom has increased considerably, between that period and the year 1838. This will be seen by the following statements, exhibiting the amount of revenue collected in periods of six years: viz.—

			Thalers.
From 1821	to 1826	both inclusive, it was	10,503,196
1827	1832	,, ,,	12,287,742
1833	1838	,, ,,	13,168,667

If we compare the above amount of revenue derived from the tax upon trade, with the population of the kingdom for the same periods, we obtain an average rate of payment per *individual*, as follows: viz.—

		Silbergs.	pf.
From 1821	to 1826	4	$4\frac{2}{3}$
1827	1832	4	$9\frac{2}{3}$
1833	1838	4	$9\frac{1}{4}$

TAXES UPON LUXURY.

By the edict of the 28th of October, 1810, the following taxes known as *Luxussteuerii*, were imposed on male and female servants, carriages, horses, dogs, &c.

For a man servant	6	thalers	yearly.
2 men servants (upon each)	8	,,	,,
3 ,, ,,	10	,,	,,
4 ,, ,,	12	,,	,,
5 ,, ,,	15	,,	,,
6 or more (for each)	20	,,	,,
For every lad or boy	3	,,	,,
For one female servant	nil.	,,	
1 additional ,,	2	,,	,,
2 ,, female servants (each)	3	,,	,,
3 ,, ,, ,,	4	,,	,,
4 ,, ,, ,,	5	,,	,,
5 or more ,, ,,	6	,,	,,
For every 4 wheeled carriage	8	,,	,,
,, 2 ,,	6	,,	,,
For every 2 carriages, an additional rate of 1 thaler, and for 3 carriages an additional rate of 2 thalers, and so on.			
For every riding-horse	6	,,	,,
,, 2 ,, (each)	8	,,	,,
,, 3 ,, ,,	10	,,	,,
,, 4 or more ,,	15	,,	,,
For every dog	1	,,	,,

Dogs employed by tradesmen for the purpose of drawing carts, &c. &c., and shepherds' dogs are free from this tax.

The amount of revenue derived from this source of taxation during the twelve months, from the 1st of June, 1811, to the 1st of June, 1812, was as follows for the entire kingdom: viz.—

	Thalers.
In Lithuania	4,003
East Prussia	9,509
West Prussia	12,458
Pomerania	17,346
Kurmark	51,588
Neumark	5,333
Lower Silesia	14,933
Middle and Upper Silesia	43,658
Total of the Eight Governments comprising the Kingdom	158,828
The amount deficient in the collection of this tax was	54,642
Which added to the above would give a total amount of	213,470

STAMP TAX OR DUTY.

The revenue derived from the stamp tax, as regulated by the law of the 7th of March, 1822, was as follows: viz.—

	Thalers.
Average of the six years from 1823 to 1828	2,756,269
„ „ from 1829 to 1834	3,082,708
„ of the four years from 1835 to 1838	3,445,087
Average of the above period of sixteen years	3,094,688

The proportion of stamp duty paid by each inhabitant in the various provinces of the kingdom, has been as follows: viz.—

	Sgr.	pf.
In the Province of Prussia	5	$9\frac{5}{8}$
„ Posen	4	$8\frac{3}{5}$
„ Brandenburg	11	$11\frac{4}{7}$
„ Pomerania	6	$6\frac{1}{3}$
„ Silesia	5	$11\frac{4}{7}$
„ Saxony	8	10
„ Westphalia	5	9
„ Rhenish provinces	7	$1\frac{1}{7}$
Average proportion for the entire kingdom	7	$1\frac{1}{4}$

TAXES UPON GOLD AND SILVER, AND ARTICLES OF JEWELLERY.

By the ordinance of the 12th of February, 1809, a mint tax was levied upon the sale of articles of gold, silver, and jewellery, together with a stamp tax upon the former, as well as upon various articles of jewellery: viz.—

	Thalers.
Upon the carat of gold = $\frac{2}{3}$ loth	3
„ one loth of silver	$0\frac{2}{3}$
„ all precious stones and pearls, &c. &c.; an amount of duty equal to *one-sixth* of their value.	

After the 25th of April, 1809, all new gold and silver articles, in the hands of the trade, &c., were directed to be stamped, and subjected to a duty as follows:

	Thalers.
Upon one carat of gold	2
„ loth of silver	$0\frac{1}{6}$

RENT TAX.

Since the establishment of peace and up to 1821, a rent-tax has been levied in Berlin at the rate of $8\frac{2}{3}$ per cent (or a 12th part of the value of rents), and from 1821, at a rate of $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent (or a 15th of the value). All rents not above an annual value of 30 thalers, are exempted from this tax. According to official returns the tax yielded as follows: viz.—

	Thalers.
In 1815	135,171
1816	172,215
1817	172,407
1818	175,990
1819	185,568
1820	182,419
1821	169,999
Total for the seven years	1,193,769
Or an annual average of	170,538

Subsequently to the year 1821 the rate was diminished from one-twelfth to one-fifteenth upon the value of rentals. It yields a revenue as follows: viz.—

	Thalers.
In 1822	222,599
1825	229,268
1828	245,835
1830	254,191
1833	262,071
1835	274,179
1838	300,164

The following return exhibits the annual value of rentals in Berlin, and the amount of the rent-tax collected in 1824, with

Houses.	Value of Rentals. Thalers.			Thalers.	Amount of Tax collected. Thalers.
5	3000	and	upwards to	4600	17,700
12	2000	„	but under	3000	27,550
98	1000	„	„	2000	122,268
616	500	„	„	1000	379,981
3,906*	200	„	„	500	1,081,015
6,208	100	„	„	200	806,464
9,459	50	„	„	100	616,975
11,482	30	„	„	50	423,361
9,261	under		„	30	193,925
41,047 No. of houses rated			Total tax		3,669,239

	Thalers.
The number of houses rated above 30 thalers paid	3,475,314
And a 15th part of such amount would be	231,688
The amount actually received in 1824 was only	221,753
There was consequently remaining due of	9,935

That is, 95 $\frac{7}{15}$ per cent was paid of the estimated revenue. The deficiency was occasioned by many houses being uninhabited.

The foregoing taxes, with the customs duties, and the revenue from woods and public mines and domains, from the lottery, and from the road or transit tolls (passage zolle), that is dues levied, on passing with goods or with carriages, on roads and over bridges, or with merchandize on rivers; and the revenue derived from the post-office, and post-horses, both managed by the government, constitute the sources from which the Prussian treasury has derived the income which has met the public expenditure, and so rapidly diminished the public debt.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF BAVARIA.

Direct Taxes.—Lands are selected in each commune, by royal commissioners, and by tax assessors nominated by the commune, for the purpose of assessing the valuation of the several estates. Those selected being considered as representing the average value of all the lands of the commune. The lands are then divided and taxed in classes, in proportion to their value and production. It is rated at about one bushel per acre, deducting one-third for land not under crop. The simplum, or 1 kreuzer (60th part of 1*s.* 8*d.*) is levied on other and uncultivated lands. Tithes, rents, charges upon rents, and dues of service, are considered as imposts on the produce of the soil, and levied by apportioning the same between the owners and cultivators of the land.

Houses are rated according to the actual rents, or assessed value if occupied by the proprietor. The rates of house and land tax levied, is 8$\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the produce of the last, and of the rent of the first.

Poll Taxes, are levied on the population by classifying them under twelve heads, according to their means or condition. Widows living by their labour pay 10 kreuzers (4*d.*) per annum; male labourers, 20 kreuzers, and so on to the highest class paying 12 florins, or 20*s.* per annum.

The Trade, or Licence Tax, is paid by all trades, bankers, innkeepers, or societies carrying on trade or manufactures, and is levied by classification under five heads. It varies to from 30 kreuzers (1*s.*) to 180 florins (15*l.*) for the highest class, viz. bankers. This tax varies also according to the population of the towns in which the trades are carried on. Those trading in the large towns paying the highest rates.

The finance department is managed with ability, and M. Kleinschroed, who is one of the principal councillors of finance, has drawn up valuable statements relative to the statistics of his own and other countries. The taxes are imposed and the income levied for legislative periods of three years; and the amount estimated according to the average expenditure.

PUBLIC Income and Expenditure of the State for a Year of the fourth (the present) period of Finance.

INCOME.	Specific.	TOTAL.	TOTAL.
	fl.	fl.	£
I.—DIRECT STATE TAXES:			
1. Ground tax	4,220,342		
2. House, door and window tax	484,907		
3. Dominical tax (ground-rents)	321,723		
4. Tax on trades and professions	713,011		
5. Tax on families, stipends, persons and moveables	343,481		
6. Contributions to the widow and orphan funds	53,419		
		6,136,883	511,407
II.—INDIRECT STATE TAXES:			
1. Taxes from law suits, &c.	1,922,266		
2. Stamp tax	870,766		
3. Malt tax	4,653,612		
4. Customs	3,094,772		
		10,541,416	895,119
III.—STATE ROYALTIES AND INSTITUTIONS:			
1. Salt works and mines	2,184,026		
2. Post	418,403		
3. Lotteries	1,380,569		
4. Law and government paper	19,823		
5. Other state royalties	18,498		
		4,021,319	335,109
IV. STATE DOMAINS:			
1. State forests, chases, &c.	2,247,530		
2. Farms and trades	338,039		
3. Feudal royal rights	5,103,955		
4. Interests from active capitals	411,168		
		8,100,692	675 057
V.—PARTICULAR TAXES:	.....	77,109	6,425
VI.—REMAINING INCOMES:			
1. Certain mortgages from the Nürnberg bank	25,000		
2. Compensation of the Crown of Austria	100,000		
3. Sale of furniture	984		
4. Casual incomes	19,644		
		145,628	12,135
VII.—CIRCLE CONTRIBUTIONS: For necessary objects (streets, roads)		689,435	57,452
Sum of the income		29,712,473	2,476,039
Remaining from the preceding year		300,000	25,000
Total		30,012,473	2,501,039

EXPENDITURE.	fl.	fl.
Public debt	....	8,746,294
Civil list	....	3,188,000
Council of state	....	72,000
Parliamentary expenses	....	46,500
Foreign affairs	....	480,000
Justice	....	1,158,944
Home department	....	756,460
Provincial administration	....	1,269,966
Finances	....	770,000
Religion, Catholics	1,059,544	
,, Protestants	295,672	
		1,355,217
Health	184,504	
Charitable institutions	209,812	
Police	484,150	
Instruction, &c.	701,191	
Public works	2,397,640	
Sundry expenses	4,70,733	
		4,538,030
Army and military pensions	....	6,794 976
Agriculture	....	531,440
Pensions	....	276,000
		29,983,827
		£2,498,652

REVENUES AND TAXES OF SAXONY.

I.—THE Kingdom of Saxony contains, on a surface of 271,676 square German miles, a population of 1,706,276 souls, of which number 1,462,477 inhabit the so called Hereditary Dominions; whilst the remaining 243,799 are in the Margravate of Upper Lusatia. Two-thirds of the population are inhabitants of the country; the remaining third, of the cities and towns.

II.—The STATE TAXES, which seem to correspond with the first question, may be enumerated as follow:

1. *Land Tax*, which is now levied under the heads of—

a. The excise land-tax in cities, &c. } From the whole Kingdom in
b. The tax for supporting the cavalry } general.

c. The schock tax . . . .
d. The quatember tax . . . .
e. Contributions from the Rittergüter. } From the Hereditary Dominions.
f. Compensation from the estates of the Schonburg family . .
g. Compensation for the land-tax .
h Ditto for the interest of the public debt . . . . . } From Lusatia.

During the next financial period, from 1843 to 1845, it is intended to establish a new and uniform land-tax for the whole kingdom, in the place of these various imposts, but calculated to produce the same income as heretofore.

2. *Taxes* on trades and personal taxes, are levied according to the law of the 22d of November, 1834, as well as the Order in Council of the 9th of November, 1841 : these include the poll-tax, and that on licences.

3. *Taxes* levied on the navigation of the Elbe, according to the Act for the navigation of that river of the 23d of June, 1821, and consists of—

a. Elbe tax, 6 silver groschens per centner (of 110 pounds).
b. Fees for searching, examination and verification of papers, as follows:

Class 1.—10 gros. 5 pf. . .
„ 2.—21 gros. . .
„ 3.—1 rths. 1 gros. 1 pf. .
„ 4.—1 rths. 12 gros. .

} On the whole of the stream within Saxony, however, without prejudice of the discretionary alleviations mentioned in said Act.

4. *Customs* on imports, exports, and transit, according to the general tariff of the German Union.

5. *Excise Taxes*, as—

a. Compensation on beer, brandy, tobacco, unfermented wine, and wine the produce of States of the Union, where any difference exists as to duties from those levied here.

b. Tax on distilleries is generally 3 dol. 1 gr. 8 pf. for every eimer (of 60 quarts) of the strength of 50 degrees of alcohol: where grain is used, 2 silver gros. are levied on each 24 quarts: there is, however, a drawback of $\frac{17\frac{3}{4}}{100}$ per cent, under certain circumstances, on this addition. Where grain is not used, the additional duty is—

aa. Eight silver gros. on every eimer of grape or fruit wine, or of wine from fruit with kernels.

bb. Four s.gr. for each eimer of pressed grapes, fruits or berries.

Where the spirits are made from grain (grown on the estate) in a private distillery, the duty is only levied according to five-sixths of the full produce.

c. Beer tax: 20 s.gros. for every centner (of 110 pounds) of brown ground malt, but with a drawback of seven-tenths per cent on the weight of the declared quantity of malt.

d. Wine tax: 12 gros. 6 pf. on the 1st class (best quality).
10 gros. 0 pf. on the 2d class (middling quality).
7 gros. 6 pf. on the 3d class (common quality).

e. Tobacco tax: the duties are divided into four classes, according to the fertility of the land and the intrinsic value of the produce.

Class 1.—6 s.gros.
„ 2.—5 s.gros.
„ 3.—4 s.gros.
„ 4.—3 s.gros. upon 5 square Saxon perches, or one sixtieth of an acre.

f. Tax on butchers' meat; according to the latest tariff, on all cattle, &c. slaughtered in the Hereditary Dominions: the tax on meat from other States of the Union, is 1 doll. 11 s.gros. per centner.

6. *Salt Tax.*—This consists in a monopoly of sale held by the government; the profits which result from it to the latter, as well as the adjudication of the expense of its management, are a distinct arrangement. At this time, taking into consideration the cost of transport to the different storehouses, the price of salt on sale is fixed at, for every 120 pounds (one *stück* of salt), 3 rths. 7 gros. 5 pf. in Leipzig; 3 rths. 16 gros. 3 pf. in Meissen and Chemnitz; 3 rths. 20 gros. in Dresden and Zwikau; 3 rths. 22 gros. 5 pf. in Plauen; 4 rths. in Bautzen.

7. *Stamp Tax.*—This includes—

a. Stamps on papers or written documents, which are to come before the public authorities, as well as in private transactions with the same; it includes also property by inheritance, as well as transfers and mortgages of real property.
b. Stamps on almanacks.
c. Stamps on playing-cards.

There is no direct tax on lotteries, as they are almost prohibtied in Saxony; but there is one at the expense of the government, called "The National Lottery," in Leipzig. There is also no direct tax on home or foreign newspapers; but the publication of a political newspaper, or the sale of foreign ones, are under the immediate control and at the expense of the government, which, on granting a permission to others, has the power of stipulating a certain remuneration for the concession.

III.—Other contributions to the Exchequer, but which cannot well be classed as miscellaneous, are—

1. Certain revenues from lands, resting on private privileges.
2. The turnpikes on public roads: the produce is scarcely sufficient to keep them in proper repair.
3. The tolls on bridges.
4. Postages on letters, money, documents and packets.

IV.—The net produce of some of the taxes and duties mentioned above, is 1,656,210 dollars, and the items are as follow:

	dol.		dol.
Duties on the Elbe	8,355	From the breweries	182,186
Customs	779,774	Wine tax	5,381
Compensation taxes	14,897	Tobacco tax	295
From the distilleries	404,354	On butchers' meat	260,568

The expenses of collection, as far as an estimate can be formed, amount to—

On the post-office	12 to 13 per ct.	Schock tax	$1\frac{1}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Newspapers	7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$,,	Quatember tax	$3\frac{1}{4}$,,
Salt	1 ,,	Tax for the cavalry.	$\frac{1}{2}$,,
Turnpikes	12 to $12\frac{1}{2}$,,	Trades and poll tax	3 to $3\frac{1}{4}$,,
Tolls on bridges	15 to 16 ,,	Stamps	$3\frac{1}{3}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$,,
Lotteries	3 to $3\frac{1}{4}$,,	Excise land-tax	$5\frac{1}{2}$,,

Customs.—Eighteen per cent, including the taxes on distilleries, butchers' meat, beer, wine, and tobacco, as well as the Elbe duties and compensation taxes, including the former revenues raised from individual parishes.

V.—PROVINCIAL TAXES, properly so called, do not exist in the Hereditary Dominions, which have nothing to do with providing for the provincial expenses. The ancient corporations in each circle (called Ritterschaftlich) lay aside inconsiderable sums to be applied in the exercise of their privileges: these are generally supplied from a competent increase of the duties levied on themselves for other purposes.

In Upper Lusatia, which has still certain provincial institutions to support, the necessary funds are raised in the same proportion as their share of the land tax, and of the interest of the national debt.

VI.—MUNICIPAL TAXES exist both in town and country, where there are neither sufficient funds, or real property, to meet the expenses of their internal administration. The members of the several corporations determine upon what objects they are to be levied, having previously submitted their resolutions to the competent state authorities for their approval.

The means usually resorted to for this purpose are—

1. Voluntary contributions.
2. Imposts on landed property, either according to the established rate of taxation, or to a valuation made expressly for this object.
3. Imposts on funded property, according to its several classes.
4. Imposts on rents.
5. Increase on the poll tax and that on licences.
6. Increase of taxes on butchers' meat, beer, and other articles of consumption, with the exception of salt, distilled spirits, wine, and tobacco; as well as of all articles liable to duties on the frontiers. However, these municipal taxes on butchers' meat and beer must never exceed 25, and respectively 20 per cent above the maximum of the existing tax for the state.
7. Tolls on bridges on entering towns and on roads, but in proportion to the expense of their repairs: turnpike roads are to be excepted.
8. Imposts on auctions.
9. Imposts on the official fees for the alienation or mortgage of landed property.
10. Fees on baptisms, marriages, and other solemn ceremonies.
11. Imposts on dogs and horses kept for pleasure alone.

The entire revenue of the kingdom of Saxony amounts to 5,483,230 dol. 10 gros., but it is expected to increase it in the two next years.

The items of the revenue are as follow:

	Rthls.	gros.	pf.
Taxes and duties peculiar to the Hereditary Dominions	841,118	14	11
From Lusatia	83,666	3	11
General taxes and duties	2,460,890	0	0
Revenues from droits of the crown, crown lands, &c.	2,097,555	15	2
	5,483,230	10	0

AMOUNT of Taxes levied in the Kingdom of Saxony for the Year 1840, in Dollars, Groschen, and Pfennige, Prussian currency.

STATE TAXES.

		Rthls.	gr.	pf.
DIRECT	On Lands } Houses }	1,151,584	18	10
	Forests	517,000	0	0
	Poll-tax	395,000	0	0
INDIRECT	On Customs	802,926	0	0
	Excise	852,284	0	0
	Stamps	155,400	0	0
	Lotteries	90,000	0	0

Licences are included in the poll-tax.

Sales of goods, Sales of land, Inherited property } These are included in the stamps.

PROVINCIAL TAXES

Do not properly exist in the hereditary dominions; but some of the ancient corporations may levy small sums (by adding to the tolls and duties) required in the exercise of their privileges. Upper Lusatia can levy certain sums, but only in proportion to the share it pays of the land tax and public debts.

MUNICIPAL OR TOWN TAXES.

These exist both in towns and villages where there are neither sufficient funds nor real property to cover the expense of their internal administration. The members of the several corporations determine upon what object they are to be levied, but previously submit their resolutions to the competent authorities of the state for their approval. The income of the city of Dresden amounts to 387,339 rthls. 13 gros., but does not suffice for their expenses, and the corporation is considerably in debt.

The whole revenue of Saxony amounts to the sum of 5,483,230 rthls. 10 gros.; of this sum 3,964,194 rthls. 18 gros. 10 pf. are accounted for above. The remainder proceeds from droits of the crown (*regalien*), crown lands, &c., and cannot be included under the head of taxes.

The Prussian dollar, in which these sums are stated, averages generally the sum of 3*s*.

Dresden, *December* 27, 1841. (Signed) FRANCIS R. FORBES.

WURTEMBERG.

AMOUNT of Taxes levied in the Kingdom of Würtemberg for the Year 1838-39.

STATE TAXES.

		Fl.	£
DIRECT	On Lands (including forests)	1,700,000	141,660
	Houses	400,000	33,333
	Forests (included under lands, as above).		
	Poll-tax (not existing).		
INDIRECT	On Customs	1,836,760	153,063
	Excise	1,173,566	97,797
	Stamps, fees, &c.	360,539	30,045
	Lotteries (do not exist).		
	Licences (paid for by fees).		
	Sales of goods (subject to no duty).		
	Sales of land (comprehended in excise).		
	Inherited property (tax paid in fees).		
MISCELLANEOUS		942,477	78,539
	Total amount of state taxes	6,413,342	534,437

PROVINCIAL TAXES.

		Fl.	£
DIRECT	On Houses, Lands, Assessments	377,181	31,432
INDIRECT	On Bread, Beer, Meat, Wine	none.	

MUNICIPAL OR TOWN TAXES.

DIRECT	On Houses, Lands		826,596	68,883
INDIRECT	On Bread, Beer, Meat, Wine	None, except in Stuttgardt	7451	623

MISCELLANEOUS STATE TAXES.

Trade tax	300,000	25,000
Capital tax	154,257	12,855
Salary and pension tax	49,087	4,090
Market tax upon foreign merchants	406,560	33,880
Dog tax	32,573	2,714
Total amount of miscellaneous state taxes	942,477	78,539

Stuttgardt, March 2, 1842. G. SHEE.

BADEN.

AMOUNT of Taxes levied in the Grand Duchy of Baden for the Year 1838-39.

STATE TAXES.

		Fl.	£
DIRECT . .	On Lands, Houses, Forests consolidated in the Return .	1,900,000	158,333
	Poll-tax (does not exist).		
INDIRECT . .	On Customs	1,468,000	122,333
	Excise	1,180,000	98,333
	Stamps and fees . . .	850,000	70,833
	Lotteries (do not exist).		
	Licences (paid for by fees).		
	Sales of goods (subject to no duty).		
	Sales of land . Inherited property	525,000	43,750
MISCELLANEOUS	. . . . .	705,000	58,750
	Total amount of State Taxes . .	6,028,000	502,333

PROVINCIAL TAXES—None.

MUNICIPAL OR TOWN TAXES—None.

PARTICULARS OF MISCELLANEOUS TAXES.

	Trade tax	650,000	54,166
	Dog tax	55,000	4,584
	Total amount of Miscellaneous State Taxes .	705,000	58,750

Stuttgardt, March 8, 1842. G. SHEE.

FREE TOWN OF FRANKFORT.

AVERAGE annual Revenue from 1832 to 1842, 1,200,000 florins, 100,000*l.* sterling.

Taxes, viz.—1. Customs: as part of the Germanic Union receipt, 230,000 florins.

2.—Excise or consumption tax.

	Fl.	r.d.		*s.*	*d.*
Wine, per aum, or 3½ per cwt. . .	5	20	=	8	2⅔
Brandy, common, per aum . . .	4	0	=	6	8
„ superior, ditto . . .	10	0	=	16	8
Cider, per aum	1	30	=	2	6
Beer, per aum (50lbs. malt.) . .	0	40	=	1	1⅓
Private distillery duty, per annum . .	3	17	=	5	5⅔
Salt, per malter, or 160lbs. . . .	2	40	=	4	5⅓
Flour (wheat and rye) per malter . .	0	44	=	1	2⅔
Barley and oats ditto . . .	2	10	=	3	7⅓*
Straw, per fuder, or 10 cwt. . . .	0	10	=	0	3⅓
Hay, per cwt.	0	5	=	0	1⅔
Meat (of all kinds) per lb. . . .	0	0⅝	=	0	2⅛

The excise on meat is farmed from the government by the corporation of butchers for 75,000 fl. per annum.

	Fl.	r.d.		s.	d.
Coke, per cwt.	0	3	=	0	1
Peat, per cwt.	0	8	=	0	$2\frac{2}{3}$
Brown coal, per cwt.	0	5	=	0	$1\frac{2}{3}$
Coals, per cwt.	0	3	=	0	1
Wood (fuel) per gilbert, or cub. fathom	0	12	=	0	4

Street lighting, from — to 15 fl., or 25*s.*, per house.

3.—Stamp duties.

Stamps on bills of exchange, &c., one-half per mille.
„ on documents, from 1 to 20 fl., 1*s.* 8*d.* to 33*s.* 4*d.*
„ on cards, playing, per pack, 10 kr. or $3\frac{1}{3}d.$

4.—Lotteries.

Two per annum: (they are guaranteed and superintended by the Government:) the average sum raised in each, 1,822,500 fl. (151,875*l.*): 12 per cent is deducted from every prize to cover expenses, and the surplus goes to the sinking fund. As the government is bound to pay for all tickets which remain unsold, the profit of the government varies accordingly.

5.—Tax on the sales of merchandize.

Sales, private, one per cent (the seller half, and the buyer half).
„ public, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; half goes to the government, and the remainder to the auctioneer.

6.—*Income-tax* varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 2 per cent, according to a table of rates.

House-rent tax varies according to a rated table.

Dogs each, per annum, 3 fl. = 5*s.*

Horses each, per annum, 15 fl = 25*s.*

The public debt of Frankfort amounts to about 700,000*l.* sterling, bearing $3\frac{1}{2}$ interest per annum.

By the Law regulating the Collection of the Income-Tax for the Year 1841,

All who are liable to taxation shall pay their contributions for the year 1841, to the Income-Tax Commission, within three months after the 15th of January, 1842; and for that purpose they shall give in a schedule previously, and pay the declared sum in ready money, of the 24 fl. standard, or in the interest bearing coupons of the city of Frankfort obligations, for which the schedule and the receipt will be returned to them.

The following persons, being subject to taxation, are liable to pay the income tax:

a. All Christian and Jewish citizens, their widows, sons and daughters, and those belonging to the town community whose incomes are as understated.

All foreigners who carry on trade in Frankfort, with the following exceptions:

Those not of the confederacy of the town, but who, as community-members pay the general taxes imposed for the whole state.

Persons who, according to section 2 of the servant-regulations of the 5th of March, 1822, under the denomination of "household-servants," being foreigners not married, and living with their masters.

Journeymen who work with the town's tradespeople, if they are foreigners, and not married.

Those who are settled and have property within the town or its boundaries, and are neither citizens in this town, nor exercise a trade therein.

All guardians or other representatives and administrators of all public foundations, as well as of parish or private charity establishments, and corporations.

The income-tax is to be paid from the whole taxable income of each person who is subject to taxation, whether he derives the same from this state, or from abroad. The following are exceptions:

Out-citizens who belong to the confederacy of but do not live in the town, are to pay the income-tax from the revenues of their fortune, whether employed in, derived from, or brought into the town; and who, as they do not contribute to the house and rent tax, established by the law of the 23d of April, 1840, they shall pay according to the income-tax law of the 6th of August, 1833. For the future, they shall settle with the income-tax commission as to the amount of their income; for which purpose the means of any person who is subject to taxation at the time of his leaving Frankfort will serve for a guide.

Citizens who possess landed property in our territory, but out of the town and its boundaries, and who on account of that contribute to the state taxes, are, in respect to the income of this landed property, not subject to the town income-tax.

Those with merchandize are settled in the town or its boundaries, and who are neither citizens of the town nor exercise a trade within it, shall pay the income-tax only on the produce of their goods, or, if they use them themselves, only on the value of those so used.

Taxable income is declared to be the whole yearly income; it may arise from capital, or rents, from arts, sciences, salaries, wages, official residence, pensions, commerce, professions, trade, or other branches of livelihood.

The following forms part of the taxable income, and therefore not to be excluded:

That part of the yearly income which has been employed for the extension and improvement of trade.

That part of the income which is expended for the sustenance, clothes, and lodging for a family, or for servants and their wages, and for the household; as well as that which is invested by possession or occupation of a house and garden.

The following, on the contrary, forms no part of the taxable income, and, therefore, may be excluded from the income:

That part of the yearly income which is requisite for the repayment of those expenses which have been incurred for the management of the trade; for instance, merchants' commissions, purchasing materials (as far as they have been used during the taxed year), and journeymen's wages.

That part which, owing to existing taxes is a charge on the trade, and is to be paid in future with the usual entrance duties of the town; as the licence duty on coffee-houses, innkeepers, brokers' fees, &c.

That part of the house-rent or lodging which is oocupied exclusively for the use of trade.

The amount of the income-tax of each person subject to taxation for the year 1841, is fixed according to the tariff table.

The yearly taxable income is not to be fixed on the amount of the income of one year, but on the average of the last three years.

All those subject to taxation who have not resided three years, or have only for a shorter time been in possession of a taxable income, shall state their income according to the time in which they have been subject to taxation. For the first year, the tax is to be fixed according to a conscientious estimated rate, to be paid in proportion to the time.

All who are liable to pay the income-tax shall declare their whole income, whether it arises from real estate, or profits from capital.

If the commissioners doubt the declarer, he will have a citation to inform and instruct him on behalf of this doubt, and thus cause an amendment of the declaration.

Those subject to taxation, who are six weeks in arrears with their declaration after the expiration of the term which has been fixed for the same, will be dealt with according to the regulations of the before-quoted income-tax law.

ABSTRACT OF INCOME-TAX TARIFF.

Income.			Rate of Tax.			
fl.		fl.	f.	k.	f.	k.
		149		15		
From 150	to	199	...	...	...	45
200		499	...	45	to 2	15
500		999	2	30	4	45
1000		1999	5	0	9	45
2000		2499	10	0	12	15
2500		2999	12	30	17	0
3000		3499	17	30	24	15
3500		3999	25	0	31	45
4000		4999	32	30	41	30
4500		4999	42	30	51	30
5000		5499	52	30	63	45
5500		5999	65	40	78	30
6000		6499	80	0	93	30
6500		6999	95	0	108	30
7000		7499	110	0	125	45
7500		7999	127	30	143	15
8000		8499	145	0	163	0

8500 and upwards, 2 per cent.

ALTERATIONS and Additions to the Law of the House-Tax and Rent-Tax of the 23d of April, 1840.

WE, Burgomasters and Senate of the Free Town of Frankfort, order, according to the constitutional decree of the Legislative Assembly of the 22d of December, 1841, herewith:

I. The house-tax and rent-tax is to be paid not only for those premises which he who is subject to taxation really uses, but for all the premises he possesses.

Tenants have therefore to pay the tax for all hired premises without exception, whether they really do or do not use single parts of the premises which they have hired.

House-owners, to whom the tenants of whole houses are considered equal, are tax-free in respect to those vacant parts which cannot be considered as connected with their establishment, and which are neither furnished, nor serve for the keeping of furniture or other articles.

II. The tax is to be paid according to the tariff.

III. As warehouses may be considered only as those premises which are not only used exclusively for trade, but have also evidently the appearance that they cannot be used for any other purpose, both by their situation and the business that is managed in them, they are entirely distinct from domestic residences.

IV. The letting of single parts of a connected mansion, as well as under-leases, may be excluded by the landlord, if they are let at least for the period of a year, and if at the same time a written contract is produced; but if they are concluded for a shorter time than a year, and without a written contract, leases or under-leases of single parts of a connected mansion, cannot be taken into consideration in the account of the rent-tax. In this case the house-owner or landlord is to pay the whole tax, but the hirer is not free from the tax of the fair-localities.

The tax, which, under the abovementioned circumstances, may be excluded from the lease of single parts of a mansion, or from an under-lease, is not to be arranged according to the real rent, but is to be taxed by the tax commission according to a just proportion.

V. The owners of garden-houses and pleasure-gardens, if they use them themselves, have to pay the tax for that amount at which they might let these garden-houses and pleasure-gardens to others, without consideration whether the owners use them a long or a short time in the course of the year.

VI. The tax commission has power to claim from house-owners, letters, and hirers, such declarations and certificates as are requisite for the preservation of order in the tax list, and to appoint, at taxations, one of their officers as a competent valuer.

VII. If changes of houses or lodgings occur in the course of six months, the rent of the localities which have been occupied in the beginning of the six months will be a guide for the tax for the same six months, and the altered arrangement will be the guide for the next half-year.

If changes of residence occur in the course of a half-year, the whole tax for the current half-year is to be paid, as if no change had occurred.

This rule is also applicable for those persons who became subject to taxation only in the course of the half-year.

TARIFF OF HOUSE-TAX.

Rent Value.		Tax.		Rent Value.		Tax.	
49 fl.			30 kr.	1000 to 1099 fl.		80 to 95 fl.	
50 to 99 fl.		1 fl. to 1 fl. 30		1100	1199	100	115
100	199	2	5	1200	1299	120	135
200	299	6	9	1300	1399	140	156
300	399	10	13	1400	1499	162	180
400	499	14	17	1500	1599	186	204
500	599	18	24	1600	1699	210	228
600	699	26	33	1700	1799	234	252
700	799	33	45	1800	1899	258	276
800	199	48	58	1900	1999	282	300
900	999	62	75	2000 and above.		15 per cent.	

NASSAU.

TABLE du Montant des Impôts prélevés dans le Duché de Nassau en 1842.

TAXES DE L'ETAT.

	Fl.
DIRECTES (prélevés 3 à 4 fois par an par quotes d'impôts directes):	
Sur bien-fonds	115,200
Maisons	25,042
Forêts	58,472
Par tête	rien.
En sus, patente ou taille industrielle	74,635
Somme d'une Quote	270,350
Pour 1842, trois Quotes et demie	956,725
INDIRECTES:	
Douanes (quote part du Zollverein)	400,000
Régie (le sel)	109,000
Timbre	188,000
Loterie	rien.
Permis	rien.
Ventes de marchandises	rien.
„ de terres	66,000
Héritages en succession	2,500
Diverses (amendes, revenus extraordinaires, &c.)	36,000
En sus (droits régaliens) octroi du Rhin, pêche, postes, barrières des routes, &c. &c.	160,000
Somme	961,500
TAXES DE PROVINCES	rien.

TAXES COMMUNALES.

DIRECTES:	
Prélevés sur le même pied que les taxes de l'état	165,000
INDIRECTES:	
Pain, viande, vin, bière	90,000
Somme	255,000
Somme générale	2,173,225

Wiesbaden, le 17 Mars, 1842. La Chancellerie du Ministère Ducal de Nassau.
23 March, 1842. W. FOX STRANGWAYS.

HESSE-CASSEL.

THE sums voted by the legislative chambers for the years 1837, 1838, and 1839, exceeded by about 250,000 thalers the estimated income, which was only 11,264,780 thalers (of 3*s.* each). The income has since increased, and is stated to exceed the expenditure. The public debt is about 1½millions of thalers equal to £223,000 sterling. The direct taxes amount to 628,250 thalers, or nearly half the revenue, and levied by valuing the produce of the lands much the same as in Bavaria. There is a cattle tax, a trades tax; and the remaining income arises from the *pro-rata* portion of the revenue of the customs union; and from public forests and mines, the salt monopoly, post-office, and tolls.

HESSE DARMSTADT.

THE revenue is derived from the *land-tax, house-tax, trades-tax, excise on wine, beer, and cattle, Rhine tolls, patent and door and window taxes* in Rhenish Hesse, *legacy and stamp duties,* octroi duties, &c., yielding in all about 3,350,000 florins.

RECEIPTS from Duties levied on Imports, Exports, and Transit of Merchandize since the Establishment of the Zoll-Verein.

Years.	Population.	RECEIPTS.				Per Individual in silver groschen.
		Import Receipts.	Export Receipts.	Transit Receipts.	AMOUNT.	
		rix-dollars.	rix-dollars.	rix-dollars.	rix-dollars.	
1834	23,478,120	13,763,458	422,450	429,534	14,715,442	18.8
1835	23,752,354	15,731,182	502,494	526,158	16,759,834	21.2
1836	25,719,582	17,332,770	521,375	487,321	18,341,466	21.4
1837	26,013,717	16,866,187	408,549	592,310	17,867,046	20.6
1838	26,048,970	19,235,823	551,537	534,987	20,322,347	23.4
1840	26,329,485	20,624,426	481,436	387,370	21,305,862	24.5
1841	27,142,323	21,090,170	498,516	327,325	21,915,921	25.1

FAIRS OF GERMANY.

THE Union of Customs has, to an extensive degree, affected the fairs of Germany, by extending the freedom of exchanging commodities within the Union. Formerly, the fairs, especially those of Frankfort and Leipzig, were the places to which the dealers and manufacturers of Germany resorted in order to sell and buy commodities. The Union of Customs having opened the general uninterrupted market of each state throughout all parts of the league, manufacturers and merchants send travellers with patterns of goods for orders, and the dealers are now supplied as in England and France, by the merchants and manufacturers, not so much at the fairs as during the whole year.

The fairs of Frankfort and Leipzig, as well as many others, are still, and must long continue to be thronged with buyers and sellers. There is scarcely a town in Germany which has not one or more fairs annually; after those of Leipzig, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Breslau and Berlin, the most important are those of Munich held in the first week of *Epiphany*, and in July, beginning on St. James's day; *Aix-la-Chapelle*, in May, lasting twenty days; *Cologne*, beginning on Easter Monday; *Offenbach*, in Hesse-Darmstadt, beginning on Easter Sunday; *Stuttgardt*, 19th August; Mayence, twice a year; and those of Brunswick, Hanover, Shemburg, Schweidnitz, Stettin, Magdeburg, Bring, and Konigsberg. Formerly, bills of exchange were drawn payable at marts and fairs, and the payers of those bills appeared in person, or by representatives, to honour them. The principal fairs at which such bills became payable were Lyons, Rheims, Rouen, Bordeaux, Troyes, St. Dennis, Dieppe, and Toulon, in France; Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Leipzig, and Naumburg in Germany; and a few others in Italy and elsewhere. Bills payable at the fairs were at one time accepted verbally, afterwards they were accepted in writing. The practice of honouring bills at fairs, and the mode of accepting and paying is still in force; but this forms but a part of the business transacted, which soon extended to the buying and selling of all commodities; from horses and other live animals, and their skins, hair and wool, to bullion, jewellery, all kinds of manufacture, and the productions of literature, and the press.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.—The fairs of this ancient and opulent city were established, that of Easter by Louis the German, who transferred to it, in 843, on making Frankfort the capital of the kingdom of *Ostrasia*, the chief fair of the country. The Michaelmas fair was established in 1330; and the security and freedom extended to all persons frequenting and returning from those fairs, and the convenient position of the city caused the continued prosperity of both until the French revolution, which, for a time, seriously interrupted the business transacted at the former, and despoiled the citizens of much of their wealth. Frankfort and the fairs soon after recovered their trading prosperity; and although this flourishing city will, most likely, always continue to be a great central commercial mart, yet the effect of the open trade throughout Germany will probably diminish the business transacted at its fairs. We were at Frankfort during the last Michaelmas fair held there before its Union with the German league. The following is an extract from a statement drawn up on the spot. "The preparations, such as erecting waterproof booths, and importing various commodities into Frankfort, to be afterwards distributed over Germany, Switzerland, and other countries, were in activity several weeks previous to its commencement on the first day of September. Merchants, manufacturers, and dealers from most countries in Europe, to the number of from twelve to fifteen thousand, soon after appeared in the city, in which the cottons,

woollens, earthenware, hardwares, and other merchandize of England; the silks, modes, and fancy wares of France; the printed cottons and embroidery of Switzerland. The cloths and merinoes of Saxony and Westphalia; wools from various parts of Germany and Hungary; and the wines of the Rhine and Moselle, had been previously forwarded and deposited. A surplus over previous years of British cotton and woollen manufactures have been imported in the belief that Frankfort would soon gain the Germanic Union.

"The great fairs, common in days of yore to most parts of Europe, and still to many of the oriental nations, for the purpose of exchanging or selling, and purchasing merchandize of great value, and of general as well as of sumptuous use, have, since the ninth century, given splendour, influence, and renown to Frankfort.

"Here Jews, Gentiles, and Christians have congregated,and still continue to assemble; and although the restrictive system of Prussia offers the alternative of ruin or adhesion to this little but rich republic, yet its warehouses are now filled with Manchester cottons, Yorkshire and West of England cloths, Welsh flannels, Glasgow muslins, Paisley shawls, Liverpool crockery, Birmingham ironware, and Sheffield cutlery: with bales of American cotton, of Russian flax, and of German wool; with Virginia tobacco, West-India sugars, and St. Domingo coffee.

"The hotels and lodging-houses are crammed with wool and wine buyers, and sellers of goods from England; with purchasers of English cotton-twist, of American cotton, and of dye-stuffs, and dyed woven goods from Switzerland, Baden, Bavaria, and Saxony; and with speculators of every *caste*, from the mountebank and musical Bohemian, to the manufacturer, merchant, and capitalist, who have gathered in from every corner of the German confederation and the east.

"The fair lately established at the town of Offenbach, also on the Maine, and within the Prussian *cordon* in the grand duchy of Darmstadt, has risen in formidable opposition to that of Frankfort; as the goods sold at the fair of the latter are subjected to an immediate payment in money of the heavy duty imposed by the Prussian tariff before these goods can enter any of the German states except Baden and Nassau, and as there remains no doubt that both the latter will be, however reluctant, compelled to give in their adhesion,—Frankfort, isolated and environed by Prussian douaniers and barriers, must also join this commercial political league.

"These circumstances led us to have the opinions of the leading importers of British merchandize on this subject."

"In regard to the sales of merchandize manufactured in the United Kingdom, and imported and sold at the fair of Frankfort, the following information, given

us by Mr. Kesler, the principal importer for many years of Manchester goods deserves attention.

"'Even before the Prussian tariff,' said Mr. Kesler, 'was enforced and extended, the fabrics of Elberfeldt in Westphalia injured the trade in all low-priced English woollens. The tariff has destroyed it. The cambrics and fine muslins of Switzerland come, even at Frankfort, into fair competition, and at Offenbach completely, with those of Germany, supplant those of Glasgow and Manchester.

"'The cloths of Saxony, the coarse and fine goods of Elberfeldt, and the fabrics of Switzerland, draw vast numbers to purchase them at Offenbach, where they buy them usually on credit, and have not to pay any sum immediately in duty. This affords buyers the great and convenient advantage of retailing, or otherwise disposing of purchases made at that fair, before the day of payment arrives, whereas they have immediately, after purchasing at the fair of Frankfort, to pay a heavy duty, long before they reach their homes with the merchandize. The consequence is, that in most instances the merchant at Frankfort, in order to compete with the sales at Offenbach, pays the duty for the purchaser: thus greatly increasing his risk, and rendering the business far less profitable, and much more inconvenient.

"'Mr. Kesler also alluded to whether England could not insist on supplying Rhenish Germany, agreeably to the negotiations of 1814 and 1815, which stipulated "that in her commerce with the Rhenish and Lombardo-Venetian countries, she (England) should have the same privileges as before the war.

"'Vast quantities,' he added 'of British goods used to be, until lately, purchased at our fair, and smuggled into Austria, Lombardy, and France. The present system will nearly destroy this trade, although it will be difficult to prevent illicit commerce along the extensive boundary of Germany; yet, when people get into *the habit*, either by necessity or free choice, of using the fabrics of any country, they will from custom and even prejudice prefer them. This would long have continued to be the case with the consumption of English goods in Germany; but now that the people, from necessity, will *get into the habit* of using other fabrics, they will also, by custom, become attached to, and prefer them.'"

From all the circumstances of this fair, and the rivalry with superior advantages as to warehousing and payment of duties of Offenbach, established within sight of, immediately above, on the opposite side of the river to Frankfort, it was evident that Frankfort should join the league. We were again at this city during the Easter fair of 1836. Our intelligent consul there, Mr. Koch, and several British importers, considered that the rivalry of the common woollens and cotton manufactures of Westphalia and other states of the Union,

would, in cheapness, and the printed cottons of France would, by their superior designs, if no other cause existed, exclude those of England; and, that if the cheapness of German cottons and woollens of heavy weight, in proportion to value, did not compete with those of England, that the high duties (see the Tariff), caused by their being levied by weight and not in regard to quality or value, would effectually exclude low price English fabrics. The printed cottons of Neufchatel being admitted at half duties, and those of Zurich and other places being, as was well known, smuggled into Baden, Würtemberg, and Bavaria. The following extracts from Mr. Consul Koch's reports of the fairs of Frankfort will further illustrate the business transacted: "I have the honour to report the information I received respecting the sale of British manufactures at the Frankfort spring fair 1841, which ended last week. The quantity sold was, upon the whole, very inconsiderable, and mostly confined to fancy articles of tasty patterns; such as *mousseline-de-laine*, Valencias, buckskins, coatings, a small quantity of flannel, and some jaconets, plain white, on which latter the duty is about 7*l.* 10*s.* the cwt. Calicoes, of patterns suiting the country-people's taste, have been sold at low prices, though with some profit, but can hardly bear competition with those made at Ettlingen, Grand Duchy of Baden, which manufactory produces the article of good quality and tasty patterns, and supplies the Prussian and other Germanic states with it, as well as with shirtings. Every new pattern made in England is sent over by letter, and imitated in a very short space of time. No sale for cambrics now manufactured in Silesia.

"During the last Michaelmas fair, 1841, there was a tolerable sale for the following articles:—Valencias, lastings, woollen trousers, figured and printed merinoes, mousseline-de-laine, mohairs and Orleans. The lower sorts of woollens, such as coatings, castoreens, calmucks, Siberiennes, pilots, &c., will meet with no sale again, on account of the high duties on such inferior articles. Upon the whole, there is hardly any demand for British cotton goods, with the exception of quiltings, velvets, and velveteens, with which the German manufactures cannot yet compete."

Unequal as the rates of duties in the tariff are, it appears evident that the natural competition of German manufactures in the home markets, and not the tariff duties, forms the chief cause of exclusion, to any article of British manufacture: otherwise the fabrics of Germany and Switzerland, would not compete with those of England, as they certainly do, in the markets of the United States and South America, and in the Mediterranean and Levant.

The sales of Rhenish, Franconian, and French wines are important at the fairs of Frankfort. The sale of books, though on a less extensive scale than at Leipzig, is also very important; and there is scarcely any article, Colonial or European, that does not appear at the fairs of this mart.

The capital of bankers is vaguely estimated at 250 millions of florins, or somewhat more than 20 millions sterling, and the annual transactions in bills of exchange, at 140 millions of florins, or 11⅔ millions sterling. The usual current monies are thalers and florins; but four other values are still in use. 1. Money of the convention of 20 florins to the Cologne mark. 2. Money of 22 florins seldom used except in paying octroi, or like duties. 3. Money of the empire of 24 florins to the mark. 4. Money of exchange of 6⅔ thalers, or 9⅓ florins of 20 for 11 florins of 24 to the Cologne mark. Merchants or bankers keep their books in thalers, and in florins of 24 to the mark.

Bills are drawn in various monies, and are payable 14 days after sight. The weights and measures, and monies of the states of the Union, although custom may, in ordinary transactions, adhere to ancient usages, will now become those of all the fairs of the country.

LEIPZIG FAIRS.—Leipzig has been so long and so universally famed for its fairs that we shall confine our statements to the years from 1832 to the present time, being the period during which Saxony has been united to the German league.

The fairs of Leipzig are held three times a year. The first and least important in January, the second or *jubilate*, third Monday after Easter, and the third in October. The population of the city is from 50,000 to 55,000, but the concourse of buyers and sellers during the fairs are considered to increase the whole number to 100,000. We visited Leipzig during the spring fair of 1836, and through the courtesy of the authorities, and of the principal publishers, and of several merchants, especially Mr. Behrens of Hamburg, and the Hanoverian Consul, Mr. Claus, we were enabled to obtain numerous details relative to the transactions of the fairs since the commencement of the Union of Customs.

The concourse assembled from different countries were, Germans from all the manufacturing districts and towns of the Union, and from the Hanse Towns and States which had not joined the league. English manufacturers and dealers; Dutch Belgians, French, Swiss, Americans, Poles (chiefly Jews), Russians, Galizians (chiefly Jews from Brody), Italians, Greeks, Turks, Wallachians, Moldavians, Anatolians, Armenians, Georgians, and Persians. The latter, and the Asiatic dealers, were chiefly ready-money purchasers, and were generally rich men who had, to a great extent, monopolized the trade in the sale of European goods in the countries from whence they came. There were a few purchasers from South America, and one from Van Diemen's Land. The weight of the goods bought annually at the fairs of Leipzig is stated at from 250,000 to 270,000 centners, and the value estimated at from 16,000,000 to 20,000,000 thalers, or three millions sterling. The countries of production and manufactures are Saxony, and the states of the league, for woollen cloths, merinoes, calicoes, and printed cottons, damasks, linens, hosiery, hardwares, glasswares, wool, books, paper, some silks,

leather, and manufactures of leather; England for white embroidered and printed cottons, cotton twist and thread, a few woollens, linen yarns, Birmingham and Sheffield wares; France for shawls, silks, modes, lace, veils, jewellery, and watches; Nuremberg and the Erzgebirge of Saxony for toys; Russia for glue, bristles, and cantharides; Austria and Bohemia for plated goods, glass, and fine cloths, shawls, and embroidered goods; Switzerland for embroidery, clocks, watches, and printed cottons, especially Turkey reds, so much in demand for the east. British manufactured cottons and Birmingham wares were chiefly purchased for Persia, for Mesopotamia, and other places in the east, and more extensively by the Jews of Brody, to be smuggled in transit through that city into Russia.

The contraband trade from the states of the Union, and especially from Leipzig, is conducted on a systematic and extensive scale, into those countries where high duties and prohibitions of foreign goods exist. In this way the Poles and Russians are supplied abundantly with many articles of German, Austrian, British, French, and Swiss manufactures, the legal importation of which are absolutely prohibited, or practically so by high duties. Goods to be smuggled from Leipzig to foreign countries are, as to delivery, free of seizure, ensured at various rates, and seldom at more than 10 to 12 per cent of the value.

THE following are the Weights of the principal Articles imported to the Fairs of Leipzig during the Year 1836.

ARTICLES.	Produce or Manufactures of the League.				Produce or Manufactures of Countries not in the League.			
	Prussia.	Saxony.	Other States.	TOTAL.	Quantities which have paid Duty.	Quantities sold to be re-exported.	Quantities remaining unsold, in Warehouses.	TOTAL.
	quintals	quintals	quintals	quintals.	quintals	quintals	quintals.	quintals.
Thread, not cotton twist	2,900	200	900	4,000	8,100	5,000	2,400	31,000
Instruments of all kinds . . .	80	250	70	400	70	25	45	280
Skins and leather, unwrought . .	17,000	4,500	4,500	26,000	260	25	115	800
,, wrought . .	600	550	250	1,400	75	35	70	360
Earthenware and porcelain . . .	200	950	50	1,200	120	70	210	800
Common hardwares, japanned wares, toys, &c.	6,000	3,500	2,500	12,000	1,750	700	1,050	7,000
Fine cutlery, jewellery, perfumery, and fancy wares	8,000	200	700	1,700	120	250	180	1,050
Woven cottons	13,000	20,000	2,000	35,000	3,800	23,000	20,200	94,000
Woven woollens	12,000	12,500	1,500	26,000	2,900	7,000	8,000	29,900
Woven linens	3,000	5,000	...	8,000	150	100	200	900
Silks	750	200	250	1,200	550	15,000	1,150	19,900
,, mixed	550	200	650	1,400	400	700	400	3,000
Glasswares, crystals, mirrors, &c. .	500	300	300	1,100	1,200	300	500	4,000
Total centners	57,380	48,350	13,670	119,400	19,495	52,205	35,520	192 990

The book fair opens immediately after the general fair. The book exchange, a spacious and beautiful structure, admirably placed for its destined use, was opened with ceremonial solemnity while we were at Leipzig, in May, 1836. It was built by the Society of German Publishers, which consists of more than 600 members. There are in this city above 110 publishing establishments, 23 great printing-houses, with 260 presses. There are also large foundries for the manufacture of printing characters and music characters;—oil-mills; several paper and other manufactories;—as those of musical, optical, and other instruments; of bronzes, hats, leather, and some hardwares. At the Easter fair 300 or more publishers assemble to sell and purchase, and to settle their accounts, from all parts of Germany, from Basel, Strasburg, Paris, London, Vienna, Pest, Athens, Warsaw, Amsterdam, Brussels, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Christiana, Riga, Dorpat, St. Petersburg, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The warehouses are commodious, and generally fireproof, having little or no wood in their construction; the roofs of each story being arched with stone. Its university, and its various scientific and literary institutions, its tribunal of commerce, its general exchange, savings-banks, bank of discount, and assurance companies, appeared to have been all well administered. The railroad, now complete from Dresden by Leipzig and Magdeburg to Berlin, and the various good post-roads diverging from Leipzig, extend to it the easy facility of communicating with other places.

A considerable trade in the furs of America and Russia centralizes in this town, and the special wool-fair, established in the month of June, is also, as well as the home fair, important. The legal weights and measures are those of the Union.

Credit sales are made on an extensive scale: losses are sustained, but not more frequently than on credit sales elsewhere. It is stated that on such sales to oriental merchants, losses by nonpayment very seldom occur. Among the purchasers at the Leipzig fair the Moldavians and Wallachians are among the most extensive; next to them are the Jews of Poland and Galizia; English goods have been chiefly purchased by the Jew smugglers, and by the oriental merchants.

The following extracts of letters, written by a trustworthy authority, contain further information relative to the sales at the Leipzig fairs:

"The following particulars of our last Easter fair, I have (not without a great deal of difficulty, as I was anxious to get them as correct as possible) obtained from such authorities as to enable me to state as a positive fact, that the total quantity of goods imported for sale during the fair amounts to about 250,000 cwt., and is composed of

	Centners.			Thalers.
Silk goods, about	3,000, at the average price of	1500	thalers, per cntnr.	4,500,000
Cotton goods ,,	90,000, ,, ,,	120	,,	10,800,000
Woollen goods ,,	70,000 (150,000 pieces, woollen cloth included), at the average price of	140	,,	9,800,000
Leather, about	25,000 ,, ,,	30	,,	750,000
Linen, ,,	15,000 ,, ,,	200	,,	3,000,000
Articles of food ,,	17,000 ,, ,,	50	,,	850,000
Furs, ,,	20,000 ,, ,,	100	,,	2,000,000
Hardware, ,,	10,000 ,, ,,	,,	,,	1,000,000
	240,000	Total value		32,700,000
		Or at 6⅔ thalers per pound sterling		£4,905,000*l.*

N.B.—The Leipzig centner is equal to about 113 lbs. English.

" The estimate that about two-thirds of all these goods have been disposed of being a safe one, it results, that at a fair not entitled to be called very favourable, the total amount that changed hands, is about 22,000,000 thalers, or 3,250,000 pounds sterling.

" Of the above 240,000 centners, not more than 70 to 80,000 centners, at the utmost, may be estimated to be foreign goods. The quantity by far the greatest is consequently produced and manufactured in the states of the Customs Union. This proportion of the goods was by no means of a heavy sale, while, generally speaking, English cotton goods moved off much slower than formerly. In some degree this may be accounted for by the absence of large foreign buyers, principally from Moldavia and Wallachia, where the last cold winter has had the effect to check the sale of such goods. English woollen goods went off much better, as, first of all, the duty on them is lower, and as, secondly, there are amongst them many articles which it is still either difficult or impossible to imitate in Germany.

" In former years there have been scarcely imported 100,000 centners of goods of all descriptions, even when the fairs were called large, and this was the case even immediately before the Customs Union. It is an undeniable fact, that the consumption increases every year, although many complaints are continually made by the manufacturers. But whether it increases in the *same degree* as the production, is a matter on which I must decline giving an opinion. Certain it is, that of some articles the production is carried too far, and I think I may name *twist*. It is but natural, therefore, that in England as well as in Germany, yarns pay badly. I cannot foresee the period when a change may be expected. With us, cotton-mills have almost no value. As a proof of this, I will only remark, that a very short time ago, a mill, originally bought, only four years ago, for 80,000 thalers, was sold for 18,000. Now, that one mill after the other is ruined, our manufacturers petition for another protecting duty of 4 thalers. But our governments, averse to such a step, have frankly answered, your mills

have not been established on the ground of a protecting duty, and it is therefore your own business to take such measures as to enable you to compete with England.—*Leipzig, June* 13, 1841."

"In answer to your further inquiries, I beg to state that the quantity of English manufactured goods at our last Easter fair might be estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000 cwt. of all descriptions, and the total value at from 6,000,000 to 6,500,000 thalers, or about 950,000*l.* You will observe that this amount forms about one-fifth of the total estimated value of goods brought for sale at the late Easter fair, as stated in my letter of June 13. It is supposed that about one-half of all the English goods brought to the fair has been actually disposed of during its term.—*Leipzig, July* 4, 1841."

At the fair, in Easter, 1840, there was not one Italian purchaser, and but few Swiss and Poles: but as usual the Jews were numerous from southern Russia, Brody, and Austrian Galicia. The Persians of Tiflis proceeded from Leipzig to make their purchases of English goods at Hamburg. This is a great loss to the Saxons, as the orientals pay in money; 160,000 pieces of milled woollen cloths sold, chiefly Prussian and Saxon manufacture. The merinoes and Thibets of Saxony, the fine cloths called *lamas* for *mantles,* and cloths of mixed thread, wool, and cotton, have been nearly withdrawn. *Mousseline-de-laine,* and other similar goods, were in fair demand.

Braminas, a new description of cloth, and a woollen fabric printed or coloured, for shawls and dressing-gowns, and light cloths of half wool, for pantaloons, were extensively sold. English, Swiss, and French cottons were rather extensively in demand; the former on account of their low prices to be carried in transit; the second for their superior dyes and quality, the third for their beautiful designs.

A new cotton-manufacture of Voigtland, being a checked muslin with bright silk threads, which impart to the cloth a silvery or golden appearance, were much sought after to be used as scarfs. Transparent Scotch muslins sold well. *Hosiery,* an article so very important to the Saxon manufacturers, was but little in request. *Silk manufactures,* figured thick silks, and cloths of silk and other material mixed, lately produced by a Jewish house in Berlin, were much sought after. The silks of Rhenish Prussia, Berlin, Anneberg, and Penig, in Saxony, and those of Zurich, competed successfully with those of France: the prices and quality of the former being inferior to those of France, cheapness alone created a demand for the German and Swiss in preference to the better silks of France. The silk ribbons of St. Etienne still maintained their pre-eminence in quality, price, and demand in the market.

Linens were purchased in small quantities for South America and Mexico.

French clocks, watches, jewellery, real and artificial, were sold to a considerable value: but the clocks, watches, and jewellery, and even the fine fire-arms of Germany, now compete with those of France. French books are complained of as being extensively pirated by the German printers. Silver money was as usual rare, gold coins were the monies in which cash payments were chiefly made. The Jews monopolized the trade in bullion and ingots. Prussian paper money was generally current. The wool fair of Leipzig, in June, 1840, was dull, the purchasers were chiefly for the German manufactures, there were few purchasers for England. The Leipzig Easter fair of 1841 was, in respect to sales and purchase, much the same as that of 1840. The Saxon and German manufacturers all complained of foreign competition, notwithstanding the enormous duties.

Breslau Fairs.—The fairs of this city are important and animated. Its central and convenient position upon the Oder, amidst the manufacturing and productive districts of Silesia, of which it is the capital and the entrepôt, and the advantages of inland navigation, and the roads leading from it to all parts of Germany, to Bohemia, Austria, Silesia, Poland, and Russia, have combined to render Breslau one of the most thriving manufacturing and commercial cities in Europe. It is alike an entrepôt for the fine and coarse woollen cloths, cottons, linens, silks, hardwares, glasswares, and wool, hemp, and flax of Silesia; for the wines of Hungary, and for the sugar, coffee, spices, and dye stuffs of the tropics. The oxen of the Ukraine and Moldavia, and the corn and cattle of Silesia and Posen, the produce of its own distilleries, tanneries, and type-foundries, find an equal and regular market at Breslau. It has four fairs annually; those beginning on the third Sunday in Lent, and on the first Sunday after Lady-day in September, are the most important.

Wool is one of the great staples of the Breslau fairs. The average quantities sold at the June fairs are about 7,000,000 lbs.

Frankfort-on-the-Oder.—Three fairs are held in this city. The first, or *Reminiscere*, in February or March; the second, or St. Margaret's, in July; the third, or St. Martin's, in November—every facility is extended to the merchants attending these fairs. The weight of German and of foreign goods brought to this city is stated at about 170,000 centners per annum. Woollen, cotton, linen, and silk manufactures; skins, hides, and leather; feathers, wool, hardwares, iron, porcelain, glass, are among the principal articles sold. The following table, drawn up by Dieterici, shows the progress of German manufactures in excluding those of foreign production in the markets of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and of Naumberg.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER.

YEARS.	Fairs.	Weight of Goods.			Total Yearly Quantities.			Proportions.	
		Foreign.	National.	TOTALS.	Foreign.	National.	TOTALS.	Forgn.	National.
1832	Reminiscere	19,529	40,996	60,525	63,876	129,449	193,325	33.0	67.0
	Margaret. .	24,630	47,793	72,423					
	Martini . .	19,717	40,660	60,377					
1833	Reminiscere	18,900	40,377	59,277	58,514	131,353	189,867	30.8	69.2
	Margaret. .	22,745	48,174	70,919					
	Martini . .	16,869	42,802	59,671					
1834	Reminiscere	9,601	44,351	53,952	34,662	143,362	178,024	19.5	80.5
	Margaret. .	13,540	52,501	66,041					
	Martini . .	11,521	46,510	58,011					
1835	Reminiscere	11,561	44,718	56,279	33,513	143,260	176,773	19.0	81.0
	Margaret. .	12,592	53,682	66,274					
	Martini . .	9,360	44,860	54,220					
1836	Reminiscere	9,686	44,844	54,530	30,386	149,162	179,548	16.9	83.1
	Margaret. .	11,646	57,988	69,634					
	Martini . .	9,054	46,330	55,384					
				NAUMBERG.					
1832	Spring . .	7,852	9,616	17,468	9,959	17,777	27,680	36.0	64.0
	Autumn. .	2,107	8,105	10,212					
1833	Spring . .	1,862	7,737	9,599	3,097	14,680	17,780	17.4	82.6
	Autumn. .	1,235	6,943	8,179					
1834	Peter Paul's Fair . .	710	10,724	11,434	710	10,724	11,434	36.2	63.8
1835	Ditto . .	20	6,927	6,747	20	6,727	6,747	.3	99.7
1836		62	6,558	6,620	62	6,550	6,620	.9	99.1

The fair of St. Margaret, 1841, at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, is reported to have been very animated, and the number of strangers who transacted business there, was above 11,000, bringing with them about 90,000 centners of merchandize. The price of wool was greater than for some years before, and about 860,000 lbs. were sold. German woollen manufactures were those which commanded the market. Some English cottons, however, still found a certain degree of favour. 1300 horses were brought to this fair, and all those for draught sold well. Among the other fairs of the Union are those of Berlin, Magdeburg, Stettin, Königsberg, Dresden, Posen, Landesberg, and Stralsund; Schweidnitz and Brieg in Silesia, and Sprenberg in Brandenburg, are the other principal wool fairs. At the *small fairs*, which are held in almost every little town, the business is more that of retail trade in the booths fitted up for the purpose. The removal of the customs barriers between the several states of Germany and the consequent facility of passing with commodities over the several frontiers without, has greatly favoured the *small fairs* of the country.

The quantities of wool sold in the wool-market of Berlin and Breslau, from 1832 to 1837, with the prices, were—

AT BERLIN.

YEARS.	Brought for Sale.	Sold.		Unsold.	Prices per Centner.		
		For Home Use.	For Export.		Fine.	Middling.	Ordinary.
	centners.	centners.	cwt.	cwt.	D.		
1832	22,966	9,854	11,528	1.584	85 to 125	67½ to 80	45 to 67½
1833	22,210	9,621	10,361	2,228	70 110	65 70	40 66
1834	37,202	16.940	16,004	4.258	105 140	85 95	42½ 72½
1835	45,339	18.558	22.928	3,853	100 125	82 96	40 75
1836	48,357	17,972	22,270	8,115	105 120	80 100	36 75
1837	68,169	41,705	8,083	18,381	105 115	60 70	33 60
1838	72,000	57,000		15,000			

AT BRESLAU.

Brought for sale.			Prices per Centner.								
			One Shearing.			Two Shearings.					
		cwt.	fine.	middling.	ordinary.	fine.	middling.	ordinary.			
1832	Spring	36 938	95 to 125	75 to 80	60 to 68	62 to 65	58 to 60	52 to 55			
	Autumn	8,631	90	... ...	... ...	65 72	62 66	58 63			
1833	Spring	39,040	110 150	80 100	70 75	75 85	70 72	65 68			
	Autumn	7,839	86 100	78 83	68 80	65 70					
1834	Spring	44.337	100 106	85 95	75 80	85 95	75 80	65 70			
	Autumn	7,809	90 95	85 90	50 55	80 86	65 70				
1835	Spring	51.103	95 160	85 90	78 80	73 84	65 68	58 60			
	Autumn	9,900	85 98	75 85	60 65	80 85	65 70				
1836	Spring	48.928	95 155	86 92	65 76	82 92	75 80	70 72			
	Autumn	3,443	80 110	70 80	60 69						
1837	Spring	50,708	75 125	70 75	60 70	55 65	50 55	42 50			

The comparative prices of wools in the Saxon markets in 1838 and 1839 were,

	1838. Dollars.	1839. Dollars.
Super electoral per centum .	125	120 to 122½
Electoral . . . . . 100 to	115	97 100
Fine 90	108	85 100
Middling fine 75	90	70 80
Middling 55	75	52½ 67½
Ordinary 38	50	40 47½

From an official report of the Berlin June wool-fair, in 1839, it appears that

72,000 centners, or 7,920,000 lbs. were offered for sale. The prices were (in thalers of 3*s.*) per each centner of 110 lbs. as follow: viz.—

	1838. Thalers per centner.	1839. Thalers per centner.
Superfine	125	120 to 122½
Extra fine	100 to 115	97 110
Fine	90 108	85 100
Middle fine	75 90	70 80
Middle	55 75	52½ 67½
Ordinary	38 50	40 47½

"Of the whole quantity offered for sale, 57,000 centners may be estimated as having been sold, and 15,000 centners as not having found sale, and which consist chiefly of middle fine, middle and fine wools which have been deposited here in the hands of Commissioners.

"The number of purchasers from the interior of the country, and from foreign countries, was greater this year than it has ever previously been. A manufacturer from Norköping, in Sweden, likewise appeared for the first time at this market.

"The English showed the least inclination to buy, and particularly at the commencement.* Good conditioned wools found ready purchasers at the best prices, whereas those that were either ill-washed or were otherwise blemished, were in some cases sold under the lowest rates above reported, as this year's shearing and washing turned out, upon the whole, very satisfactory."

Amongst the wools chiefly distinguished for the manner in which they were washed, were those of the Domain Prillwitz, belonging to H. R. H. Prince Augustus of Prussia. They had undergone the ordinary process of washing by immersion, no artificial means having been employed to prepare them.

The linen fairs of *Damm* and *Stargard* in Pomerania; the horse fair of St. George-Gnesen, in Posen; and the fairs for general merchandize and produce at Cologne, Düsseldorf, Aix-la-Chapelle, Mayence, Munich, Manheim, and Stuttgardt, are all fairs at which extensive purchases and sales are made.

The fairs of the Union are regulated by special laws, to which all who frequent them must conform. Great facilities are afforded to those who bring foreign goods to these fairs, especially to Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Leipzig, and to Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Foreign goods on entering those towns only pay duty when entered for home consumption. The importer is debited the duty in the custom-house books when the goods enter, takes them to private or public warehouses, exposes them for sale, receives credit for all those sold for re-exportation, passed in transit, or withdrawn from the fair, and pays duty only for the actual quantity sold for consumption within the Union of Customs.

* Unless it were wools brought in from Hungary to be re-exported, the export duty on German wool of six shillings per 110 lbs., forms almost a prohibition to the purchase of German wool for the British market.

STATEMENT showing the *ad valorem* and rated Duty on certain British Manufactured Goods in the German Commercial League, from weights and calculations ascertained at the fairs by a house at Hamburg.

ARTICLES.	Number of Pieces to the Centner.	Cost Price, including Expenses to Germany.	Value.	Duty per Centner.	Duty on the Value per Cent.
1. Cotton Goods.		*s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		
Jaconets . . .	48	8 0	19 4 0	50 thalers or 7*l.* 10*s.*	38½
Cambrics . . .	46	4 6	10 7 0	,,	71½
Prints . . .	32	10 0	16 0 0	,,	46¼
Velveteens . .	13 containg 390 yds.	0 8	13 0 0	,,	57
Velvets . . .	20 ,, 440 ,,	0 10	18 6 8	,,	40½
¾ Nankeens .	14 ,, 830 ,,	0 3¼	11 4 9	,,	66
Beaverteens .	7 ,, 392 ,,	0 6	9 16 0	,,	75½
Shirtings . .	18	9 0	8 2 0	,,	91
⅞, 28 yds. Printers	33	5 3	8 13 3	,,	85½
⅞, 24 ,, do.	27	5 3	7 1 9	,,	104½
30-inch Domestics.	7 ,, 500 ,,	0 3	6 5 0	,,	118½
2. Woollen Goods					
⅝ Pl. Backs .	22	14 0	15 8 0	30 thalers or 4*l.* 10*s.*	29
¾ Merinoes . .	19	17 6	16 12 6	,,	27
¼ do. . . .	10	33 0	16 10 0	,,	27
Moreens . .	14	19 6	13 13 0	,,	33
Damasks . . .	10	39 0	19 10 0	,,	23

OTHER COTTON GOODS.	Prices in Sterling Money.	Prices in Prussian Money, at 10 s. gr. per 1s. Sterling.	Weight per Piece.	Prussian Duty, at 50 Thalers of 3*s.* for 110 lbs., including Transit Expenses.
	£ *s.* *d.*	Thalers. s. gr.	lbs.	Prussian Centner per piece. Thalers. s. gr.
¼ Cambrics, 12 yards, at	0 4 0	1 10	2	0 25
⅜ Jaconets, 20 ,, ...	0 6 0	2 0	2⅛	1 0
¼ Ditto ,, ...	0 12 0	4 0	2½	1 4
Domestics (30 junks), 65 yards at 2⅞*d.*	0 15 7	5 4	12	5 15
⅜ Shirtings, 38 yards (low) . . .	0 7 0	2 10	6	2 20
Ditto ,, (better) . . .	0 12 0	4 0	7	3 6
Ditto ,, ,, . . .	0 15 0	5 0	8	3 20
⅜ Printers, 24 yards	0 9 0	3 0	5	2 8
⅜ Long cloth, 36 yards	0 12 0	4 0	9	4 4
¼ Books, 10 yards	0 6 0	2 0	1	0 12
¾ Nankeens, 120 yards, at 3*d.* . .	1 10 0	10 0	18	8 8
¾ and ⅞ Scotch bandanoes per doz.	0 4 0	1 10	⅝	0 10
¼ Zebra shawls and dresses . . .	0 4 0	11 10	¾	0 10
¾ Velvets, 57 yards, at 12*d.* . . .	2 17 0	9 0	15	6 24
½ Ell velveteens, 60 yards, at 8*d.* . .	2 0 0	13 10	15½	7 3

(*continued*)

OTHER COTTON GOODS.	Prices in Sterling Money. £	s.	d.	Prices in Prussian Money, at 10 s.gr. per 1s. Sterling. Thalers.	s.gr.	Weight per Piece. lbs.	Prussian Duty, at 50 thalers of 3s. for 110 lbs., including Transit Expenses. Prussian Centner per piece. Thalers.	s.gr.
¾ Ell velveteens, 58 yards, at 14*d.*	3	7	8	22	15	25½	11	20
¾ Satteens, 38 yards, at 12*d.* . .	1	18	0	12⅔	0	9	4	4
¾ Jeans and jeanets, 52 yards, at 4*d.*	0	17	4	5¾	0	7½	3	18
¾ Dyed satin tops, 108 yards, at 5*d.*	2	5	0	15	0	35½	16	8
¾ Cantoon ribs, 76 yards, at 5*d.* . .	1	11	8	10½	0	27	12	9
¾ Cotton fancy trousers, 48 yards, at 6¾*d.*	1	5	4	8 17/24	0	18	8	8
¾ Printed quiltings, 37 yards, at 11*d.*	1	13	11	11¼	0	8	3	20
Printed calicoes	0	6	0	2	0	3	1	9
	0	8	0	2¾	0	3½	1	18
	0	10	0	3⅓	0	3¾	1	20
	0	12	0	4	0	4	1	25
	0	15	0	5	0	4½	2	1
	0	16	6	5½	0	4½	2	1
	0	18	0	6	0	4½	2	1

2. WOOLLEN GOODS.	Prices in Sterling Money. £	s.	d.	Prices in Prussian Money, at 10 s.gr. per 1s. Sterling. th.	s.gr.	Weight per Piece. lbs.	Prussian Duty, at 30f. per cent. of 110 lbs., about 64·8 ggr. per lb., Transit Expenses, &c. Prussian Cwt. Thalers.	s.gr.
Lustres (cotton and wool mixed), 48 yds. at 6½*d.*	1	6	0	8	20	7	2	20
Cassinets do. 65 yds. at 7½*d.* . .	2	0	7½	13	15	13	6	25
Buckskins, 3*s.* 6*d.*	0	3	6	1	5	per yd ¾	0	6
Moreens	0	17	0	5	20	7¼	2	0
Damasks	2	0	0	13	10	11	3	2
⅚ Figures	2	8	0	16	0	11½	3	3
¾ Merinoes	0	18	0	6	0	6	1	20
⅚ do. low	1	16	0	12	0	10½	2	25
„ do. finer	2	5	0	15	0	11	3	2
„ do. „	2	10	0	16	20	11½	3	3
⅝ do. (Plainbacks)	0	13	0	4	10	4½	1	8
¾ Lustrings	2	10	0	16	20	13	3	18

MISCELLANEOUS COTTON GOODS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.			s.	d.		s.	d.	per
Velveteens which cost	0	7½	to	0	9	are subject to a duty of		0	4	to	0	4½	yard
Velvets „	1	0	to	1	2	„		0	4	to	0	4½	
Plain cantoons	0	4¾	to	0	6	„		0	4	to	0	5	
Fancy do. „	0	5½	to	0	8	„		0	4	to	0	6	
Nankeens „	0	3	to	0	3¼	„		0	2¼				
Cotton drills „	0	4	to	0	10	„		0	2½	to	0	6	
Printers „	5	0	to	7	0	per piece	„	4	9	to	5	6	
Shirtings „	10	0	to	15	0	„	„	8	6	to	10	0	
Cambrics „	4	0	to	7	0	„	„	2	3	to	2	6	
Long cloths „	12	0	to	18	0	„	„	11	0	to	16	0	
Sarcenets „	5	0	to	7	0	„	„	4	0	to	5	0	

	s.	s. d.	s.	s. d.	s.
Coatings value . .	2	2 6	3	3 6 to	4 per yard
Duty equal to .	31	30	27	28	24 per cent.
Calmucks at . . .	2	2 6	3	3 6	4 per yard
Duty equal to .	74	61	49	48	42 per cent.
Duffils at . . .	4	5 0	6 per yard		
Duty equal to .	40	32	27 per cent.		
Wool-dyed pilot cloths at	7	8 0	9 per yard		
Duty equal to .	18	15	13 per cent.		

	Width	Weight. lbs.	Value. s.	Duty. s. d.
Worsted stuffs 1 piece	$\frac{5}{8}$	4	15	3 0
	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	20	3 9
	$\frac{6}{4}$	9	40	6 9
Lastings . .		11	50	8 0

At Frankfort on-Maine the government allows 5 per cent direct on the duties during the three fairs held there, which the Prussian Government refunds to the United Tariff Government.

EXTRACTS from a Memorial, addressed by the Royal Chambers of Commerce at Elberfeld and Barmen, to the Finance Minister, relative to the state of Trade and Industry during the Year 1840.

(*Translation.*)

" Amongst the grievances alleged by the memorialists, are the following:

" That the decreased exports of cotton manufactures from Great Britain to the United States, have been the means of glutting the Prussian market with the like goods; and that the effect of such influx of British cotton wares has been more sensibly felt, owing to the existence of the present system of the " Customs Union" in Germany.

" At most of the leading factories, silk, and mixed goods of silk, &c., are now manufactured; all which were before sought in the English market. That in the petitioners' immediate neighbourhood upwards of 1000 persons are employed in these manufactures: that the silk dyeing and printing establishments have fully answered all the expectations originally formed in their favour. The petitioners, however, have to lament, that such promising advancement in manufacturing industry, has been rendered almost abortive from the depressed condition of the operatives.

" For *political* and other reasons it becomes essentially requisite that the states of the *Zoll-Verein* should be in a position to manufacture for, and supply themselves; and in this view it is doubly necessary to secure their trade, &c. from *foreign invasion.*

" That the export trade between the states of Germany and foreign countries, especially with the United States, has greatly decreased. And that between 1839 and 1840 such diminution has amounted to more than 57,000,000 dollars.

" In regard to *half-silk goods,* the above chambers of commerce have for some time past in their memorials to government sought an increased rate of duty on articles of this description, without success; they unite at present in the following request:

" That every assistance should be provided in the states of the union for encouraging and prosecuting designs and patterns in respect to the silk manufacture, and that all de-

scriptions of foreign improvements and designs may be procured with the utmost facility; and also, that the duty upon *mixed silk wares* may be equal to that upon goods wholly of silk manufacture.

"PRINTED CALICOES.—This branch of trade, which was at first very active and promising, has experienced a considerable depression, and the petitioners complain that such depression may be attributed to an unfortunate competition with foreign calicoes, owing to the duty imposed by the tariff of the *Zoll-Verein*, being much *too* LOW upon the manufacturers of *England* and Switzerland.

"As regards *foreign woollen manufactures*, again they urge that so long as the rate of duty upon such fabrics remains at its present *moderate rate* in their tariff, both France and England will not cease to inundate them with their manufactures. They contend that England can produce at a cheaper and better rate than themselves, and that she possesses other most peculiar and commanding advantages, in comparison to which they have nothing to offer. However, they admit, that as regards both the method of dyeing in the piece, or the yarns, such progress has been made in Germany of late, that in this respect they have little to fear from *foreign* competition.

"An increased protection, of from 3 to 6 rix-dollars per centner, is called for upon woollen yarns, in consideration of the present duty on them not being equal to that levied (50 r.d.) on woollen manufactures generally.

"RIBBON MANUFACTURE.—The memorialists deplore the falling off in this branch of trade; there having been a considerable business carried on as regarded the export of home made ribbons, &c. Now only the commonest sorts can be profitably exported. This they contend is owing to the heavy rates of duty imposed in foreign countries, especially in France, upon their manufactures.

"It is also stated that the continued *exportation of machinery* from the memorialists' vicinity, is attended with great risk and danger to their industry.

"In regard to the linen manufacture, especially in respect to the production of yarns dyed and coloured, they contend that without increased protection this branch of Industry will be almost destroyed."

The memorialists conclude by a general request in the following terms:

"That full security may be afforded to native industry by most efficient protective duties being levied generally upon foreign manufactures."

It is not probable that the Prussian government will further increase the duty on woven goods: the duty being already enormous. The complaints of the memorialists are, like those of all others, seeking protection by imposing high duties on similar foreign goods to their own, proofs that no manufacture can be in a sound condition, unless it can be maintained on the principles of free competition in the markets of the world.

SEAPORTS OF THE GERMANIC UNION OF CUSTOMS.

By the treaty of navigation and trade, signed at London the 2d of March, 1840, the ports at the mouths of the Meuse, of the Ems, of the Weser, and of the Elbe, or at the mouths of any navigable river lying between the Meuse and Elbe, are placed, in regard to navigation with the ports of the United Kingdom and of the British possessions abroad, upon the same footing as if those ports were, in regard to the ships of the Germanic Union of Customs, within the territory of any one of those states. Ships of those states arriving with their cargoes in British ports, from Rotterdam, Brielle, Amsterdam, Embden, Bremen, or Hamburg, for example, enjoy, in regard to the British act of navigation, the same privileges as if they arrived with their cargoes direct from the Prussian ports on the Rhine, or the Baltic.

Prussian Ports on the Baltic.—The northernmost and easternmost port of Prussia is Memel, which takes its name from the river frequently so called; but named also the Niemen. Memel is situated upon the *Courish-Haff*, about two miles from the Baltic sea.

A small river, the *Dange*, which admits vessels drawing nine feet water, even a mile above the town, runs through the city, and affords great convenience for loading grain, linseed, and other articles directly from the warehouses, and without the expense or risk of lighterage. Like all the ports on the south shore of the Baltic, Memel has a sandbank across its entrance, but with the advantage of having generally from thirteen to eighteen feet of water over this bar. When the ice breaks up in spring, with a westerly or N.N.W. wind, the bar remains unmoved. If the wind should, at the time of the ice breaking, blow from the south-east, the ice is driven against the sandhills, and the depth over the bar is often greatly lessened. During one spring it was shallowed to only seven feet depth.

Ships requiring a large draft of water can pass over the bar, but must load in part without in the roads; where the anchorage is only tolerable, and dangerous with strong north, and north-west winds, which have driven ships ashore; when the winds blow from the eastward, the rafts of wood brought out to be shipped are often driven from the vessels into the Baltic.

The port charges have always been moderate, consisting chiefly of pilotage, loading, and ballast charges.

The navigation generally closes about the middle or latter end of December (when severe frost sets in), and opens about the latter end of March. The legal monies, weights, and measures are now those of the realm.

Memel owes its importance to its situation, and to the river of that name,

which takes its rise in the forest highlands between Wilna and Minsk, in Russia, and it falls into the *Courish* or *Currishe Haff*, after dividing itself into two arms, about sixty miles south of Memel.

The Memel in its course receives at Kowna the Wilna, which takes its rise not far from where the Beresinski canal joins the Dwina and the Dnieper. The river of most consequence falling into the Memel is the Szecara, which runs by Slonino, and unites the Baltic and the Black Seas, through the canal of Oginsky. This canal lies within the division of Poland, which is under Russia, and will be more properly noticed when we treat of that empire.

Memel has been, and continues to be, chiefly important, on account of its trade in Timber. This trade was of little value until 1764, from that time it has rapidly increased,—partly from the convenience of the port for shipping, and partly from the greater supplies at a more reasonable rate, of good quality, and better squared than that from other Baltic ports. Such has been, for a long time, the demand, and such the quantities shipped, that it is not unlikely, in a short time, that its resources will be exhausted; the supplies were from the forests of the Prince de Radzivill; his grandfather would not allow any part of those forests to be cut down in his time. This made the fortune of the son, whose timber rose to double the former price, within twelve years of the time he came into its possession. Supplies of timber are now brought down the Memel a distance of 800 to 1100 miles from the shipping port. It is floated in large rafts as far as Russ, near the mouth of the river. It is then joined more strongly by crossing the logs, in order to bring it safely down the *Currishe-Haff* to Memel, in floats of 1200 to 1500 pieces each; during heavy gales of wind these are frequently broken adrift. Formerly, the king of Prussia prohibited the cutting of its forests; afterwards this was abandoned, and timber, actually the growth of Prussia, was shipped from Memel. All the accounts which we have been able to procure agree in stating that increased demand will increase the price of timber, as the cost of procuring it from a greater distance is becoming yearly so much more expensive. Square timber is distinguished by three sorts, the best, middling, and *brack*. The assorting being chiefly regulated by the demand from abroad; the round logs are sawn into deals or battens, and wood used for sawyers is split into lathwood.

There are numerous saw-mills moved by the wind, which, generally cut the logs into deals or battens of three inches, and two-and-a-half inches in thickness: a few one-inch-and-a-half, and two-inch deals, are cut for exportation, chiefly to France.

There are also numerous timber ponds; or, properly speaking, a part of the river *boomed* round near the shore, to prevent the timber enclosed within from floating away.

The estimated annual quantity of produce brought down to Memel up to 1802, was, according to Mr. Oddy,

" Square timber, on an average, annually	5,000	to 6,000	shock (of 60 pieces)
Round ditto	1,200	1,500	,,
Oak staves	10,000	15,000	,,
Fir ditto	4,000	6,000	,,
Flax	120,000	150,000	stones
Linseed	2,000	2,500	lasts
Hemp	40,000	60,000	stones
Tallow	5,000	10,000	,,

Grain, according to the demand of the year, besides many articles of less importance, see the export list.

" They have a bracker here, who is appointed by the magistrates, under particular rules and regulations, for certain goods only, whose decision is definitive in all cases of dispute about the quality.

" The hemp is assorted into three different sorts, called *rein,* clean, *chucken,* and *pass;* the two latter sorts are chiefly exported.

" Flax is generally brought to town in winter, and made into three sorts, *rakitzer, four-brand,* and *three-brand.*

" The greatest part of the linseed exported for sowing is produced in Lithuania and Szamaiten, and exported to Holland, Bremen, Lubec, and Stettin. From the latter place it is sent to Silesia and Bohemia; the sowing seed is bracked by a person properly appointed for that purpose, and each barrel is marked M. At Liebau the exportation of linseed is considerable in barrels, which are marked L. B., in contradistinction to Memel. The French, who did not know the meaning of these letters, took the L. B. for *le bon,* and the M. for *mauvais.* This blunder caused the loss of the trade of Memel to France. The crushing linseed of Memel is much esteemed, from its great produce of oil." The above remarks of Mr. Oddy are still applicable.

The importations into Memel have been of but trifling value; Königsberg having always had superior advantages in regard to markets. Formerly there was a brisk transit-trade from Memel into Russia. The prohibited system of the latter has destroyed this commerce, and other points are far more favourable than Memel for the extensive smuggling into that empire.

Extract from a Vice-Consular Despatch.

British Vice-Consulate, Memel, September 4, 1839.

" According to the opinion of those merchants who have the most extensive business in this place, the Prussian Commercial League has but little effect on the trade of this town with Great Britain or her colonies, with the exception that bristles, hides, and calf-skins go more to Germany; and in the shops, one now meets principally with German manufactured goods, whereas, they formerly contained exclusively British; but the import being merely for the town itself, the effect cannot be very great.

" The town of Memel has, in fact, no import trade, and the real commerce is confined

chiefly to the exportation of goods brought down the Memel river from Poland and Russia, which consist of timber, corn and grain, hemp and flax.

" The supply of hides, skins, and bristles, has been continually decreasing for several years, which may be attributed to the rise of the manufactories in Russia and Poland, as well as the influence of the League in facilitating the commerce of Middle Germany, whereby many articles which had to be brought down to a sea-town for exportation, are now sent with more advantage to the manufacturing districts of Germany :—the Prussian tariff has little effect on the commerce of a town possessed of no important trade.

" The excessive British duty on timber and wood articles of all descriptions, and the present system of the corn laws, are, without doubt, very detrimental to the commerce between this place and Britain, as the increasing poverty of the town itself sufficiently shows. Houses and grounds which were formerly worth 20,000 dollars, are now sold for 5000, and saw-mills, timber-ponds, and warehouses have fallen in the same proportion. Estates have lost a great part of their value, and the landed proprietors sow less corn and grain every year. Each large estate has now a distillery, and consumes its own produce—and the breeding of sheep and horses, and the fattening of cattle, are become the chief occupations of the owners.

" The timber duty is so high that there is no demand in Britain for timber, which is not of the most faultless description, and the tariff which regulates the dimensions of some description of wood articles is very pressing. The loss which is incurred by this reason is incalculable. Large parcels of the forests are cut down, and that which the present state of the British tariff enables them to make use of, is taken out, and all the rest must be left on the spot to rot : this is, of course, most severely felt, and the ravages which are committed yearly in the forests are immense. *If the British tariff would allow deals of* 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, &c., *inches thick to be cut, of any length and breadth, for British consumption, and the duty were to be levied according to the length and thickness, a great difficulty would be got over, as the present system is so very pressing on the Prussian exporters and British importers. Of oak staves the same may be said—the present system ruins the forests, increases the price, and totally prevents the importation of many sorts of this article, which might be very useful, but which have not the exact dimensions.*

" On account of the excessive British duty on oak plank, the commerce with this article has entirely ceased ; the only importations now made are by the British government. The forests are naturally increasing in distance from the water ; but still, were it possible to make use of them, many oak-planks might be worked on the spot, and brought down in places where the size and weight of the oak itself renders it impossible to bring down oak timber on account of the forest roads. The trade of Memel has been, since 1828, as follows : viz.—

ARRIVED.

YEARS.	British Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Prussian Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Foreign Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.
1828	469	60,405	219	27,148	181	11,640
1829	467	61,931	254	34,345	156	10,760
1830	329	32,900	213	31,920	154	16,756
1831	285	39,518	219	30,377	145	7,910
1832	238	30,847	342	45,478	201	11,277
1833	290	28,765	355	49,223	112	6,421
1834	130	17,446	363	51,765	140	9,052
1835	84	11,501	392	55,316	153	10,526
1836	147	19,205	404	61,220	212	14,748
1837	136	19,074	302	24,976	173	9,937
1838	201	27,900	414	64,293	162	9,630

DEPARTED.

YEARS.	British Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Prussian Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Foreign Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.
1828	468	60,275	224	27,184	183	11,842
1829	465	61,711	254	34,330	156	10,760
1830	332	33,087	213	32,422	154	16,156
1831	285	39,518	213	29,747	145	7,900
1832	238	30,842	331	42,734	202	11,309
1833	199	28,496	373	52,708	121	6,383
1834	131	17,899	376	54,045	141	9,093
1835	82	11,279	387	53,864	153	10,526
1836	149	19,576	439	62,046	212	14,748
1837	136	19,074	297	45,698	173	9,937
1838	201	27,900	411	63,113	162	9,630

THE following British, Prussian, and all others have been laden with Timber:

Year.	Vessels.	Lasts.	Cargoes.	
1828	720	87,054	Pine and Oak of various sorts of Wood.	
1829	688	90,149		
1830	540	69,300	,,	
1831	457	63,398	,,	
1832	510	57,178	,,	
1833	520	74,372	(*a.*) Pine	
			Beams	55,020
			Battens	420,000
			Deals	280,000
			(*b.*) Oak	
			Cart Timber	985
			Battens	2,160
			Planks	3,600
				722,220
1834	487	65,517	Pine	
			Beams	60,000
			Battens	420,000
			Deals	280,000
			(*c.*) Oak.	
			Staves	720,000
			Battens	6,000
			Planks	3,780
			Cart Timber	600
1835	465	65,780	Pine	
			Beams	68,880
			Battens	438,900
			Deals	292,600
			Oak	
			Staves	796,640
			Beams	5,280
			Planks	1,800
			Cart Timber	586
1836	611	82,126	Pine	
			Beams	98,760
			Battens	460,500
			Deals	307,000
			Oak	
			Staves	1,655,580
			Beams	6,240
			Cart Timber	1,416
1837	454	65,641	Pine	
			Beams	97,500
			Battens	574,500
			Deals	381,000
			Oak	
			Staves	1,308,000
			Beams	3,660
			Planks	480
			Mountain Wood	1,500
			Cart Timber	2,820
1838	584	81,626	Pine	
			Beams	69,000
			Battens	510,000
			Deals	340,000
			Oak	
			Staves	858,000
			Beams	4,500
			Planks	900
			Mountain Wood	13,200
			Cart Wood	3,300

These shipments of Timber do not always imply that the whole ship is laden with this article. It has also on board often Hemp, Flax, and other articles.

" The vessels all arrive here in ballast, with the exception of a few which bring coals, which are also considered as ballast.

" The only manufactory is a chain and cable one, established a few years back by a Scotch merchant with British workmen: it answers well, and a steam-engine of ten-horse power is to be sent from England to blow the bellows, and at the same time to turn a grinding-mill. The raw iron is imported ready for use from Britain; the British workmen receive a higher rate of wages than in Britain. The present saw-mills are of a very ancient description; but one of the first timber merchants is now building a steam one to crush linseed at the same time. The want of inland exportation, occasioned by the Russian *blockade* of the frontiers and the high rate of wages, will prevent Memel in its present political situation from ever arriving at any height in this line. The great rise which ship-building has taken here for some years has had the effect of considerably heightening the value of labour, Memel having, at the present moment, 64 vessels with 12,772 lasts of 4000lbs. each, whereas, in 1828, there were only 23 vessels with 4600 lasts, and at the present moment 9 vessels are on the stocks. The condition of the labouring classes of people betters itself continually from year to year. A commercial treaty between Russia, Poland, and Great Britain, making the exchange of commodities lighter on each side, would open a large field for the exportation of British manufactured goods, to which the Poles in particular are very partial. Were such a treaty ever to be made, Memel would be the export and import harbour. The harbour is by far the best in the Baltic, and any depth of water may be attained at the entrance, and the interior is so favoured by nature for commerce, that were the unnatural and artificial restraints that now damp every attempt of increasing the commerce of the town set aside, it would, in a few years, become a town of great importance.

" It is supposed that the Russian Government puts every difficulty in the way to suppress the commerce of this town: amongst others, the projected railroad from the Austrian frontiers to Riga or Libau, to prevent the Prussian Government from rightly valuing its importance, and by these means of, in time, possessing it as an arsenal and harbour for the ships of war. The harbour is open almost all the year round, and capable of holding any number of vessels.

" There are no printed price-currents of goods at Memel, which makes it impossible to procure the same for any series of years.

" The home consumption of timber has been nearly the same for many years.

" The average yearly exportation is about

75,000 to 80,000 loads of timber (fir).
5,000 loads of oak timber and plank, of which very little to Britain.
700 mill-oak pipe-staves.
600,000 fir and pine planks.

" An alteration of the duty would have the effect of considerably increasing this branch of trade between Great Britain and Prussia, and an increased supply could easily be effected by a slight advance of price.

(Signed) W. J. HERTSLET, Vice-Consul."

The importations into Memel have been chiefly salt, tropical productions, and manufactured goods; being chiefly articles required for the consumption of the town and neighbouring countries. It must be remarked that the ports of Prussia on the Baltic, although great exporting outlets, are by no means those by which the importations for general consumption are made. The Rhine and the Elbe are the great inlets for the importation of foreign productions for the general use of Prussia and the other states of Germany. The number of ships which arrived in 1707, were only 16. In 1749 the number increased to 110. In 1796 to 774: from which time the number decreased, in 1800, to 567 arrivals.

In 1802 there arrived 908, and in 1804 the arrivals were 475 British, 214 Prussian; 50 Danish; 25 Swedish, and 7 Mecklenburg, total 771 ships—98,080 lasts. The last is the measure of capacity for timber, and generally for ships' cargoes; in other respects the measures, weights, and monies are legally, though not in all respects generally, in use; for here, as many other German towns, old usages are still customary from convenience.

KOENIGSBERG was formerly one of the principal cities of the Hanseatic league; before Russia extended her aggressions over Poland, this city enjoyed the principal trade of that kingdom.

It was at Königsberg, on the 28th of January, 1701, that Frederick III., Elector of Brandenburg, was crowned King of Prussia. It is situated on the Pregel, a little above the Lagune called the *Frische-Haff*. This river flows from the frontiers of Poland, but it would be of little navigable service to the trade of Königsberg were it not for the canal which connects it with the river Memel from the left arm of that river, before it falls into the *Courish-Haff*. This canal, called *Friedrichs-Gruben*, parts from the Memel by the *Gilge* river and canal, and traverses the country to Lapiau, and thence to Tapiau, where it joins the Pregel about twenty miles above Königsberg.

This canal was in its execution greatly facilitated by means of two small rivers flowing in opposite directions along the course of the canal; Königsberg has, in consequence, a complete interior navigation into Poland, Lithuania, and even to the Black Sea, by the Oginsky canal. This canal connects the Dnieper with the Memel from a navigable branch of the latter, to the Prep, which flows into the former. Count Oginsky, who executed this canal, is said to have had a vessel loaded at Cherson, and unloaded at Königsberg. At Slonin, which is a branch of the Memel, vessels have been built as far back as 1800, and sent through the Oginsky canal down the Dnieper to the Black Sea, there to be sold; but the dangerous rapids between Jekaterinsla and Alexandrowskaja, an inconsiderable distance it is true, renders the Dnieper, otherwise so deep and navigable from Smolenska downwards, impractical except at certain periods, in that part of its course. See Russia, &c., hereafter.

A ship or two used formerly to winter here, for the purpose of taking the Ermland yarn *early to Hull* for the *manufacturers* at *Manchester*.

In 1768 no less than 763 vessels of all nations arrived at Königsberg.

In 1820 there arrived in all 793 vessels, measuring 64,962 tons; of which 106 British, 176 Prussian, and 418 belong to all other countries.

In 1838 the vessels were 779: viz., 89 British, 200 Prussian, and 490 from all other countries. Total tonnage 66,370.

There has always been a *brack* at Königsberg for the inspection of hemp, all kinds of flax, ashes, sowing linseed, and bristles.

Hemp is divided into the following sorts: viz., *rein*, or clean, the first and best sort; and *cut, or Russchucken, Lithuania chucken, pass*, and *tow*.

Flax is divided into *Rakitzer, crown* and *brack; Drujania, crown* and *brack; Olschaner, crown* and *brack; Oberlands* and *Podolia, crown* and *brack*.

Linseed.—The best sowing seed is packed in barrels, whereof 24 contain 56½ scheffels; the crushing seed is sold by the barrel or in bulk.

Ashes.—*Crown* pot and N. B. pot; crown pearl; N. B. pearl; *brack* pearl, and blue pearl. This article is sold by the ship-pound, 6⅔ of which are equal to an English ton.

Linen yarns of Königsberg are Ermland of 6 to 20lbs. per bundle, being the first quality; Lithuania from 18 to 30 lbs. the bundle; and from 22 to 40 lbs. the bundle.

The qualities were made to vary according to the weight of the bundle, and this city at one time supplied foreign countries with linen yarns: but England and Belgium has supplanted this trade.

The corn shipped from Königsberg was formerly nearly all the produce of Prussia or Posen, but a considerable quantity now flows in from Russian Poland.

The granaries and warehouses are spacious and commodious. Timber trees have never been extensively exported from this port to England; being of a smaller size and chiefly cut up into different forms at the wind saw-mills, and exported to Holland.

There were, in 1804, about from seventy to eighty ships belonging to this town; their general burden was from 150 to 300 tons each; some few were larger: at present the number is only 26. Pillau is the seaport of Königsberg, and is situated at the mouth of the Frische-Haff on the Baltic, about thirty miles below Königsberg. The harbour of Pillau is commodious and safe; the entrance to it from the sea has a sandbar across, over which the water varies at different times in depth, from eleven to fourteen or fifteen feet, but storms subject it to great variations.

The navigation betwixt Königsberg and Pillau is obstructed by two shallow places or bars, on which the depth of water alters from six to nine feet, according to the weather, and vessels that cannot take in all their cargoes at the warehouses in the town of Königsberg, must load or fill up at Pillau, or in the roads. In this they are aided by good lighters of from 20 to 100 tons each.

Elbing, Braunsburg, and all places within the Frische-Haff, are subject to the same inconveniences.

The imports into Königsberg are chiefly *sugar, coffee, spices, dyewoods*, and other tropical productions: tobacco, salt, and various raw materials and manufactures, nearly all used or consumed in the town, or at no great distance from it

in the surrounding circles. The imports from Great Britain, and total value of imports reduced to sterling money, were as follow: viz.—

	£	£
In 1829 from Great Britain	44,976	Total unknown.
1834 „	43,288	„ 427,409
1835 „	48,335	„ 265,203
1836 „	59,919	„ 422,969
1837 „	32,592	„ 420,959
1838 „	99,247	„ 421,212
1839 „	94,175	„ 486,170

The Exports of Königsberg were, during the following Years,

	1817.	1825.	1830.	1838.
Wheat . . . . . lasts	5,777	816	7,550	13,570
Rye . . . . . „	18,449	657	25,420	6,929
Barley . . . . . „	5,195	1,531	1,687	1,104
Oats . . . . . „	2,735	593	8,310	1,194
Peas . . . . . „	2,220	712	2,360	592
Beans . . . . . „	...	...	99	87
Tares . . . . . „	...	716	141	138
Linseed . . .	2,392	2,271	3,356	4,382
Total . . . . . „	36,768	7,296	48,843	27,996
Total . . imperial quarters	386,064	76,608	412,851	293,958
Flax . . . . . stones*	...	...	75,230	75,512
Hemp . . . . . „	...	...	60,276	16,859
Linen yarn . . . bundles	...	...	8,000	660
Bristles . . . . . stones	...	...	5,091	5,116
Ashes . . . . . „	...	...	2,490	none.
Feathers . . . . „	...	...	420	1,633
Hides and skins . . . . „	...	...	1,630	1,950
Wool . . . . . „	...	...	...	20
Linen . . . . . „	...	...	...	18,963
Oilcakes . . . . „	...	...	...	70,243
Bones . . . . . tons	...	...	...	928
Tallow . . . . . stones	...	...	...	776
Salted pork . . . . „	...	...	...	none.
Miscellaneous, not specified, but included in the total value.				
Total value	...	...	...	£555,195

Braunsburg is an ancient town, and the principal town of Ermland, nearly midway betwixt Königsberg and Elbing, and not far from the Frische-Haff, with which it has communication by a river, which is navigable for smallcraft up to the town.

"The produce exported," says M. Oddy, in 1800, "is principally yarn, grain,

* The Prussian stone here used weighs 33 lbs.

and Oberland flax; the yarn bears the name of Ermland yarn, and is chiefly *exported to Hull for the* Manchester *manufacturers;* its quality is much esteemed, being next to that of Hamburg and Bremen.

"Towards the approach of winter, the people in the country begin to spin this yarn, and during the whole of that period they bring it to market from the small towns and villages, when it is bought by the merchants who deal in that article, chiefly at Braunsburg, and some few at Elbing.

"The flax employed in making the Ermland yarn is principally grown in Old Prussia; when there is a great crop of flax, it is calculated that 30,000 pieces more of yarn are produced than in ordinary years.

"From each stone of flax weighing 33 lbs., they reckon 40 pieces of yarn to be spun on the average. In the year 1804 the quantity of Ermland yarn exported was, from

	Shocks.
Braunsburg	85,943
Elbing	15,075
Königsberg	22,635
	123,653

of which 112,145 shocks were shipped to Hull, the remainder to Stockton, Kirkaldy, London, and Dundee; the estimated value of the whole, at a medium exchange, is about 127,917*l.* sterling, in the first cost.

"The yarn exported from Königsberg is generally in bundles of from 20 to 30 lbs., and sometimes as far as 40 lbs. each bundle, containing 30 pieces; this heavy yarn is chiefly drawn from Lithuania."

This export trade has vanished with the appearance of machinery, but it is spun for the linen manufacturers of Germany as formerly; and the maritime trade of this place is of insignificant importance. It exports some corn and timber.

ELBING, on the river of the same name, which flows from the lake Drawsen, about five miles above the town, was, until the year 1660, one of the Hanseatic league, and numbered as one of the seven great towns of Prussia. In the year 1577, an English association was established in this place, and continued to transact business until 1660, when it was dissolved.

Elbing was taken possession of by the King of Prussia, in the year 1772. Ship-building commenced here in 1794, and about twenty-six sea-going vessels, besides smallcraft, belong to the place.

It has an exchange, bank, bonding warehouses, sugar refineries, and several manufactories. It exports corn, hemp, flax, staves, some timber, butter, and wool.

PILLAU is, however, the port of Elbing, from which it is distant about fifty miles, and the shallow water subjecting it to the same inconveniences as are experienced by Königsberg.

By means of the short Krafuhll canal, from Nogat, a branch of the river

Weichsel (or Vistula), the productions of Posen are brought down to Elbing, and exported, either direct, or from Pillau.

DANTZIC, one of the oldest and most important cities on the Baltic, was formerly one of the most considerable cities of the Hanseatic League, and at that time possessed great power, riches, and consequence. It is situated about a British mile from the banks of the Vistula, about four British miles from whence it falls into the Bay of Dantzic.

The river Motlau runs through the city with sufficient depth to float vessels drawing eight or nine feet, to the upper part of the town; betwixt the lower part of which and the Vistula there is an harbour for larger vessels, and on the banks of the latter river large ships have been long built.

The mouth of the Vistula is shallowed by the sandbars, and small vessels only can enter it. This inconvenience has been provided for by a canal which enters from the bay a few hundred yards from the mouth of the Vistula. It was begun in 1717, and soon executed, across a neck of land of about three-quarters of a mile directly into the bay; the breadth is from 120 to 180 feet in some places and the depth of water about 15 feet. From the end next the sea, of this canal, there are piers running out about 500 yards into the bay, from whence ships can enter the canal with security and with almost any wind; the bay of Dantzic has excellent anchorage and holding-ground; secure against all storms, except those from the north-east and east.

The Vistula, or Weichsel, as it is also called, rises in Galizia, at the foot of the Carpathians. It flows through, and becomes navigable at Cracow, thence through Poland to Warsaw, and carrying down the timber and produce of the countries through which it and its several tributaries flow, entering Prussia above Thorn, and thence through Prussian Poland by separate branches to Dantzic and Frische-Haff.

The Zahm brings into the Vistula wood and ashes from Galizia. The Bug brings into the Vistula the wood, wheat, and other products of the Ukraine and Lithuania. The Muckawitz, a navigable branch of the Bug, is connected with the Pripetz, a navigable branch of the Dnieper. Numerous branches join the Vistula below Warsaw, bringing down timber and corn; and below Thorn in the Prussian dominions, the river Braa, which flows by Bromburg into the Vistula, is connected by a canal with the Netze, a navigable branch of the Oder.

Dantzic owes its commerce and its prosperity to this extensive inland navigation, an advantage which many navigable rivers extends to every part of the Prussian dominions. The former trade of Poland by the Vistula was of great amount and value. The number of Polish vessels which came down the Vistula were, in 1765, 1230; in 1780,—820; in 1781,—519; and in 1783,—725.

Formerly the products of Poland and the Ukraine were all exported by way of the Baltic; but, in consequence of the restrictive duties imposed by Russia,

the exports by the Vistula have been greatly diminished, and much of the produce of the Ukraine and Poland which should descend by this natural outlet, is either kept in the country of production, or directed to other channels.

Timber-trade.—Fir timber has principally been brought down the rivers to Dantzic in its natural state, without being dressed or squared. It has been usually hewn or sawn in this port, either at the time it is purchased for shipping, or during the winter.

All oak timber, planks, and staves, as well as ship timber, are inspected at the brack (pine only is excepted); and sworn inspectors are appointed for the purpose, who are responsible for the quality of the article inspected. All oak plank and staves brought down the Vistula, and intended to be shipped off, are *bracked.*

The number of ships belonging to the port of Dantzic, in the year 1802, were 95, and capable of carrying 20,921 lasts; on the first of January, 1804, the number was 91 ships—20,104 lasts; in 1832 the number of ships belonging to Dantzic was, in all, 74, of 23,484 lasts; in 1836, of Saxony vessels only 39, of 12,913 lasts; and in 1841, only 70 vessels of all kinds, 13,709 lasts, and 2 new ships on the stocks.

The Ukraine yielded the best timber for building, masts, salted provisions, hemp, flax, horsehair, sheep's-wool, coarse linen, raw and dressed hides, saltpetre, tallow, linseed-oil, honey, butter, wax, tobacco, grain, potashes, &c. &c.; all which were formerly exported in great quantities from Dantzic. The latter supplied, in repayment, Poland and the Ukraine, with various kinds of merchandize, such as manufactures of wool, cotton, and silk, wine, coffee, sugar, spices, drugs, salt, olive and other oils, herrings and other fish, cloths, hardwares, porcelain and glasswares.

Dantzic formerly received coffee, sugar, and spices from Holland; copper, iron, herrings, from Sweden; peltry, &c., from Russia; salt (about eight thousand lasts), beer, sugar, rum, and manufactured goods from England; wine, coffee, salt, cloths, and silk articles from France; wine, wool, and salt from Spain; wine from Portugal; and silks and oils from Italy. These were forwarded to supply the interior, and paid for the large exports which came from Poland, Galizia, and the Ukraine: the prohibitory systems of Russia and Austria, especially the former, has nearly destroyed this trade, at least, the supplying of those countries by Dantzic. Corn and timber have always, and still constitute, the staple exports of Dantzic. In the beginning of the last century rye was the grain chiefly exported. In the seventeenth century there was an annual average export of about 95,000 lasts of rye, at an average price of from 50 to 56 florins the last, making no allowance for the variations of the times, or depreciations of the money, or about 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per Winchester quarter. Rye was at that time even the standard measure and value, and which regulated the commercial transactions of this city.

Corn from Poland and other places is brought down to Dantzic in river-craft, from the end of May until November. The corn trade of Poland, like many other branches of buying and selling, has long been monopolized by the Jews. In 1618, there was brought down the Vistula to Dantzic, and warehoused,

	Lasts.
Wheat	15,512
Rye	96,481
Barley	2,310
Oats	110
Peas	184
Total	114,597

and exported in all, during the year, 128,789 lasts of all kinds of grain. The price of rye this year was from 51 to 56 florins.

The exports of corn from Dantzic were,

		Lasts.
In 1649,	Wheat	5,951
	Rye	76,899
	Barley	16,958
	Total	99,808
In 1656,	Wheat	4,564
	Rye	6,046
	Buckwheat	751
	Total	11,355
In 1700,	Wheat	3,200
	Rye	9,642
	Barley and Malt	1,095
	Peas	58
	Total of the above and other grain	15,445
In 1739,	Wheat	8,576
	Rye	10,239
	Barley	285
	And in all sorts	19,574

In October, 1740, the exportation of all kinds of grain was prohibited until February, 1741, in which year 19,872 lasts were exported.

In January, 1741, the price of rye was 265 to 279; wheat 375 to 470 florins per last.

It was ordered in February, 1741, that the merchants of Dantzic should always retain a stock on hand: viz., of rye, 1000 lasts; wheat, 500; barley, 100; and oats, 100 lasts.

In October, 1770, the exportation of corn was prohibited until the 30th of April, 1771; the prices were then for rye, 300 florins; wheat, 380 to 420; oats, 150 to 160; barley, 240 to 250 florins per last.

THE annual average Exports of Corn from Dantzic were,

YEARS.	Wheat Quarters.	Rye Quarters.	Barley Quarters.	Oats Quarters.
From 1651 to 1675	81,775	225,312	12,718	1,299
„ 1676 „ 1700	124,897	227,482	20,319	1,486
„ 1701 „ 1725	59,795	170,100	5,905	1,930
„ 1726 „ 1750	80,624	119,771	4,988	2,773
„ 1751 „ 1775	141,080	208,140	12,755	6,033
„ 1776 „ 1800	150,299	103,045	17,240	10,086
„ 1801 „ 1825	200,330	67,511	13,891	4,216
„ 1826 „ 1830				
„ 1831 „ 1835				
„ 1836 „ 1840				

Mr. Meek, in his report states, that

" Wheat of moderate quality in ordinary seasons cannot be brought from Poland and delivered at Dantzic at less than 35*s.* per quarter, and that only when no excitement exists in foreign markets, Some time since a very large accumulation of grain had, in the course of several years, taken place in the granaries at Dantzic; but the great export which has occurred during the last three or four years has so reduced the magazines, that the stock at the close of the present season was not expected to exceed from 80 to 100,000 quarters. The demand has been so great during the last two or three years, that every effort has been made to collect in Poland all the supplies that were available, and to bring them to Dantzic for exportation. Not more than 5000 quarters are consumed annually in Dantzic by a population of 62,000 persons, the people generally preferring and living upon rye bread. Of the corn exported from Dantzic, one-third comes from that part of Poland which belongs to Prussia, and the remaining two-thirds from the Russian territory.

" Of the timber and staves shipped at Dantzic, nearly the whole comes from Russian Poland. Prussian timber is becoming scarce; and even that from the Russian territory that is of good quality is much reduced, and has of late not been so good as formerly. This is owing, principally, to most of the good timber that could be conveniently got afloat, having been felled. There is, it is said, but little of good quality now to be had without going much further back from the shipping-places, which the discouragement given by the present timber duties prevents. On pressing one of the most intelligent merchants in Dantzic to state what price was paid to the landed proprietor or farmer in Poland for a quarter of wheat on the estate where it was grown, or at the nearest market to that estate, he replied that it was generally bought by the Jews upon the estates from the landowners or their agents, and afterwards sold by the former to the merchants at Dantzic, deliverable at Dantzic; that in some instances the princes and great landowners sent their own commissioners to Dantzic to effect sales to the merchants; that a Russian prince who had 10,000 serfs had acted upon the principle very recently; that under such circumstances, it would not be right to take less than 35*s.* per quarter as the price at which wheat, when there was a fair average crop, could be delivered at Dantzic; from which, deducting 12*s.* per quarter, for the expense of bringing it from the place of growth to Dantzic, including waste, which is generally very considerable, cost of the boats, which are broken up and sold for a trifle compared with their original cost (amounting perhaps to 400 or 500 thalers, whereas they are only sold for about 40), the expense of the peasants and other persons navigating them for a voyage, sometimes of three or four months, and returning back to Poland on foot, there would be left 23*s.* per quarter, as the price paid to the proprietor at the place of growth, out of which he had to bear the expense of cultivation, to pay the interest and redeem the capital of any mortgage which might exist, the residue being what would remain for rent and interest of capital embarked in the soil. He added, that this was generally considered as an average estimate of the expenses, but that they would vary a little, dependant upon the distance, either greater or less from which the corn was brought. A considerable quantity of bones are exported from Dantzic to Great Britain, many of which are collected and sent down from Cracow. Complaint was made to the Consul by the merchant principally employed in this trade, that a heavy transit duty of 2*s.* per cwt. had recently been levied for the nominal purpose of repaving the turnpike-road, that it was a heavy tax in proportion to the value."

Imported into Dantzic by Sea in 1840.

Articles.	Prussian Weight or Measure.	From Britain.	From Belgium.	From Bremen, Hamburg, and Lubec.	From Denmark.	From France.	From Holland.	From Russia.	From Sweden and Norway.	Total Quantity.	Average Prices.	Estimated Amount in Sterling Money.
												£
Ashes, pot	centners	„	„	5	„	„	„	561	„	566	20*s.*	566
Brandy, rum, and arrack	do.	19,71	„	728	72	141	418	„	„	3,330	70*s.*	11,655
Cotton, raw	do.	5,498	„	164	„	„	2,036	„	„	7,698	54*s.*	20,785
—— yarn	do.	203	„	89	„	„	„	„	„	292	300*s.*	4,380
Coffee	do.	489	„	6,864	„	„	4,606	„	„	11,959	88*s.*	52,619
Coals	do.	89,768	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	89,768	9*d.*	3,366
Dyewood	do.	567	„	7,055	150	„	6	„	„	7,778	13*s.*	5,056
Drugs, &c.	do.	286	„	1,131	1	340	14	107	9	1,888	60*s.*	5,664
Herrings	barrels	6,420	„	51	187	„	410	„	46,942	54,010	18*s.* 32*s.* 80*s.*	54,532
Iron and steel wares	centners	3,257	972	49	„	5	„	„	9,965	14,248	18*s.*	12,823
—— „ new	do.	7,982	„	„	„	„	„	93	6,823	14,898	15*s.*	11,173
—— „ old	do.	17,780	„	10,900	6,390	„	30,700	13,680	1,360	80,810	7*s.*	28,283
Indigo	do.	130	„	9	„	„	31	„	„	170	41*l.* 5*s.*	7,012
Lime and plaster	barrels	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2,230	2,230	3*s.*	335
Malt liquors	centners	4,031	„	„	„	1	„	„	„	4,032	33*s.*	6,653
Oil of all kinds	do.	„	„	21	„	354	„	„	„	375	70*s.*	1,312
Rice	do.	3,016	95	994	116	„	806	„	„	5,027	31½*s.*	7,918
Spices of all kinds	do.	1,435	159	679	„	„	217	„	„	2,490	60*s.*	7,470
Sugar, raw	do.	„	„	7,135	„	„	4,625	„	„	11,760	45*s.*	26,460
—— manufactured	do.	121	662	402	„	„	2,192	„	„	3,377	70*s.*	11,820
Salt	do.	192,335	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	205,185*	45*s.* pr 4050tes	12,539
Southern fruits of all kinds	do.	313	„	921	450	161	41	„	„	1,886	30*s.*	2,829
Tallow	do.	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Tar, pitch, &c.	do.	3,014	„	921	1,967	„	„	56	162	6,120	4*s.* 6*d.*	1,377
Train-oil	do.	„	„	„	850	„	„	„	72	922	300*s.*	1,383
Tea	do.	3	„	72	„	„	„	„	„	75	30*s.*	1,125
Tobacco, leaf	do.	119	„	3,869	„	„	374	„	„	4,362	60*s.*	13,086
—— manufactured	do.	„	„	363	„	„	1,150	„	„	1,513	120*s.*	9,078
Wine	do.	440	„	948	2	17,192	15	„	„	18,597	50*s.*	46,493
Sundry petty imports	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	12,488
Recapitulation: viz.—												£380,280
Gross value of the goods imported from the respective countries, 1840	£	96,629	3,935	89,706	5,486	46,060	72,571	7,745	57,563	380,280*l.* sterling.		
Ditto „ 1839	£	90,395	1,580	85,055	6,329	53,502	70,750	34,951	36,852	380,213*l.* sterling.		

* There were imported from Spain and Portugal 12,850 centners of salt.

EXPORTED from Dantzic, by Sea, in 1840.

ARTICLES.	Prussian weight or measure.	TO Great Britain, Jersey, and Guernsey.	Belgium.	Bremen, Hamburg, and Lubec.	Denmark.	France.	Hanover and Duchy.	Holland.	Russia.	Spain.	Sweden and Norway.	Total Quantity.	Average Prices.	Estimated Amount in Sterling Money.
														£
Wheat	Last of about 10 impl. qrs.	39,916	105	„	102	1,101	„	5,924	146	„	18	47,312	498½f.	1,179,252
Rye	do.	719	1,568	97	487	1,960	„	3,403	1,861	„	2,202	12,297	212½f.	130,656
Barley	do.	3,432	„	„	„	57	„	24	„	„	16	3,529	189f.	33,349
Oats	do.	533	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	533	123f.	3,278
Peas	do.	4,151	„	4	„	„	„	82	171	„	33	4,441	23 5f.	52,293
Linseed	do.	168	82	1	„	297	„	307	„	„	„	855	425f.	18,169
Rapeseed	do.	19	227	„	„	4	„	678	„	„	6	934	550f.	25,685
Potatoes	sheffels.	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	734	„	„	734	„	48
Flour	barrels.	6,760	„	„	„	2,533	„	60	9,015	„	587	18,955	24*s.*	22,746
Biscuit	centners.	8,756	„	1,060	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	9,816	12*s.*	5,889
Salt provisions	do.	10,298	„	39	„	17	„	„	„	„	„	10,354	70*s.*	36,239
Wood-articles, balks, fir, about 47,300 loads	pieces.	35,289	582	353	147	8,959	2,697	14,358	„	83	563	63,031	27*s.*	63,855
— deals and deal ends, 26,200 loads	do.	121,643	32,013	51,587	7,181	34,433	16,166	48,635	57	628	1,528	313,871	49*s.*	64,190
— masts and spars	do.	158	„	„	„	292	27	114	„	24	80	695	4*l.*	2,780
— lathwood	fathoms.	1,241	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1,241	4*l.* 5*s.*	5,274
— treenails	shock, 60 ps.	1,082	„	„	„	12,082	50	„	„	„	161	13,375	1*s.* 6*d.*	1,003
— clapboards	pieces.	1,608	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1,608	2*s.*	161
— staves of all kinds	mille.	84	„	„	69	195	1⅔	12½	„	„	„	362½	60*l.*	21,768
— oak timber, about 3300 loads	pieces.	1,408	„	„	649	1,232	„	681	„	„	2,624	6,594	4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*	13,612
— do. in planks, 4580 do.	do.	39,227	1,214	„	1,465	2,424	„	„	„	„	1,514	45,844	5*l.* 10*s.*	25,190
Sundry petty wood exports	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1,883
Ashes, weed	bl. of 3 cntnrs.	„	3,433	10	„	„	„	1,391	„	„	10	4,844	35*s.*	8,477
Bones	centners.	14,065	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	14,065	80*s.* pr. 20 cwt.	2,813
Black beer	kegs.	30,411	„	„	488	„	„	11	16	„	30	30,956	5*s.*	7,739
Spirit, raw and distilled	eimer.	494	„	445	155	„	„	3,064	2,517	„	67	6,742	27*s.*	9,101
Linen	ps. of 60 ellen.	312	„	693	366	„	„	1,355	„	3158	„	5,884	9*s.*	2,648
Mats	pieces.	75,102	6,372	160	975	10,956	„	25,263	8,532	„	1,607	128,967	2*s.* per 5 ps.	2,579
Wheel, spokes or felloes	do.	„	„	„	22	„	„	„	51,977	„	„	51,999	8*s.* per 60 ps.	346
Spelter	centners.	26,961	„	„	„	„	„	„	7,933	„	„	34,894	21*s.*	36,639
Petty exports of various articles	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	21,060
Recapitulation, viz.—														£1,798,722
Gross value of the goods exported to respective countries, 1840	£	1,288,858	41,228	13,863	16,777	95,156	6,225	250,413	50,821	1,728	33,384	1,798,722 sterling.		
Ditto „ 1839	£	1,264,866	26,259	20,794	14,415	28,769	4,742	152,224	9,263	„	32,498	1,584,025 sterling.		

Navigation Duties levied at Dantzic upon National and Foreign Ships.

DUTIES.		Prussian and privileged Foreign Flags.	Foreign Flags not privileged.
		th. sil. pf.	th. sil. pf.
Port Duty (*hafen-geld*), corresponding with tonnage duty	per last	0 13 4	0 22 4
This duty being due in gold, is increased by the course of exchange, and fixed at 16 per cent. It is paid into the Provinces Revenue Bank, and destined for the maintenance of the port.			
River Duty (*strom-geld*)	do	0 3 0	0 4 5⅓
This duty is only exacted when the vessel loads or discharges merchandize or ballast in the rivers of Russia. The produce is paid into the Commercial Bank.			
Commercial duty (*commerz-betlrag*)	do.	0 0 6	0 0 6
Collected for account of the Chamber of Commerce.			
Miscellaneous Dues (*schisser-und bureau kosten*)	do.		
Are comprised under this item, all expenses occasioned by the clearage of the vessel, also one thaler upon each vessel, national or foreign, entering the port; which is paid into the State Bank, as a fund for the pilots. The amount of this duty must not exceed one-third, for national or privileged flags, and for flags not privileged, one-fifth of the total amount of port dues, which places the privileged and non-privileged flags in this respect, on the same footing.			
Pilot dues in the rivers on the Continent (*binnen pools-en-geld*), according to draught of water	do.	from 1 15 0 to 4 0 0	2 0 0 5 0 0
(*See annexed tariff.*) This duty is paid on traversing the port to the town, and again on returning.			
Police passport (*polizdy-pass*), according to draught of water (see annexed tariff)	do.	from 1 10 0 to 3 5 0	1 25 0 4 15 0
Ballast dues (*ballout-geld*)	do.	0 2 10	0 2 10
This duty is collected from all vessels without exception, and paid into the Province Bank. If the captain furnishes the necessary utensils for discharging the ballast, he will only pay 2 sil. 4 pf. per last. If the vessel is laden or discharged with ballast, within the waters of the town, the captain is obliged to pay 8 sil. per last, as an *inspection tax.*			
Careening duties	do.	0 1 6	0 1 6
This duty is only payable on repairing great damages, and refitting. Being due in gold, there must be added the course of exchange at about 16 per cent. It is destined for the maintenance of careening establishments.			
Measurement duties	do.	0 2 6	0 2 6

(*continued*)

DUTIES.	Prussian and privileged Foreign Flags.	Foreign Flags not privileged.
	th. sil. pf.	th. sil. pf.
This duty, as also the ballast duty, is destined to defray the expenses of repairing communications from the town to the port. It is only due by vessels not having been measured in any Prussian port.		
Bridge tolls . . . . . {1 trap	0 5 0	0 5 0
{2 traps	0 7 6	0 7 6
Extraordinary and supplementary duties (*extra geld*), on entering . . . . . per last	.....	2 0 0
This duty, established by an order of the Cabinet, 20th of June, 1822, must, according to its institution, be collected for the profit of the national marine; but it is nearly void—this duty only affects, at the present time, the French flag which is rarely seen at Dantzic, and the Spanish flag, which is never seen.		
—— on departing . . . . . do.	.....	1 0 0

TARIFF of Duties on Pilotage and Police Passports.

DUTIES.	Prussian and privileged Foreign Flags.	Foreign Flags not privileged.
	th. sil. pf.	th. sil. pf.
PILOTAGE DUTIES.		
For a vessel drawing 6 feet water and under . . .	1 15 0	2 0 0
ditto 7 feet of water	2 15 0	3 0 0
ditto 8 ditto	3 0 0	3 15 0
ditto 9 ditto	3 15 0	4 0 0
ditto 10 ditto	4 0 0	5 0 0
POLICE PASSPORT TAXES.		
For a vessel of 25 lasts 50 tons and under . . .	1 10 0	1 25 0
ditto 50 100 tons	1 17 6	2 0 0
ditto 100 200 tons	1 25 0	2 5 0
ditto 200 400 tons	2 7 6	3 5 0
ditto above 400 lasts	3 5 0	4 15 0

STETTIN, the capital of Prussian Pomerania, is about 100 English miles from Berlin, and advantageously situated on the West side of the river Oder, about 42 English miles from *Swinemünde*, or the mouth of the *Swine*, on the Baltic. It was once a conspicuous Hanse Town, at present it is rather a handsome, and strongly-fortified city. Its population is in number about 30,000. There is good mooring for shipping, and a commodious quay, on which goods are landed from such ships as can pass over the bar at the mouth of the river. It has commodious warehouses conveniently situated for general business. Its trade by the Oder extends not only to Berlin and other parts of the Prussian dominions, but

to Saxony, Poland, and Galizia,—and, by sea, to England, Holland, France, Spain, Denmark, Norway, and other countries. It owes its trade and prosperity to its situation on the Oder, and the communications from that river, by canals, with the Vistula, Spree, the Elbe, &c. Stettin is, in fact, the port of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, of Breslau, and other towns, and even of Berlin. The quays of Stettin are, during the season, lined with large river-craft which have descended with produce from the interior, and return charged with colonial produce and other goods. Sea-going vessels, drawing more than nine feet water, are, however, obliged to discharge their cargoes at Swinemünde.

Stettin is a bonding port in which all goods may be warehoused free of duty, unless entered for consumption, when there is a deduction made equal to two per cent, on account of the Sound dues.

The monies, weights, and measures, are those of Prussia, generally. Salt imported for the Royal monopoly, is also warehoused at Stettin.

Stettin being now the principal port in Prussia, the ships owned here were as follow:

In 1800	.	161 vessels	.	13,296 lasts
1836	.	226 „	.	23,877 „
In Dec. 1840	.	200 „	.	24,943 „

The *last* is equal to 4000 pounds.

The former and present state of the trade will appear in the following statements:

In 1777 the vessels which arrived were 1185; in 1782,—1147; in 1783, 1186; in 1789,—1008; in 1790,—1051; in 1793,—1121; in 1839,—925 vessels.

There departed in 1777,—1242; in 1782,—1171; in 1783,—1209; in 1793, —1114. In 1839,—925, exclusive of smallcraft from Berlin and the interior.

The canal of Frederick William, executed between 1763 and 1768, joins the Oder to the Spree, and flows into the Havel, a branch of the Elbe.

The canal of Plauen, executed between 1743 and 1745, unites Plauen on the Havel with the Elbe at Parey.

The canal of Finow, above Oderberg, joins by the rivers Finow and Havel the Oder, to the Elbe.

The communication of the Oder with the interior of Germany and Poland is therefore of great extent and importance.

The river Oder rises near the borders of Moravia, and flows down into Silesia; it passes the towns of Oderberg, Ratibor, Oppeln, Brieg, Breslau, Glogau, in the Neumark, Crossen, Frankfort, Custrin, and Schwedt; and enters Pomerania by Garz, Greiffenhagen, and Stettin, where one branch, the Reglitz, forms the lake of Damm. Its principal waters flow down three arms, the Divenow, Swine, and Peene, into the Baltic. It receives in its course below Crossen, the Bober, Netze, and Warte.

Stettin, however, enjoys but a portion of the advantages of this magnificent

navigation, the benefits of which are greatly diverted by other superior advantages to Hamburg; which city, by its convenient situation on the North Sea, and by the improved inland navigation, draws down the merchandizes of the interior, and sends up tropical and other produce far more advantageously than can be done through Stettin, owing to the tedious and expensive navigation of the Sound and Baltic.

Of the three branches of the Oder falling into the Baltic, the *Swine* forms the seaport of Stettin. The port of Swinemünde was always deep and safe within, but a sandbank at its entrance called the Platte, prevented all large ships from having access to it; the depth of water over the sandbar varies, being from 8½ to 10 feet, so that vessels were obliged to load and unload, by the aid of lighters, a part or the whole of their cargo (according to the draught of the ship) in the road. This difficulty has been obviated in a great measure by the improvements made in the harbour, and vessels drawing 18 feet water may enter the port.

The shortest distance from Stettin to Berlin by water, through the Finow canal, is about 55 leagues. Stettin has an important wool-fair, and notwithstanding its disadvantages in respect to navigation and trade with countries beyond the Baltic, its commerce is more likely to increase than diminish.

Brokers usually manage the entries and clearances of ships at Stettin, and their fees are regulated according to a table for each act; the lowest single fee being 10 pfennige, or about one penny, and the highest single fee 3 thalers, or 9 shillings for the sale of a whole vessel.

NAVIGATION DUTIES OF STETTIN.

On the entering and departing of national and foreign flags at the ports of Colbert, Rugenwald, Stolpemünde and Stralsund, same duties vary, the others are the same.

1. According to a ministerial edict, dated Berlin, June 18, and an ordinance of the regence of Stettin, dated July 1, 1816, the duties at these ports are collected as follows:

		Charged with			
		Merchandize.		Ballast.	
Foreign vessels:		cg.	pf.	cg.	pf.
Port duties	per last	16	6	8	3
Minor expenses, masting and passage .	do.	3	6	1	9
Per last 2*s.* (merchandize); 1*s.* (ballast).		20	0	10	0
National vessels:					
Port duties	do.	8	3	4	0
Minor expenses, masting and passage .	do.	3	6	1	9
Per last about 1*s.* 2*d.* (merchandize); 7*d.* (ballast).		11	9	5	0

Vessels having ballast or merchandize, will pay the total duties, if above five lasts. The minor expenses, masting and passage, is collected only on vessels entering the ports; the other duties pay on their entry and departure.

2. All the dues are comprised in the preceding duties, and collected at Swinemünde. There is nothing paid on going to sea.

The coasting pilotage of Swinemünde at Stettin is separate, and paid according to the following table:

TARIFF of Coasting Pilotage to be collected at Swinemünde and at Stettin.

RATES.	From May 1, to October 31.				From November 1, to April 30.			
	Foreign Vessels.		National Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		National Vessels.	
	r.	g.	r.	g.	r.	g.	r.	g.
Vessels from 5 to 20 lasts, at 4000 lbs. per last	3	18	3	0	4	12	3	12
——— „ 21 to 50 „ „ do.	5	0	4	0	6	0	5	0
——— „ 51 to 80 „ „ do.	6	12	5	12	8	12	6	12
——— „ 81 to 120 „ „ do.	8	0	7	0	10	0	8	12
——— „ 120 and above	10	0	8	0	11	0	11	0

(*Ministerial Edict, Berlin, July* 8, *Ordinance of the Regency of Stettin, July* 24, 1816).

Vessels resorting to the port for safety pay, 4 silver groschen per last.

Vessels anchoring in a port, without unloading, and bound for another Prussian port, will pay 2 silver groschen per last.

The duties are paid for each voyage.

There is no quarantine.

The coasting trade is prohibited to foreign vessels.

With respect to the ships of privileged nations—viz., those with which Prussia has commercial treaties, the duties are the same as upon Prussian vessels.

(*Order of the Cabinet, June* 20, 1822.)

PRO FORMA Statement of the Dues, &c. at Swinemünde, for a Vessel of 100 lasts, or 200 tons.

PRUSSIAN AND PRIVILEGED FLAGS.

	th.	sil.	pf.
Port dues on entering, at $8\frac{1}{4}$ b. g. per last	34	11	3
Minor expenses, masturage and passage, $3\frac{1}{2}$ . . .	14	17	6
Port dues on departing, $8\frac{1}{4}$	34	11	3
Declaration	0	25	0
Leading, sealing goods, &c.	0	15	0
Noting protests	0	20	0
Extending ditto	2	22	6
Money collected for the poor, 1 s.g. 3 d. for 5 lasts .	0	25	0
Commission	12	0	0
Coasting pilotage dues (Stettin)	7	0	0
Total Prussian and privileged flags . . .	107	27	6
Sterling	16*l.*	3*s.*	8*d.*

Foreign Vessels non-privileged.

	th.	sil.	pf.
Port rates on entering, at 16 g. 6 d. per last.			
Minor expenses, masting, and passage, at 3 g. 6 d. ditto; 20 bg. per last	83	10	0
Port dues on departing, 16 g. 6 d.	68	22	0
Flag duty on entering, 2 g.	200	0	0
——— on departing, 1 g.	100	0	0
Declaration	0	25	0
Leading, sealing goods, &c.	0	15	0
Protests	3	12	0
Money collected for the poor	0	25	0
Commission	12	0	0
Pilotage (Stettin)	7	0	0
Total for foreign vessels non-privileged	476	20	0

Sterling 71*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

Vessels of too large a burden to ascend as far as Stettin, are unloaded or loaded by lighters, and pay the commissioners of Swinemünde an extra sum of 10 silver groschen, or 1*s.* per last of 36 quintals, gross weight.

In general the pilots receive a remuneration of from 20 s.gr. to one rix-dollar, exclusive of the legal pilotage. If on entering or departing a boat is required, a separate charge is made.

Ships obtaining freight through brokers, the latter have a claim for stamp and charter party, 1 rix-dollar, 15 s.g.

Brokerage per last at 1 s.g. 3 d. equal to 4 rix-dollars 5 s.g.

Add charges at Swinemünde: viz.,

	th.	sil.	pf.
Harbour dues	14	24	0
Port-charges inwards and outwards	69	0	0
Commission	16	15	0
Measurement of the first time either at Swinemünde or Stettin 8 thalers and 15 s.g. per stamp	8	15	0
Total charges	157	0	0

Sterling 28*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.*

Pro Forma of National and Foreign privileged Ships at Stettin.

Pilot at Swinemünde 7 thalers, fee 1 thaler	8	0	0
Declaration	0	24	0
Bridges	0	12	0
Communal dues	5	28	0
Money collected for the poor (if foreigners)	1	20	0
Inspection of crew and stores	2	27	6
Commission on entering at 3 s.g. 9 p. per last	12	15	0
Ditto departing 1 s.g. 10½ p. do.	6	7	6
	38	6	0
Total	38	27	11

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of British Vessels which arrived at, and departed from, the Port of Stettin, to and from Foreign Ports and Great Britain; and of the Number of Prussian Vessels trading between the same Port and Great Britain, in each Year from 1834 to 1840.

YEARS.	ARRIVED.						DEPARTED.					
	British.				Prussian, from Great Britain.		British.				Prussian, to Great Britain.	
	From Foreign Ports.		From Great Britain.				To Foreign Ports.		To Great Britain.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
						about						about
1834	8	1285	42	5,984	90	12,150	28	5102	22	2167	59	7,960
1835	5	698	31	3,130	174	20,880	6	1113	30	3015	84	11,350
1836	4	785	36	4,518	174	21,500	10	1822	30	2381	130	17,500
1837	7	956	46	5,993	213	28,700	13	2755	40	4194	126	17,300
1838	5	822	85	11,094	214	28,900	28	4923	62	6923	146	19,700
1839												
1840												

STATEMENT of the Value in Sterling Money of Merchandize imported into and exported from Stettin, by Sea, distinguishing the Trade with the several Countries, during each Year from 1834 to 1840, inclusive.

YEARS.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.									
	Great Britain.	America.	Belgium and Holland.	Denmark.	France.	Hanse Towns and Hanover.	Spain, Italy, Austria, and Turkey.	Russia.	Sweden and Norway.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1834	167,900	10,400	42,750	41,700	87,800	39,410	41,520	234,450	48,000	714,000
1835	281,000	40,000	63,000	33,000	128,000	34,000	41,000	156,000	51,000	841,000
1836	213,750	21,800	124,500	37,500	76,000	63,000	78,000	285,000	55,500	957,000
1837	233,000	37,000	64,000	68,000	64,000	80,700	94,000	260,000	74,400	975,500
1838	251,000	32,000	105,900	41,200	122,000	60,900	50,700	218,000	72,200	965,600
1839										
1840										

YEARS.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.								
	Great Britain.	Denmark.	France.	Hanse Towns, Hanover, and Rostock.	Holland.	Russia.	Sweden and Norway.	Spain, Portugal and other States.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1834	56,200	18,300	64,000	12,200	10,700	198,000	10,700	7,200	374,800
1835	107,500	29,700	84,000	4,500	8,500	30,000	10,500	6,000	280,000
1836	166 200	65,600	118,500	14,500	55,300	14,200	32,500	10,700	477,500
1837	140,300	64,200	76,800	13,200	21,700	13,500	52,400	24,700	406,900
1838	210,000	49,000	98,700	9,400	24,100	20,500	52,800	17,750	482,900
1839									
1840									

STOLPE, the capital of the circle of the same name in Pomerania; lays on the river Stolpe, about ten miles from *Stolpemünde*, its port. It owns a few vessels, and has trifling trade. The depth of water only admits smallcraft.

Rügenwald lies about 30 miles west of Stolpe; its harbour opens directly from the Baltic, and the town is situated on a small river, called the Wipper.

It has sixteen small vessels belonging to it, and a limited trade.

Colberg has rather more trade than the other ports of Pomerania, with the exception of Stettin, being situated about the centre of the province on the Baltic coast, where the country is more populous and better cultivated. It stands upon the river Persarte, and on its discharge into the Baltic forms a tolerable harbour.

Anclam was formerly one of the principal Hanse Towns. Its appearance still denotes its former importance.

It is situated upon the Pene, which falls into the western branch of the communication betwixt the Great Haff and the Baltic Sea. The river Pene is navigable up as far as Demmin; and vessels of tolerable burden can get up to the town of Anclam. Several small vessels are built here annually, and it exports some corn.

Stralsund.—This was formerly a port of considerable importance, but although it owns eighty-seven vessels, its foreign trade is comparatively limited. Its importations are tropical produce; wines and a few necessary manufactured articles. The exports are corn, butter, wool, swine, &c. It has some shipbuilding yards, and a few manufactures. In 1833 a wool fair was established in this town. It has some manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, canvass, soap, tobacco, glass, household furniture, and some oil-mills and distilleries.

The remaining ports of Prussia on the Baltic are unimportant. Greifswald, Barth, and Wolgart, are the principal. The shipping in all are increasing, and Prussian vessels navigating the Rhine and other rivers are also increasing in number and commercial importance.

The Sound duties, and the tedious voyage from foreign ports beyond the Sound, will, however, cause the imports into the Baltic ports of Prussia to diminish rather than increase; and Berlin, Breslau, and even Posen will receive the Colonial produce and other foreign commodities which they require, cheaper and far more expeditiously by way of the port of Hamburg, than by any of the Baltic ports.

List of Prussian Ships, and the Ports to which they belonged in the Years 1837 to 1841.

Names of the Different Ports.	January, 1837.		January, 1838.		January, 1839.		January, 1840.		January, 1841.	
	Number	Lasts of 1½ ton.	Number	Lasts of 1½ ton.	Number	Lasts of 1½ ton.	Number	Lasts of 1½ ton.	Number	Lasts of 1½ ton.
Memel	43	8,142	47	9,144	58	11,385	66	13,138	74	15,017
Konigsberg	15	2,260	17	2,607	19	2,836	23	3,498	26	4,016
Braunsberg	4	483	4	483	4	483	4	483	4	483
Pillau	4	517	5	765	5	985	5	285	5	882
Elbing	8	1,427	7	1,280	6	1,089	6	1,105	5	882
Dantzic	59	12,913	61	12,692	61	12,338	70	13,709	71	13,786
Stolpe	7	532	7	532	8	840	7	813	8	1,073
Colberg	20	1,870	20	2,177	24	2,954	25	3,242	27	3,481
Rügenwald	16	970	14	933	13	960	10	1,302	15	1,263
Stettin	157	17,404	168	19,025	160	18,676	187	22,845	200	24,943
Politz-Grabow	2	66	2	66	1	47	2	128	2	128
Uckermünde	24	2,861	26	3,026	29	3,536	31	3,940	32	4,546
Swinemünde	16	1,822	16	1,766	16	1,867	15	1,818	14	1,845
Anclam	9	823¾	9	823¾	9	823¾	9	813¾	9	813¾
Demmin	17	645	15	599	17	1,047	19	1,297	17	1,287
Wolgast	24	1,978	25	2,196	27	2,461	27	2,450	37	3,467
Greifswald	54	5,047	52	5,074	51	5,035	49	5,051	55	5,851
Stralsund	65	6,416	69	6,576	74	7,233	81	7,935	87	8,416
Barth	37	3,925	36	3,916	42	4,700	48	5,518	50	6,018
Total	581	70,098¾	600	73,680¾	624	79,264¾	681	90,070¾	738	98,300¾

Returns of the Shipping of all Nations entering and departing in all the Ports of Prussia, in the Years 1832 to 1840.

PORTS.	Year.	INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
		Number of Ships.	Lasts of 4000 lbs.	Of which Laden.		Number of Ships.	Lasts of 4000 lbs.	Of which Laden.	
				Ships.	Lasts.			Ships.	Lasts.
Memel	1832	781	87,597	176	14,317	771	84,885	759	83,779
	1835	629	77,343	243	28,412	623	76,180	610	75,646
	1836	733	95,175	292	36,944	801	96,166	800	96,004
	1840								
Pillau	1832	719	48,965	298	21,455	698	44,722	612	35,596
	1835	359	27,705	257	16,116	364	23,252	324	18,018
	1836	681	41,427	302	18,447	688	48,202	673	40,676
	1840								
Dantzic	1832	633	47,909	297	19,652	620	48,797	276	46,801
	1835	621	62,665	261	20,078	617	62,979	580	60,548
	1836	850	86,623	268	20,432	866	91,534	854	90,436
	1840								
Stolpemünde	1832	95	2,147	75	1,744	95	2,155	43	977
	1835	83	2,007	75	1,720	83	1,953	38	780
	1836	74	1,027	84	1,584	74	1,903	34	871
	1840								

(*continued*)

PORTS.	Year.	INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
		Number of Ships.	Lasts of 4000 lbs.	Of which Laden.		Number of Ships.	Lasts of 4000 lbs.	Of which Laden.	
				Ships.	Lasts.			Ships.	Lasts.
Rügenwald . .	1832	77	2,617	26	840	79	2,753	71	2,431
	1835	101	3,340	27	727	103	3,400	80	2,703
	1836	74	2,557	30	709	79	2,791	65	2,589
	1840								
Kolberg	1832	84	3,308	44	1,095	88	3,665	57	2,113
	1835	109	3,644	32	771	112	3,884	96	2,930
	1836	101	3,205	37	329	94	8,061	94	2,472
	1840								
Swinemünde and Stettin . . .	1832	906	69,015	808	62,238	971	76,209	562	35,677
	1835	826	58,234	691	50,661	902	58,993	683	42,617
	1836	902	64,339	769	52,540	1003	64,275	819	17,579
	1840								
Wolgast	1832	84	5,111	56	3,114	94	6,046	49	2,699
	1835	87	5,009	58	2,819	76	4,805	58	3,314
	1836	139	5,903	72	3,014	164	7,695	136	5,565
	1840								
Greifswald . . .	1832	159	11,814	83	4,943	104	6,142	72	3,109
	1835	101	7,612	36	1,836	129	9,360	75	3,344
	1836	118	7,231	33	1,315	114	7,050	71	2,498
	1840								
Stralsund . . .	1832	303	16,944	151	6,685	306	16,427	181	7,337
	1835	335	16,779	142	6,203	323	15,371	226	7,703
	1836	433	13,769	162	5,907	451	20,787	357	12,610
	1840								
TOTALS	1832	3841	295,427	2014	136,083	3826	291,801	2982	220,555
	1835	3251	259,338	1822	129,143	3335	260,177	2770	217,603
	1836	4108	351,247	2020	141,951	4337	230,244	3283	291,100
	1840								

RETURNS of the Prussian Shipping entering and departing in all the Ports of Prussia, in the Years 1832 to 1840.

PORTS.	Year.	INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
		Number of Ships.	Lasts of 4000 lbs.	Of which Laden.		Number of Ships.	Lasts of 4000 lbs.	Of which Laden.	
				Ships.	Lasts.			Ships.	Lasts.
Memel	1832	342	45,478	69	7,180	331	42,734	324	41,959
	1835	392	55,316	155	21,845	388	54,372	385	54,183
	1836	434	61,222	180	29,173	439	61,806	438	61,724
	1840								

(*continued*)

PORTS.	Year.	INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
		Number of Ships.	Last of 4000 lbs.	Of which Laden.		Number of Ships.	Lasts of 4000 lbs.	Of which Laden.	
				Ships.	Lasts.			Ships.	Lasts.
Pillau	1832	199	20,978	79	9,903	187	19,012	144	12,207
	1835	130	11,681	92	8,677	133	12,434	109	7,884
	1836	167	15,600	105	9,710	173	16,657	163	14,582
	1840								
Dantzic	1832	192	24,246	89	10,506	182	25,889	177	25,522
	1835	254	40,713	78	11,568	260	40,919	252	39,813
	1836	396	58,402	96	11,232	401	58,702	396	58,457
	1840								
Stolpemünde . .	1832	85	1,840	68	1,529	85	1,868	38	851
	1835	80	1,583	72	1,596	80	1,829	38	780
	1836	72	1,811	63	1,542	72	1,897	33	829
	1840								
Rügenwald . .	1832	48	1,397	18	508	49	1,573	41	1,251
	1835	73	2,215	21	511	77	2,333	57	1,737
	1836	42	1,204	17	372	45	1,384	35	1,120
	1840								
Kolberg	1832	63	2,569	33	794	67	2,926	44	1,587
	1835	85	2,763	30	663	88	3,203	73	2,132
	1836	81	2,691	27	484	74	2,447	64	1,859
	1840								
Swinemünde . .	1832	592	47,430	522	42,160	658	54,601	363	24,484
	1835	546	42,735	464	38,081	623	43,565	492	31,935
	1836	598	43,025	508	38,415	617	43,891	668	29,759
	1840								
Wolgast	1832	66	4,351	39	2,389	77	5,267	45	2,580
	1835	69	4,575	43	2,461	57	4,218	47	3,026
	1836	97	4,454	54	2,340	118	6,124	101	4,502
	1840								
Greifswald . . .	1832	128	10,753	61	4,281	69	5,175	47	2,467
	1835	81	6,720	24	1,416	109	8,418	64	2,949
	1836	86	6,146	23	935	77	5,796	41	1,574
	1840								
Stralsund . . .	1832	201	12,639	64	3,101	20	12,445	140	6,294
	1835	222	12,707	55	2,847	213	11,566	164	6,140
	1836	308	15,097	80	2,919	232	16,405	276	10,460
	1840								
TOTALS	1832	1916	171,681	1042	82,351	1911	171,487	1363	119,202
	1835	1932	181,308	1034	89,665	2028	182,657	1681	150,579
	1836	2281	210,372	1153	97,443	2348	215,169	2015	184,884
	1840								

RIVER AND CANAL NAVIGATION.

THE Rhine, Elbe, Weser, Oder, Vistula, Memel, and their branches, possess great inland ports of extensive navigable and commercial consequence; which, with the numerous canals and railroads, open the whole of Germany to trade and transit at moderate expense, if the tolls and their delays did not too frequently impede the navigation.

The Rhine, now navigable for vessels carrying 300 to 400 tons, from sea upwards to Mayence, and for large river-craft from Mayence to Manheim, Strasburg, and Basel, will be in a short time connected by the Maine and Ludwig canal with the Danube. The transport of merchandize by large vessels carrying from 200 to 600 tons, the greater part of the distance will then be open from the Atlantic to the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

The Moselle is navigable through a productive country down from France to Metz and Treves to its confluence with the Rhine at Coblentz. Steamboats now ply on the lake of Constance, from which the navigation down to Basel is interrupted by the falls of Shaffhausen. These might be avoided by a canal not so expensive in construction as the Welland canal in Canada, which was completed many years ago, to ascend from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, a distance which the falls of Niagara had previously rendered impassable. Steamboats and river vessels ply between Basel, Strasburg, Manheim, and Mayence, from which large Steamships and Rhine-boats ply to Coblentz, Cologne, Dusseldorf, and Rotterdam. A steamboat plies also on the Neckar, between Heidelberg and Heilbronn, which is in the centre of Würtemberg. There is a railroad completed from Heidelberg to Manheim on the Rhine, and another completed from Frankfort to Mayence. The railroad from Cologne to Aix-la-Chapelle has been admirably executed, and is in full operation. When the short distance between Aix-la-Chapelle and Liege is completed, there will then be a speedy communication by railroad from Ostend on the Channel to Cologne on the Rhine; then from Cologne by steamboats to Mayence, and from the latter place by railroad to Frankfort-on-the-Maine. From this city a navigation for vessels carrying 200 tons at least will be open by the Maine and Ludwig canal to Ratisbon, from which there is steam navigation to Vienna, and thence by the large steamers through Hungary and the Turkish provinces to the Black Sea, Levant, and Mediterranean. In April, 1841, two long narrow steamboats, which were built at Nantes, ascended the Loire, and traversed France by the *Canal de Monsieur* to Strasburg, from whence they descended the Rhine to the Neckar, which they ascended to Heilbronn; they returned and passed down to Manheim and Mayence, and ascended to Frankfort, Hanau, and Aschaffenburg. Their object was to ascertain the depth of those rivers. They are iron boats and draw 15 inches water—the paddles draw 10 inches. They have two cabins and carry passengers, but no merchandize. They are each about 100

feet in length, and described by Mr. Consul Koch, of Frankfort, as well-built and fitted for the purpose on which they are employed: that of plying on the Moselle between Metz and Treves.

The railroad from Berlin to Leipzig and Dresden has been completed, and is in full uninterrupted operation. A more direct route to Dresden, by cutting off the angle to Leipzig will soon be completed, and reduce the time four hours. The Prussian government is continuing the railroad, now complete to Leipzig, westward to Erfurth, Weimar, Gotha, and Eisenach to Cassel, and from thence a railroad is projected to Frankfort-on-the-Maine, to join that to Mayence. Another railroad from Berlin, through Hanover, to the Rhine, is now in the progress of execution, and will form a connexion, through Brandenburg, Magdeburg, Wolfenbuttel, Brunswick, Hanover, and Minden, to Cologne, with the railroad to Aix-la-Chapelle, Liege, Antwerp, Ghent, Bruges, and Ostend. In 1844 the whole line of railroad from Ostend to Berlin will be, according to the estimate, complete. The railroad from Hamburg to Berlin is already far advanced; and the railroad to Dresden is to be continued along the Elbe to Prague, where it will join the great railroad to Vienna.

In Austria great lines are in progress:—1st from Vienna north, dividing into two great branches, one to Prague, the other to Bochnia and the frontiers of Russian Poland; 2d, east from Vienna, through Hungary to Pesth; 3d, from Vienna to Trieste; 4th, from Milan to Venice, all now in progress; besides minor railways finished or about being executed. The Danube and the Elbe have for several years been united by the railway from Linz to Budweis on the Moldau. On the Spree and other rivers of Prussia, steamboats of moderate dimensions ply. Some details of the Elbe and Weser navigation will be given under the head of the Hanse Towns.

The navigation and commerce of the Rhine, in full activity at Mayence, Coblentz, Cologne, and Dusseldorf, is observed in loading and unloading of merchandize, and in the passing and repassing of steam-ships, and of those large long vessels called Rhine-ships.

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS—PORT REGULATIONS.

The following regulations apply to all the Prussian ports:

Notifications to Captains of Ships respecting Importation and Exportation by Sea, in the Prussian Dominions.

On a ship arriving in the road or port, the master must submit to the police regulations of the port, which are made known to him or the officer in command;

the master is then required to proceed to the custom-house, and delivers a complete manifest of the cargo. This manifest or general declaration is required to state clearly if the whole cargo is to be entered at the port; and the part, if any, which is to be carried further in the ship, that part to be stated under a special head.

The merchandize, as per bills of lading, are then entered in regularly.

The statements for entry are to be drawn up specifying the description, weight, measures, or quantity, agreeably to a zoll-tariff for the payment of duties.

Excepting various articles imported in an unpacked state, the following measures are to be adopted:

For beer in casks, tuns of 100 Prussian quarts.

For wines, brandy, and vinegar in casks (*eimers*) of 60 Prussian quarts.

For herrings, barrels.

For burnt chalk, tuns of 4 Prussian bushels.

For all other packed articles, centners of 110 pounds gross weight.

If there be several packages of similar articles, and each package contains an equal quantity, they may be entered together according to their number and size, and with a general statement of the contents.

If the contents of the packages vary, it will be necessary to specify the contents of each.

The luggage of passengers must be noted as such in the manifest. If it consist of usual travelling-luggage, it will be sufficient to state the several boxes or parcels; but if it include goods, these must be stated according to number and description.

The personal property of the master, with the exception of provisions, must be stated like other goods, but omitting the declaration to a consignee; and it must also be stated in the declaration what are the articles which are not in the ship's hold.

A form is presented to the master to fill up as his report. It must be filled up exactly according to this form, and written clearly in the German language.

This declaration is binding on the master, and each error that may be discovered on the unlading, or on examination, subjects him to a penalty stated in the customs laws.

If the master has not a report with him, he may have one prepared in the port by a customs officer; in which case he delivers all his papers to the officer, who stamps and numbers them, the last number being marked as such. The master, at the same time, informs the officer of the goods or luggage belonging to himself or to passengers, if there be no account of the same: the officer makes out a list of the same, which is signed by the master, and returned, in order to be inserted in the report.

If the report has to be prepared on shore, it must be delivered to the customs officers within 24 hours after the arrival of the ship in the road; if not, possession will be taken of the ship, at the master's expense: customs, may take possession of the ship at once, free of expense.

It is required of the master to procure the necessary information for the report, in the arranged manner, on receipt of the cargo. If he does not so prepare himself, the customs assume the whole direction of landing the cargo according to the regular instruction in such cases.

Respecting the ship's provisions,—if they consist of articles which pay a consumption duty, a separate report is required in duplicate. One is returned to the master, after revision, in order that he may take on board an equal quantity of similar provisions when he sails. If he fails in this, or if the sailing is delayed beyond a twelvemonth, the consumption duty must be paid on the provisions remaining on hand. The master is, however, at liberty to deposit the provisions at the custom-house until he sails, subject to the consumption duty, if not taken away.

Articles, not properly forming a part of the cargo, are so considered, if they *undoubtedly* appertain to the ship's inventory, and are articles for the use of the voyage. Articles which are not considered as such are to pay duty if they be subject to a consumption tax, or they may be landed, in order to be deposited in the custom-house.

If a vessel remains in the road and does not enter the port, and only discharges the cargo into lighters, the consumption of provisions in the road is duty free. A report of the provisions is sufficient, and no further control over the same is observed, except in particular cases, when considered necessary.

If the master is bound for another destination, and only enters the harbour through distress, then a general inspection only is made, in order that no part of the cargo may be disposed of. A report, however, is to be made of the cargo.

In cases of shipwreck, on the salvage of the cargo, the kind and quantity is ascertained, with the assistance of the regular officers, and the cargo shall be placed in security until further directions are issued.

The cargo of vessels which winter in Prussian ports must be declared, without unnecessary delay, in as far as the ship's papers, and the knowledge of the master afford information. An inspection of the outer parts and decks of the vessel, and the stores or articles thereon, takes place at once, and the ports or hatchways of the ship's hold are then locked. Until the declaration, inspection, and locking up of the vessel take place, it is watched at the expense of the captain; which guarding, in particular cases, may continue as long as the customs may consider necessary.

Ships which only anchor in the roads, and do not enter the port, are not considered within the control of the customs officers; they must not, however,

hold intercourse with the shore, or the port, without delivering a report and their papers.

If the ship remain in the roads longer than 24 hours after the declaration is made, without entering, or proceeding to unload, unless the one or the other be prevented by stress of weather, then an officer repairs to the ship, examines the decks, &c., and locks up the hatches, &c., of the hold.

To the officers who are on service on board the vessel, proper maintenance is to be allowed, the same as is afforded to travellers of the trading class.

If the guarding of the ship is at the expense of the master he is obliged to pay the officers according to their rank, as specified in the local regulations, and to provide also for their landing or return to their dwelling-place.

If it occurs that officers, owing to an interrupted communication with the shore, are forced to remain on board beyond two days, then the master must allow them food on their paying for the same: if any difficulty arises about the charge, it is to be decided by the authorities.

The instructions of the officers as to the discharge of the vessel, must be strictly followed in order that they may be able to fulfil properly the duties of their office.

When the master has just cause of complaint against the conduct of the officers, he must present his accusation to the chief custom-house of the port; and he may, after previous examination, expect without delay their dismissal from place (*abstellung*).

The foregoing are the provisions of the customs law, as far as regards the seaports. In regard to duties, see the general tariff, and the regulations attached to the same.

The merchant to whom a ship is consigned, or a ship-broker at the port of entry, usually relieve the master of a ship from any difficulty in respect to the customs; and, in Prussian ports, although the officers of the customs observe strictly the duties prescribed to them, as is the case generally with all the employés of the Prussian government, yet the regularity of their attendance, and the consequent facility afforded in unlading and lading vessels at generally moderate charges, do ample credit to the authorities.

GERMAN STATES
WHICH HAVE NOT JOINED THE UNION OF CUSTOMS.

1.—HANSEATIC REPUBLICS.

RESOURCES AND STATISTICS OF THE HANSE TOWNS.

Among the causes which originally brought forward the navigation and trade of northern and western Europe, and which combined in forming the celebrated association called the Hanseatic League, were, says the author of the *Lex Mercatoria*, "the wild enthusiastical expeditions of the crusaders in the eleventh and following centuries; the introduction of the *distillery* into *Europe* in the *twelfth* century; and the conquests of the Teutonic knights of the cross in Prussia and Livonia."

It was at Hamburg, founded by Charlemagne, joined by Lubec and Bremen on the Weser in 1164, that the Hanseatic League first commenced, and united with the towns on the Baltic sea, and others near the Elbe, for mutual protection. Most of the trading towns in Europe joined this league. London, Rouen, Bordeaux, St. Malo, Bayonne, Marseilles, Barcelona, Seville, Cadiz, Lisbon, Antwerp, Dort, Amsterdam, Bruges, Rotterdam, Ostend, Dunkirk, Leghorn, Messina, and Naples; Bergen, in Norway, Novgorod, in Russia, all the towns on the Baltic, Elbe, and Weser; Embden, Cologne, and other cities belonged to this formidable association,—which was so powerful in the fourteenth century, that the kings of France and southern Europe became alarmed, and withdrew their towns and merchants from a league which had forty ships of war, and twelve thousand troops, exclusive of seamen, in a war against one of the northern powers. All the cities sent deputies to the Congress, without regard to the nature of their profession. The delegates might be clergymen, or merchants, or lawyers, or magistrates. Lubec was the principal sent for the meeting of Congress: but it assembled also at Hamburg, Bremen, Luneburg, &c. The towns of the north still continued in this defensive league, and were so powerful as to conclude treaties with kings so late as the reign of Louis XV. of France. The barbarism of the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries rendered mutual defence

and protection indispensable to the seaports and commercial towns of Europe. But the intercourse and intelligence which trade and navigation advanced, gradually broke down the ferocity of the feudal ages.

A league formed merely for protecting commerce against freebooters and feudal princes, became by degrees, for its original purpose, of little importance. The great original power of the Hanseatic League, consisted in its unanimity of action, in its subordination, and in its wealth.

At the great entrepôts of the league in London, Novgorod, Bruges, Bergen, and elsewhere, its merchants enjoyed special rights and privileges. *Bishopsgate*, one of the principal entrances to London, was even confided to them to guard. The portion of the city called the Steel-yard was their exclusive property; and they had also possessions at Lynn and Boston. When certain privileges were attempted to be withdrawn from them, they declared war against England, and excluded her vessels from the Baltic, until Edward IV. restored them all their privileges and property, and they were exempted in maritime cases from the authority of the admiralty court.

At Bergen they monopolized the whole trade of Norway. In Novgorod, then so populous and strong, they directed and monopolized the trade of Muscovy. At Bruges they centralized the trade between Italy and the north of Europe, until combinations, like those of the Hanseatic league, which arose under circumstances which no longer existed, were no longer prepared nor adapted by their constitutional elements for the changes, produced by great discoveries, and extended civilization. In 1601, Wheeler, the secretary to the merchant adventurers in England, writes—"that the Hanseatic towns were so much decayed that the state of England need no longer fear them; that their ships, formerly so numerous, were few—that the towns had a difficulty in paying a quota of their expenses—that most of their teeth were out and the rest loose." In 1641, however, they interfered in commercial politics, and joined the Dutch against the Danes for a reduction of the Sound dues. In the end of the 17th century they may be considered as having ceased to exist in a federal capacity. But, from the beginning of the 18th century, individual cities which formed the league, especially Hamburg, rose in wealth and prosperity.

The discovery of a new route to India by the Cape of Good Hope paralyzed one great branch of the Venetian trade. Bruges, however, continued to be the central depot for the products and manufactures of all known countries with which Europeans traded.

It has been contended that the decline of the Hanse Towns was owing to their having become warlike instead of remaining altogether commercial. That this has been one cause of their declension we admit. But the power of the league would have disappeared without any warlike character in its elements. The progress of civilization, the new route to India, the discovery of America,

the rise of Holland, opened great and unexpected channels into which navigation and commerce were directed; and created changes for which ancient trading establishments were, as we have observed, neither prepared nor adopted.

After Holland was occupied by the French, Hamburg became, until 1803, the seat of the whole trade which was carried on at Rotterdam, and Napoleon designated the Hanse Towns an English colony, which must be destroyed. Accordingly, he marched the French troops into Hanover and compelled England to blockade the Elbe and Weser in that year. The blockade was afterwards relinquished, but soon after the French troops occupied Hamburg and confiscated all the British property in the Hanse Towns.

The cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubec, are now those which remain as independent states, of all the cities which once constituted the powerful Hanseatic League. Since the general peace of Europe, their navigation and trade have advanced and prospered, especially the trade of Hamburg and Bremen, without any calamitous interruption until the late disastrous fire, which has destroyed so vast a portion of the town and property of Hamburg, but from which calamity we trust it will soon recover with increased prosperity and splendour.

TREATIES OF THE HANSE TOWNS.

THE following information relative to the Treaties which have been negotiated by the Hanse Towns, and several of the annexed statements, were prepared for us by our learned friend Dr. Syndicus Banks, of Hamburg.

"A commercial Treaty between his Majesty the king of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Senates of the free Hanseatic Cities of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, was concluded at London, the 29th September, 1825.

"A supplementary Convention to that Treaty was signed at London the 3d of August, 1841. (The Ratifications were exchanged at London, on the 28th of August, 1841.)

"Besides the treaties with Great Britain, the three Hanseatic Cities have concluded joint commercial treaties with the following States:

"With the United States of North America, signed at Washington the 27th of February, 1828, with an additional article of the 9th of October of the same year; with the King of Prussia, signed the 4th of October, 1828; with the United States of the Republic of Mexico, signed the 7th of April, 1832; with the Republic of Venezuela, signed the 27th of May, 1837; with the Ottoman Porte, signed the 18th of May, 1839.* Additional Convention, signed at Constantinople, 7th of September, 1841.

"The Hanse Towns have further signed an act of accession to the treaties of the 30th of

* These commercial reciprocity treaties, according to which the Hanse Towns are treated, in the respective countries, on the footing of the most favoured nations, are still in force. The treaty of commerce and navigation, concluded by the Hanse Towns, with the Brazils, on the 17th of November, 1827, expired on the 25th of December, 1839, by notice to that effect on the part of the Brazils, and has not since been renewed.

November, 1831, and 22d of March, 1831, concluded between the King of the French and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the purpose of more effectually suppressing the slave trade. This treaty of accession was signed on the 9th of June, 1837.

"Hamburg and Lubec have concluded a joint treaty with the King of Denmark respecting the transit of goods through Holstein, which was signed on the 8th of July, 1840."

CONVENTION of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and the Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg. Signed at London, September 29, 1832.

ARTICLE I. From and after the date hereof, British vessels entering or departing from the ports of the Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg,—and Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg vessels entering or departing from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall not be subject to any other or higher ship duties or charges, than are or shall be levied on national vessels entering or departing from such ports respectively.

II. All goods, wares, and merchandize, whether the production of the territories of the Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg, or of any other country, which may be legally imported from any of the ports of the said Republics into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in British vessels, shall, in like manner, be permitted to be imported in Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg vessels:—and all goods, wares, and merchandize, whether the production of any of the dominions of his Britannic Majesty, or of any other country, which may be legally exported from the ports of the United Kingdom in British vessels, shall, in like manner, be permitted to be exported from the said ports in Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg vessels. And all goods, wares, and merchandize, which may be legally imported into or exported from the ports of Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg, in national vessels, shall, in like manner, be permitted to be imported into or exported from the ports of Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg, in British vessels.

III. All goods, wares, and merchandize, which can be legally imported into the ports of the United Kingdom directly from the ports of Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg, or either of them, shall be admitted at the same rate of duty, whether imported in British vessels, or in vessels belonging to either of the said Republics:—and all goods, wares, and merchandize, which can be legally exported from the United Kingdom, shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances, whether exported in British or Hanseatic vessels. And the like reciprocity shall be observed, in the ports of the said Republics, in respect to all goods, wares, and merchandize which can be legally imported into or exported from any or either of the said ports, in vessels belonging to the United Kingdom.

IV. No priority or preference shall be given, directly or indirectly, by any or either of the contracting parties, nor by any country, corporation, or agent, acting on their behalf, or under their authority, in the purchase of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of their states, respectively, imported into the other, on account of or in reference to the character of the vessel in which such article was imported; it being the true intent and meaning of the High Contracting Parties, that no distinction or difference whatever shall be made in this respect.

V. In consideration of the limited extent of the territories belonging to the Republics of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, and the intimate connexion of trade and navigation subsisting between these Republics, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that any vessel which shall have been built in any or either of the ports of the said Republics, and which shall be owned exclusively by a citizen or citizens of any or either of them, and of which the master shall also be a citizen of either of them, and provided three-fourths of the crew shall be subjects or citizens of any or either of the said Republics, or of any or either of the states comprised in the Germanic Confederation, as described and enumerated in the LIIId and

LVIth Articles of the General Treaty of Congress signed at Vienna on the 9th of June, 1815,* such vessel, so built, owned, and navigated, shall, for all the purposes of this Convention, be taken to be and considered as a vessel belonging to Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg.

VI. Any vessel, together with her cargo, belonging to either of the three Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg, and coming from either of the said ports to the United Kingdom, shall, for all the purposes of this Convention, be deemed to come from the country to which such vessel belongs; and any British vessel and her cargo trading to the ports of Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg, directly or in succession, shall, for the like purposes, be on the footing of a Hanseatic vessel and her cargo making the same voyage.

VII. It is further mutually agreed, that no higher or other duties shall be levied, in any or either of the states of the High Contracting Parties, upon any personal property of the subjects and citizens of each, respectively, on the removal of the same from the dominions or territory of such states (either upon inheritance of such property, or otherwise), than are or shall be payable, in each state, upon the like property, when removed by a subject or citizen of such state respectively.

VIII. The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves to enter upon additional stipulations for the purpose of facilitating and extending, even beyond what is comprehended in the Convention of this date, the commercial relations of their respective subjects and dominions, citizens, and territories, upon the principle either of reciprocal or equivalent advantages, as the case may be; and, in the event of any Article or Articles being concluded between the said High Contracting Parties, for giving effect to such stipulations, it is hereby agreed that the Article or Articles which may hereafter be so concluded, shall be considered as forming part of the present Convention.

IX. The present Convention shall be in force for the term of ten years from the date hereof; and further, until the end of twelve months after the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, or the Governments of the Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg, or either of them, on the other part, shall have given notice of their intention to terminate the same; each of the said High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other, at the end of the said term of ten years: and it is hereby agreed between them, that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either of the parties from the other, this Convention, and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine, as far as regards the states giving and receiving such notice; it being always understood and agreed, that if one or more of the Hanseatic Republics aforesaid shall, at the expiration of ten years from the date hereof, give or receive notice of the proposed termination of this Convention, such Convention shall, nevertheless, remain in full force and operation, as far as regards the remaining Hanseatic republics or republic, which may not have given or received such notice.

* Art. 53. The Sovereign Princes and Free Towns of Germany, under which denomination for the present purpose, are comprehended their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Prussia, Denmark, and the Netherlands; that is to say, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia for all their possessions which anciently belonged to the German empire, the King of Denmark for the Duchy of Holstein, and the King of the Netherlands for the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, establish among themselves a perpetual confederation, which shall be called "The Germanic Confederation."

56. The affairs of the Confederation shall be confided to a Federative Diet, in which all the members shall vote by their plenipotentiaries either individually or collectively, in the following manner, without prejudice to their rank:

1. Austria. 2. Prussia. 3. Bavaria. 4. Saxony. 5. Hanover. 6. Würtemberg. 7. Baden. 8. Electoral Hesse. 9. Grand Duchy of Hesse. 10. Denmark, for Holstein. 11. The Netherlands, for Luxemburg. 12. Grand Ducal and Ducal Houses of Saxony. 13. Brunswick and Nassau. 14. Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Strelitz. 15. Holstein Oldenburg, Anhalt, and Schwartzburg. 16. Hohenzollern, Lichtenstein, Reuss, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe and Waldeck. 17. The Free Towns of Lubec, Frankfort, Bremen and Hamburg.—Total seventeen votes.

X. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London within one month from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London the 29th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1825.

(L.S.) GEORGE CANNING. (L.S.) JAMES COLQUHOUN.
(L. S.) W. HUSKISSON.

LAW of the State of Hamburg, prohibiting the Slave Trade, June, 1837.—Penal Law against Slave Trade.

The Illustrious Senate, in consequence of the invitation addressed to it on the basis of Article IX. of the Convention against the Slave Trade, concluded November 30, 1831, between Great Britain and France, and of the Additional Convention thereto of March 22, 1833, having acceded to those conventions, it is requisite, according to the example of the two Powers above mentioned, and of others who have become parties to these Conventions, to promulgate also in this city a penal law relative to this subject.

It is therefore enacted as follows:

Art. I. Every slave, or every prisoner of war, treated as such, becomes free from the moment he enters the Hamburg territory. Violence or ill-usage with which he may be treated will be considered and punished as if used against a free person.

II. The captain, mate, or supercargo of a Hamburg vessel (whether he bears the name or is acting for them), who takes charge of the conveyance of one or more slaves, will be punished with imprisonment in the house of correction of between six or twelve months, and likewise pay a fine of from 50 to 100 rix-dollars.

III. Whosoever, in the capacity of owner, freighter, captain, mate, or supercargo, fits out a vessel with a view to carry on slave trade, sails in her, or carries on the traffic in slaves, or causes this to be done by others, or participates in it, or promotes that crime as money-lender or insurer, shall, according to circumstances, whether the vessel has been seized or taken previous to her departure from the port where she was fitted out, or after her departure,—whether previous to the traffic in slaves having taken place, or after having actually taken place,—be visited with imprisonment of from one year in the house of correction to ten years in the spinning-house, pay a fine of from 200 to 2000 rix-dollars, lose his rights as a citizen, and all other rights appertaining to it, and shall no longer be allowed to use the Hamburg flag.

IV. Foreigners rendering themselves guilty of the crimes stated in the foregoing articles, within the territory of Hamburg or on board of Hamburg vessels, or who, for the sake of carrying on the slave trade, make use of the Hamburg flag, or who fit out vessels under other flags within the territory of Hamburg, in order to carry on slave trade, or cause it to be done by others, shall be punished according to the present law.

Foreigners who in other countries have acted against the existing laws regarding slave trade, and who are found in the Hamburg territory, shall be delivered up to the government of the country where the crime has been committed; this, however, only with the concurrence of the government of the country to which they belong.

CONVENTION between his Britannic Majesty, the King of the French, and the Hanse Towns; containing the Accession of the Hanse Towns to the Conventions of 1831 and 1833, between Great Britain and France, for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade. Signed at Hamburg, June 9, 1837.

Art. I. The Senates of the Free Hanseatic Cities of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, accede to the Conventions concluded and signed on the 30th of November, 1831, and on the 22d of March, 1833, between his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of the French, relating to the suppression of the slave trade, as well as to the annex of the latter Convention, containing instructions to cruisers,—excepting the reservations and modifications expressed in the IId, IIId, and IVth articles hereinafter given, which articles shall be considered additional to the said Conventions, and to the annex above mentioned, and accepting the differences which necessarily result from the situation of the Hanseatic Cities, as parties acceding to the Conventions in question after their conclusion.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of the French, having accepted the said accession, all the articles of these two Conventions, and all the conditions of the said annex, shall, in consequence, be held to have been concluded and signed, in the same manner as the present Convention, directly between his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the King of the French, and the Senates of the Free Hanseatic Cities of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg.

Their said Majesties and the Senates of the Free Hanseatic Cities engage and promise, reciprocally, to fulfil faithfully, excepting the reservations and modifications hereby stipulated, all the clauses, conditions, and obligations which result therefrom; and in order to prevent any uncertainty, it has been agreed that the abovementioned Conventions, and the annex of the latter, containing instructions to cruisers, shall be inserted here, word for word, as follows:

[Here follow the Conventions of November 30, 1831, and March 22, 1833, and the annex, containing instructions to cruisers.]

II. It is agreed, with reference to the Vth article of the instructions annexed to the supplementary Convention of March 22, 1833, that all vessels bearing the flag of *Lubec*, and which appear by their papers to belong to *Lubec*, which may be detained, in execution of the Conventions herein-above transcribed, by the cruisers of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of his Majesty the King of the French, employed on the stations of America, of Africa, or of Madagascar, shall be conducted or sent to the port of Travemunde;—all vessels bearing the flag of *Bremen*, and which appear by their papers to belong to *Bremen*, which may in like manner be detained, shall be conducted or sent to the port of Bremerhaven;—and all vessels bearing the flag of *Hamburg*, and which appear by their papers to belong to *Hamburg*, which may in like manner be detained, shall be conducted or sent to the port of Cuxhaven. In case the navigation of the Baltic should be interrupted or impracticable, the three Senates agree to fix Bremerhaven and Cuxhaven as the port to which *Lubec* vessels, detained as above mentioned, may be conducted or sent.

III. Whereas the landing at the abovementioned ports of slaves who are found on board vessels bearing the Hanseatic flag, and which appear by their papers to belong to the said Hanseatic Cities, or to any one of them, might be attended with great inconvenience,—it is agreed that the slaves on board of any such vessel, detained by a British or French cruiser, shall be previously landed at the place or port, the nearest (be it British or French) to which a slave vessel, under the flag of one of those two nations, found and detained under similar circumstances, would, according to the abovementioned Conventions, be conducted or sent. The British ports of Bathurst on the Gambia, Port Royal in Jamaica, the Cape of Good Hope, and Demerara, as well as the French ports of La Gorée, Martinique, Bourbon, and Cayenne, shall be considered as respectively fixed on for this

purpose, for the British and French cruisers in Africa, the West Indies, Madagascar, and the Brazils.

IV. If the Senates of the Free Hanseatic Cities should not deem it expedient to fit out cruisers of their own for the repression of the trade, they, nevertheless, engage to furnish the special authority or warrants, required by the Vth article of the Convention of the 30th of November, 1831, to the commanders of British and French cruisers, as soon as the names and the number thereof are notified to them.

V. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Hamburg, in the space of three months, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the abovenamed Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, in five originals, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Hamburg, the 9th of June, 1837.

(L.S.) HENRY CANNING.
(L.S.) BARON LASALLE.
(L.S.) K. SIEVEKING.

Act of the British Parliament, "to declare valid Marriages solemnized at Hamburg since the Abolition of the British Factory there."

[3 & 4 Will. IV., cap. 45.] [August 14, 1833.]

Whereas the British Factory at Hamburg was dissolved, and the privileges thereof abolished, in the year 1808: And whereas divers marriages of subjects of this realm resident in Hamburg, have, since the abolition of the said Factory and privileges, been solemnized there by the chaplain appointed by the Lord Bishop of London, or some minister of the church of England officiating instead of such chaplain, in the British episcopal chapel, and in private houses in that city, before witnesses, according to the rights of the church of England: and whereas it is expedient that no doubts should hereafter arise as to the validity of such marriages: may it therefore be declared and enacted; and be it declared and enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all marriages of parties subjects, or parties one of them being a subject of this realm, which have been solemnized at Hamburg since the abolition of the British Factory there, by the chaplain appointed by the Lord Bishop of London, or by any ministers of the church of England officiating instead of such chaplain, in the episcopal chapel of the said city, or in any other place, before witnesses, according to the rights of the church of England, shall be good and valid in law to all intents and purposes as if the same had been solemnized in the British Factory at Hamburg before the abolition thereof.

Licence granted by the Senate to the English Episcopal Congregation, at Hamburg. January 17, 1834.

(*Translation.*)

I. The persons belonging to the English Episcopal congregation at present residing or who may hereafter come to reside in our State, have the free exercise of their religion under our protection, according to Article I. of the Regulations of the 20th of October, 1814.

II. They have the liberty of performing divine service in a proper building within the city, and are authorized to build and arrange, at their own expense, a suitable edifice for that purpose, upon a spot to be approved of and assigned to them on the Zeughausmarkt.

The plan thereof, with the estimate, to be previously given in to the deputation for the

ecclesiastical affairs of the Christian non-Lutheran community, for the purpose of obtaining our approval.

III. It is entirely left to the members of the episcopal congregation, in regard to all cases of disputes which may by any chance happen among them concerning points of religion and doctrine, to apply to the proper ecclesiastical authorities for decision, according to the precepts or rules of their church; but in all other and similar cases, having a reference to this licence, the decision is to be left to the constitutional authorities of this city; and in case of the incompetency of the judicial and police authorities, then the existing deputation for the ecclesiastical affairs of the Christian non-Lutheran community is to decide; from whose decision they are at liberty to appeal to our extra-judicial decision only, and not to resort to any court of justice, or any other legal remedy.

IV. The chaplains and other clergymen of the English episcopal church, being appointed according to the laws and regulations of their own country, are to be presented by the directors or wardens of the community to the abovementioned deputation in order to obtain our sanction for the exercise of their official duties. The directors or wardens must also give notice to the deputation, of the election of candidates, schoolmasters, organists, and other servants of the church.

V. The clergymen of the English episcopal church are to conduct themselves peaceably and quietly in their ministry in this place, to refrain from all controversies and offensive expressions, against the Evangelical Lutheran religion; to treat the ministry of this place with love and respect, and to claim no ministerial rights.

VI. All the beforementioned persons, clergymen, candidates, schoolmasters, and other servants of the church, are, like all other such persons of other confessions, by virtue of the *jurisdictio ecclesiastica cum jus diœcesarum* belonging to us in our territory, subject to our jurisdiction alone. As regards, however, decisions on their creed and doctrines, Article III. remains in force. They must become bound to the city, and also pay those taxes to which the members of the ministry here and the servants of the city churches are liable. Those servants of the church, who carry on trade in the city, are obliged to become citizens, and, like all other citizens, liable to pay contributions.

VII. The usual and extraordinary festivals appointed for our state, are also to be celebrated in the church of the English episcopal congregation, as far as this celebration is not contrary to their religious principles. All orders and notifications to be published in the city churches, not relating to conscience and religion, if required by us, must also be proclaimed in the English episcopal church. The prayers for us (the senate), for the burgesses, and for the whole state, are to be arranged according to the prayers appointed in the city churches.

VIII. The extraordinary collections to be ordered by us in the city churches for particular objects, are also to be appointed in the church of the English episcopal congregation, and the money collected to be paid to the beforementioned deputation; but the appointment of ordinary collections for charitable purposes during their divine service, as also the proper distribution and application of the same, are left solely to their directors and wardens.

IX. All publications of the bans of marriage, without exception, must be made in the city churches, and in the church of the parish where the bride, on account of her residence, is settled. Should the bride be living abroad, then the bans must be published in the church of the parish where the bridegroom resides. But the members of the English episcopal community are at liberty, besides that, to have the bans published in their church. If one of the parties should belong to the Evangelical Lutheran Church, then the marriage ceremony must be performed by a lutheran clergyman of the church where the bans were published. If both parties are respectively attached to another religion, they are at liberty to have the ceremony performed by their clergyman; but in every case of a marriage intended to be celebrated here, the licence must be applied for at the Wedde, and the regular fees for the same, as are generally paid by the Lutheran inhabitants.

X. In regard to christenings, the parents are at liberty to have their children christened by a Lutheran clergyman of the parish where they may reside, or by their own clergyman. In the first case, the children are to be registered in the register of christenings of the parish where the parents reside; the parents are at liberty, however, even when the

children have been christened by the clergyman of the English episcopal congregation, to have them registered in the church books of the parish.

XI. The clergyman of the English episcopal congregation have to keep a faithful register in their church books of their christenings and marriages, according to their official duties, and in this respect they must observe the existing regulations, and such as may in future be made. In particular, they are referred to those made by a decree of the senate and citizens of the 16th of November, 1815, and published on the 30th of the same month, concerning the registering of births, marriages, and deaths.

XII. In all cases where the members of the English episcopal congregation are obliged to, or voluntarily, call in the Lutheran clergymen to perform their office, according to Articles VII and VIII, the usual fees are to be paid to them, as also the lawful fees of the church officials entitled to demand the same. However, persons in good circumstances are at liberty to give more.

XIII. The members of the English episcopal congregation are at liberty to choose their churchwardens from among themselves, and are also authorized to choose and appoint their directors, under the name of a committee for the affairs of the congregation. Notice of the election must each time be given to the deputation for the ecclesiastical affairs of the Christian non-Lutheran community.

The churchwardens, or other persons of the congregation regularly authorized, have, without prejudice to our chief authority, the superintendence over the church, the distribution of the alms collected and ordinary collections, the management of the common property and capital, and they shall certainly be protected by us in their office; but they must not pretend to or claim any further privileges, particularly those connected with the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, which we have reserved to ourselves alone.

We reserve to ourselves besides, an eventual constitutional alteration of this licence at our discretion, according to time and circumstances.

In witness whereof, we have caused one of our secretaries to subscribe this licence, and to affix to it our official seal.

Done at Hamburg, the 17th of January, 1834.

Ex speciale Commissione Amplissimæ Senatus Hamburgensis.

EDWARD BANKS, Dr,

(L.S.) *Reipublicæ Hamburgensis Secretarius, subscripsi.*

NOTIFICATION of the Senate, declaring the Validity of the Official Acts performed in the English Episcopal Church, since the Abolition of the "British Court" at Hamburg. 20th of January, 1834.

(*Translation.*)

The privileges of an established congregation having now been constitutionally conferred on the professors of the Anglo-Episcopal Church, it has also been deemed expedient to remove every doubt on the subject of the official acts hitherto performed in the city by the clergymen of that church: it has therefore been constitutionally resolved—That all the official acts performed here since the abolition of the court, by the clergyman of the Anglo-Episcopal Church, who has been tolerated in his functions, shall be confirmed by the state, and shall have the same force. Hamburg, 20th of January, 1834.

CONVENTION of Commerce and Navigation between her Majesty and the Hanse Towns, signed at London, August 3, 1841.

ART. I.—The Senates of the Free Hanseatic Cities of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, hereby agree, that British vessels coming from countries not being part of the dominions of

her Britannic Majesty, shall henceforward, together with their cargoes, be admitted into the ports of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, and such vessels shall, on their admission, pay dues not higher nor other than those which shall be paid, in similar circumstances, by vessels belonging to Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg; and the duties to be paid upon the cargoes of such British vessels shall not be higher nor other, than if such cargoes had been imported in vessels belonging to Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg. And in consideration thereof, her Britannic Majesty agrees that, from and after the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this present convention, the vessels of the said Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, when coming from Hanseatic ports shall, together with their cargoes, be admitted into the ports of all her Britannic Majesty's possessions; and such vessels shall, on their admission, pay dues not higher nor other than those which shall be paid in similar circumstances by British vessels: and the duties to be paid upon the cargoes of such Hanseatic vessels, shall not be higher nor other, than if such cargoes had been imported in British vessels.

II. In consideration of the privileges extended to British trade and navigation, by the first article of the present Convention, her Britannic Majesty further agrees, that all goods, wares, and merchandize, being the produce of the states of the Free Hanseatic Cities of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, or of the other states of the Germanic confederation, or of the states comprised in the Germanic Union of Customs, and which may be imported in any foreign vessels, from the ports of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, or from any port situated on the Elbe or Weser, into the ports of the British possessions abroad, including Gibraltar and Malta, shall also be permitted to be imported from the said ports of the free cities of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, into the ports of the said British possessions abroad (including Gibraltar and Malta), in vessels belonging to Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, built, owned, and navigated, as stipulated in the fifth article of the convention of commerce and navigation, concluded on the 29th of September 1825, between Great Britain on the one part, and the Free Hanseatic Cities of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, on the other part; and such goods, wares, and merchandize, being the produce of the Free Hanseatic Republics, or of the other states of the Germanic confederation, or of the states of the Germanic Union of Customs, and so imported in Hanseatic vessels, into the ports of the said British possessions abroad (including Gibraltar and Malta), and all goods wares, and merchandize, exported in Hanseatic vessels, built, owned, and navigated as aforesaid, from the ports of the British possessions abroad (including Gibraltar and Malta), to any foreign country whatever, shall pay no other or higher duties, than if the same were imported or exported in British vessels.

III. The present Convention, which shall be considered as supplementary to the convention concluded between Great Britain and the Free Hanseatic Republics on the 29th of September, 1825, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, as soon as possible within the space of six weeks.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(L. S.) PALMERSTON. (L. S.) BANKS.

LUBEC.

LUBEC, in the present state of navigation, is very disadvantageously situated were it not for the transit trade; if a railroad from Hamburg were finished it might then become a great entrepôt for the trade of the north.

It stands on the Trave which flows down from Holstein, fourteen miles

above the junction of that stream with the Baltic at Travemunde, which latter is properly the port of Lubec.

The anchorage at Travemunde is secure for ships of any burden; vessels drawing more than 9½ or 10 feet water, must load and discharge there into large lighters. Vessels drawing about nine feet proceed up to Lubec, where they enter a spacious dock or basin, lined with quays, and with many conveniences for lading or unlading goods. A canal connects Lubec with the Elbe, at Lauenberg, about thirty-five miles above Hamburg. It forms, however, a tedious mode of conveyance, and a good railroad direct from Hamburg, without restrictions on the part of Holstein, would render Lubec a place of great importance as an entrepôt and place of transit for the north of Europe, by avoiding the circuit voyage by the Sound.

The population of Lubec is stated at from 40,000 to 50,000. It is a remarkably industrious city, with an exchange, assurance companies, numerous institutions, and several manufactories: such as tobacco, tanneries, hatmaking, cloth, canvass, sugar refineries, &c. The territory belonging to the town including Travemunde, from which the steam-packets for St. Petersburg and other places start, is about fifteen square leagues in area. It is governed by the senate, burgomasters and citizens.

The senate is accused of observing mysterious secrecy as to their proceedings, and in regard to the commerce of the republic; and we are compelled to state that our statistical materials relative to Lubec are truly meagre.

Countries from whence arrived and to which sailed.		1836.				1837.				1838.				1839.			
		Arrived.		Sailed.		Arrived.		Sailed.		Arrived.		Sailed.		Arrived.		Sailed.	
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Foreign Countries.	Russia	167	24,185	164	23,306	146	19,233	153	20,717	124	17,544	120	17,247	130	19,630	136	19,576
	Sweden and Norway	172	24,080	180	24,271	142	17,952	154	13,585	188	10,763	181	13,502	260	13,232	232	10,347
	Denmark	361	19,031	360	18,861	273	9,161	273	8,552	248	7,234	186	5,683	247	6,490	196	5,684
	Prussia	52	7,481	46	6,080	37	2,985	38	4,898	34	3,258	35	3,360	36	2,832	33	2,485
	England	37	5,921	33	5,504	39	4,426	39	5,041	54	6,760	27	4,239	75	9,869	33	4,356
	Lw Countries	19	2,122	18	2,060	13	859	9	771	15	484	5	220	17	567	7	224
	Belgian					..	..	..	..	6	380	2	199	2	325	1	132
	Mecklenburg	23	1,920	22	1,563	28	3,036	22	3,046	23	1,125	32	1,758	34	1,137	28	944
	Hanover	16	..	15	..	18	446	18	436	17	678	18	717	5	416	5	334
	Oldenburg	4	711	6	908	3	154	3	154								
	France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1,043	5	593	9	720		
	Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	1,440	165	5,940	5	484	144	8,795
Hanseatic Towns.	Hamburg	1	200	5	1,000	1	22	4	722	2	290	4	627	..	..	4	870
	Bremen	..	..	..	..	1	156	1	156	8	482	11	811	9	720	8	502
Total		852	85,651	949	83,413	701	58,430	714	58,078	769	51,481	791	52,887	838	56,442	828	54,249

Russia is the country with which the most extensive export and import trade is carried on from Lubec.

RETURN of the Total Amount of Taxes levied in the Town and Territory of the Free Hanseatic Town of Lubec for the Year 1839, as far as the same can be ascertained.

STATE TAXES.	Currency in Marks.	At the average rate of Exchange of 16 Marks 8 schillings per 1*l.* sterling.		
	Marks.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Direct—On Land *, Houses, Forests and, Poll-tax	90,900	5,509	3	0
Territory	19,000	1,151	10	0
Indirect—On Customs	150,000	9,080	18	0
Excise	187,000	11,333	6	0
Stamps	25,000	1,515	3	0
Lotteries	6,000	363	13	0
Sales of Goods and Lands †	9,000	545	9	0
Licences	2,300	139	8	8
Inherited property	cannot be ascertained			
Miscellaneous	105,500	6,394	16	0
Municipal or Town taxes				
Miscellaneous ‡	51,500	3,121	4	0
Total amount	646,200	39,154	10	0

Provincial Taxes—None. Included in the State Taxes. All articles consumed in the provinces are free from taxation.

The authority for the above statement is the last published Budget of the State for the year 1839.

(Signed) W. L. BETINCK,
British Vice-Consul.

An Income-tax is levied at Lubec according to the following scale:

Marks.		Marks.	Marks.
Under	500 Income		4
From	500 to	1,000 Income	8
	1,000	1,500	16
	1,500	2,000	30
	2,000	2,500	50
	2,500	3,000	80
	3,000	4,000	120

* These do not exist separately, but are included in one general property-tax, or rather "Tax on Expenditure," which in 1839 produced the sums specified. This tax is levied upon the estimated expenditure of every family, or individuals, in 12 different classes, the highest being an estimated annual expenditure of above 12,000 marks, or about 727*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; the individual quota of which is 800 marks, or about 48*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*; and the lowest on an expenditure of less than 500 marks, or about 30*l.* 6*s.* annually; the quota of which is 4 marks, or about 4*l.* 10*s.* sterling.

† Levied as a stamp duty on all transfers of real property, and on sales by auction, but not on goods sold by private sale.

‡ The Town and the State being considered as one body, the above miscellaneous taxes are all that are levied for the use of the Town alone.

	Marks.		Marks.		Marks.
From	4,000	Income, to	6,000	Income.	200
	6,000		8,000		320
	8,000		10,000		450
	10,000		12,000		600
Beyond	12,000				800

And so on in proportion.

The gross income of charitable and other institutions is charged either a half or one per cent, according to circumstances.

Commissioners regulate the collection of the tax, and consider applications for reductions in the amounts charged. Appeals may be made to the Senate.

A partial revision of the lists is made every year—a general revision every three years. Members of the Senate and others are exempt, including all foreigners, who may not have acquired the rights of citizens, whether they carry on a business or not.

Other exemptions and reductions may be allowed at the discretion of the Commissioners.

Octroi or Consumption Duties are also levied at Lubec on wines, beer, spirits, cattle, fish, butter, cheese, fruits, vegetables, and other articles of food; on fuel, fodder, and on building materials. The tariff fixing these duties, with very little alteration made subsequently, is dated 21st of February, 1818.

" *Commercial Conventions.*—Declarations of reciprocity, for placing the Lubec flag on a footing of equality with their respective national flags, in respect to the duties to be paid by ships, &c. have been exchanged with

1.—The Netherlands (1817, Jan. 15).
2.—Norway . (1824, May 26).
3.—Belgium . (1835, Feb. 28).
4.—Greece . (1836, Jan. 16).
5.—Austria . (1839, April 13).
6.—Denmark . (1840, Oct. 14).

Further:

7.— 1833, Agreement with Russia for the equalization of the duties paid by ships.

The cities of Lubec and Hamburg concluded a convention with Denmark on the 8th of July, 1840, by which the transit duty on the roads from Hamburg to Lubec through Holstein, and the exemptions allowed (*vide* Appendix No. 1) and the facilities granted to the intercourse between Holstein and Lauenburg (vide Appendix No. 2) are fixed till the year 1868.

Lubec alone concluded a convention with Denmark on the 8th of July, 1840, by which the regulations for the navigation of the Upper Trave were fixed and materially modified."

LUBEC DUTIES.

" *System of Duties.*—Lubec has always maintained, at its own expense, the various arrangements for the benefit of the navigation from the sea to the city; such as the Light-house, Beacons, and Buoys, Posts, Embankments, Dredging Engines, &c. The Bar before Travemünde has been lately deepened to 13 feet, by means of steam-dredgers, and it is intended to deepen both the entrance and the whole course of the river (3 German miles or about 14 English miles in length) to the depth of 16 feet. The produce of the tonnage and other duties on ships is applied to this purpose, but does not cover the expense.

Duties on Goods.—The duties on goods were formerly high and complicated, but

since 1834 they have been regulated and very much reduced, in accordance with the spirit of the times. They now consist in a simple import-duty of about one-half per cent for coarser goods, which for the greater facility, is mostly levied by weight, and of one-quarter per cent on fine goods (*vide* Appendix No. 3). There is no export duty whatever.

Duties on Ships.—These are levied at 12¾ schillings Lubec currency per commercial last (of 6000 lbs., about 3 tons) on Lubec vessels, and on those of all states, with which commercial treaties exist, or declarations of reciprocity have been exchanged, without any distinction as to the ports they may come from.

The other unprivileged flags pay 1 mark 9½ schillings, Lubec currency, per commercial last.

An exemption from this tonnage duty is granted to all steamboats.

The pilotage duty at Travemünde is levied equally on all flags, agreeably to regulations dated 21st of May, 1814, at the following rates, according to the size of the vessels:

In Summer, on entering	1 mark	8 sch.	to 13 marks	8 sch.	—The latter rate for ships of
„ departing	1	2	9		150 lasts and upwards.
In Winter, on entering	2	4	18		
„ departing	1	8	12		

A duty of 4 sch. currency per commercial last is levied as some contribution towards the expense of the operations for deepening the river, according to a decree dated the 29th of February, 1840, and will be raised to 12 sch. currency, as soon as the bar and the water-course have attained the average depth of 14 feet.

Mode of levying the Duties.—The duties are levied according to a declaration on oath.

Quarantine.—This is enforced in a secluded part of Travemunde roads, with every possible precaution, with all ships from infected or suspected ports, that are not provided with ample proofs that they have duly observed the prescribed quarantine at one of the nearest Danish or Swedish quarantine establishments.

Postage Convention with Great Britain.—In pursuance of a convention, concluded with the British General Post-office at London, by the Post Authorities of Hamburg, the postage for the correspondence between the Hamburg territory and all parts of Great Britain was reduced to 2 schillings, Hamburg currency, and 6 pence sterling, respectively, for the single letter (weighing half an ounce English). The progression for heavier letters is from half an ounce to one ounce, double those rates, and the rate to be doubled for every additional ounce.

The Hamburg authorities have engaged to make a similar reduction of the rates of postage with those states with which the British government may hereafter enter into an agreement for reducing the rates of postage.

In pursuance of a postage convention, concluded at the same time (13th of March, 1841) for Lubec, the rate of postage between Hamburg and Lubec was fixed at 1 sch. currency per half-ounce English weight.

Discount and Loan Fund.—A private establishment, but confirmed by the state, that has existed since 1821. It not only discounts bills and advances loans on goods and effects deposited with them, both at a moderate rate of interest, but also materially facilitates the circulating medium as a bank of issue, having notes from 100 marks to 1000 marks currency in circulation, which pass as ready money, and are always paid by the establishment in ready money on presentation.

Standard for Coin.—The standard for Lubec money is the so-called heavy standard of 34 marks currency, precisely similar to that of Hamburg.

The Cologne fine mark *in gold* is coined into 68$\frac{2}{7}$$\frac{2}{7}$ specie ducats of the fineness of 23 carats 6 grains, and, *in silver*, into 11⅓ current rix-dollars, or 17 two-mark pieces, or 34 one-mark pieces. The smaller coins with a proportionate seigniorage.

All accounts are kept in current marks: 1 mark has 16 schillings, 1 schilling has 12 pence.

The current money varies in its value as compared with Hamburg banco, the same as it does in Hamburg. 123 to 125 marks currency, more or less, is the average value of 100 marks Hamburg banco."

MEASURES.

" *Long Measure.*—Is calculated by the foot. 1 foot is equal to 11.29 English inches.
An ell = two feet.
The foot is divided into 12 inches, and the inch into 12 lines.
127 Lubec feet are equal to 127½ Hamburg feet.
The Lubec cubic foot contains 12.99½ French cubic inches.
The Lubec square foot contains 113½ French square inches.
Square Measure, for superfices, land, &c. 1 rod = 16 feet 1 bushel of seed (the space sown with a bushel) 60 square rods.
Dry Measure.—Corn is measured by lasts of 96 bushels; (1 drommt, 12 bushels; 1 ton, barrel or sack, 4 bushels).
The bushel of rye (by which wheat, barley, peas, beans, and tares are likewise measured) contains, 0.3469 hectolitre, and the *last* is equal to 11¾ English quarters imperial measure.
The bushel of oats contains 0.3951 hectolitre.
Pit coal is measured by tons (sacks) of 1.3822 hectolitre, and *salt* by tons of 1.4186 hectolitre.
Liquid Measure.—Wine by hogsheads; every hogshead 30 quarters, every quarter 8 quarts (1 aum, 20 quarters; 1 anker, 5 quarters; 1 stübchen, or gallon, 4 quarts). The hogshead contains 218.2509 French litres; 1 quart contains 4573 French cubic inches; 30 quarters are equal to 59 gallons imperial measure.
Weight.—Is calculated by ship-pounds of 280 lbs. each (1 ship-pound 2½ cwt. of 112 lbs. English, or 20 lis-pounds of 14 lbs. each. Wool and flax are reckoned by the stone of 22 lbs., 1 pound contains 484,708 French grammes, or if compared with the English pound troy weight, 7480.3734 grains. One pound has 32 loths (half-ounces), 1 loth 4 quentchen (drams).
General Remarks.—The geographical position of Lubec seems to adapt it more particularly for the carrying trade to and from Russia, Finland, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark. Situated between the corn-producing countries of Mecklenburg and Holstein, it makes considerable shipments of grain to England. Northern produce is forwarded by the Stecknitz canal, free of duty, to the Elbe, and from thence to its further destination; it supplies the adjacent countries with salt and pit-coal.
Regular communications are maintained by steamboats with St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Copenhagen, and the various southern ports of Sweden.
Six insurance companies facilitate the security of business.
Ship-building is in a flourishing state, both on Lubec account, and on account of the other two Hanseatic cities; the forests belonging to the city supply excellent timber for ship-building.
A wool-fair is held in the month of June, which is much frequented by foreign purchasers.
At the mouth of the Trave lies the small town of Travemünde (Travemouth), with about 2000 inhabitants, which has belonged to Lubec for centuries, and at which are the offices for pilotage and other marine establishments.
The communication between Hamburg and Lubec is by means of a good turnpike-road, that has been completed this year, and is 9 German miles (about 42 English miles) in length, on which diligences and other appropriate arrangements for the conveyance of goods have been established. A second turnpike-road in the same direction, but a German mile shorter, is now making.
Another turnpike-road, that has likewise been completed this year, forms a communication in the straightest direction between Lubec and Berlin, *viâ* Schwerin.
Almost all the high-roads on the Lubec territory have been made good turnpike-roads."
—*Lubec, December,* 1841. Transmitted by Syndicus Banks.

HAMBURG, ITS TERRITORY, RESOURCES, AND STATISTICS.

THE resources of the Hanse Towns are comparatively of little value as far as the productions of their territories are in question.

HAMBURG has a small territory surrounding it, but the great advantage under which its industry and commerce have thriven, is its situation on the banks of the Elbe.

This magnificent river, which is of the greatest importance to Germany, and which may be made so to Europe, as the branches of those rivers which fall into it, may easily be made to communicate with others. It rises in Bohemia, not far from the Carpathian mountains, and flowing through that kingdom, receives the Moldau and its streams, and the Eger. At Leitmeritz, the Elbe is regularly navigable in its course; the Eger, which joins it some distance below, has its source in Franconia. Leaving Bohemia, the Elbe flows by Dresden and Magdeburg, receiving the Mulde, Elster, and some rivers of lesser importance. The Havel, which communicates with the Oder, by Potsdam and Berlin, falls also into the Elbe, which, above Hamburg, divides into several branches, wending round islands until its streams unite into one below that city. The depth of water admits the largest merchant-ships from all countries, and about one hundred British miles below Hamburg, it merges in the broad ocean.

The inland navigation and consequent trade from Hamburg, by means of the Elbe, is greater than by the Rhine, or any other river in Europe. Canalization and railways will, no doubt, cause the increase of trade by both rivers.

The tolls on the Elbe, above Hamburg, were long complained of as greatly injurious to the navigation of that river, and exceedingly high in the rates charged. It is true that Prussia has in her power, both in regard to the Rhine and the Elbe, to levy charges upon and oppose delays to the navigation of those rivers, if the treaty of Vienna were not declaratory upon the subject. In respect to the Rhine, the Dutch had long opposed obstacles to the trade quite at variance with the treaty of Vienna, and also with the convention of Mayence. Prussia and Holland have adjusted these restrictions and burdens, with the exception of a recent assumption on the part of the latter respecting steam navigation which will be noticed hereafter under the head of Rotterdam.

In respect to the Elbe, the stade duties levied by Hanover have been those complained of chiefly by foreign governments. The tolls and delays above Hamburg, are grievously injurious to the trade and navigation, especially in that

part of the river which passes through Hanover. Dr. Sötbeer in his valuable work on the trade of Hamburg remarks,

"A commission for regulating the navigation of the Upper Elbe was opened in 1828, it having been previously regulated by the Elbe navigation act, of 1821, which was revised in 1824. It appears that this toll, compared with the stade duties, is not so oppressive; but on account of the hindrance it offered to trade, a new classification of this toll has long become necessary. The *maximum* rate of this toll is 27½ g. gros. per centner. The Magdeburg General Steam Navigation Company, as well as that of Hamburg, have joined in representing to the Prussian Government their great desire to get rid of all impediments to the free navigation of the Upper Elbe; and indeed the Elbe bordering states generally, are perfectly agreed in this point. It appears, however, that the Hanoverian Government stand in the way of these desired changes, and it is at the two custom-houses at Blekede and Schnackenburg, on the Hanoverian side of the river, that steamboats meet with so much detention and loss of time in regard to the examination of their manifests, &c. &c."

"In the Elbe Toll tariff 'iron rails' are not specially named, and consequently, previous to 1838, these articles would have paid the high rate of 27¼ g. groschen. Iron nails, of ordinary sorts, as well of anvils, anchors, and even iron plates, pay but ¼ of the full toll, or 6⅞ g. groschen."

"The consequence of the heavy rate upon iron rails, instead of their having been sent direct from England up the Elbe for the railroads of Bohemia, they were sent circuitously round by Trieste."

The territory of Hamburg comprehends the district in the rear of the city to the north and east,—part of the islands in the river Elbe opposite and above the port,—the district between Bergedorf and the Elbe, including the town of Bergedorf,—of a joint property with Lubec in the district of Vierländen,—some detached lands in Holstein,—the islet of Neuwerk, on which there are two lighthouses and a beacon, without the entrance of the Elbe,—Cuxhaven, and the district around it, including the little town of Ritzbütell. The area of the whole is about 149 geographical square miles, of 60 to the degree. The lands south and east of the city, and especially the marsh islands of the Elbe are well cultivated, under vegetables, fruits, flowers, &c.

The population of the city of Hamburg, and its immediate territory, is stated to be above 150,000 inhabitants.

The population of the city and territories of Hamburg, including Cuxhaven and other towns, is now estimated, in round numbers, at 160,000 inhabitants; viz., 140,500 Lutherans; 5500 Calvinists; 3200 Catholics; 1400 of various sects, and 9500 Jews.

The navigation of the Elbe, from the sea upwards, is naturally intricate and dangerous; but numerous lighthouses, beacons, and buoys, and good pilots, all of which do the highest honour to the city of Hamburg, render the navigation comparatively safe: especially when we consider the great annual outlay of the town for that purpose, and the moderate charges imposed on shipping. In equity the duties levied at Stade should in amount be, hereafter, only equal to the expenses of lighthouses, buoys, and pilotage, for maintaining the safe navigation of the Elbe, and should only be imposed for that purpose on the tonnage of vessels, instead of, as at present, on merchandize, and paid into the Hanoverian exchequer.

The government of the republic of Hamburg is administered by the Senate, and the representation of the citizens in three colleges. The Senate consists of 4 burgermasters, 24 senators, 4 syndics, and 4 secretaries. *Three* of the burgermasters are doctors of laws, and must be lawyers, and 11 of the senators are also required to be lawyers. The syndics are men learned in law, and especially in commercial jurisprudence, and are those who generally negotiate commercial treaties. The Senate is the executive, and appoints consular and other agents to foreign countries, receives foreign ministers, and issues decrees; grants patents, mitigates punishments, sanctions public contracts, &c.

The three electoral colleges are elected by the *Bürgerschaft* of the five parishes of Hamburg. The first college (*oberälten*) consists of fifteen members, *three* being elected by each parish. The members of the *oberälten* or upper *elders*, attend and debate in the senate, and may impeach any senator suspected of a breach of the constitutional law. The *second*, or the *college of sixty*, includes the *aldermen* and *nine deacons*. The secondary and local affairs of the city and republic are placed under the administration of this college. The college, or general assembly of *one hundred and eighty*, includes the two first, and 120 subdeacons (24 from each parish). The administrative duties of this assembly are unimportant as to their executive duties. The audit college or *kamerei*, consists of two members from each parish, elected to examine the public accounts, and to lay them before the senate. The senate has the initiative in making laws, but it is controlled in all its acts by the colleges, and in raising loans; making new laws, or imposing new taxes, or increasing salaries, an appeal must be made to the whole *Bürgerschaft*, or general assemblage of citizens.

The latter are divided into two classes; viz., *grosse-bürger* and *kleine-bürger* (great and small citizens). Israelites cannot become citizens, unless they renounce the Jewish worship, which they have frequently done in order to exercise the privileges of citizenship. Any foreigner may become a citizen by purchase. The privilege does not descend from father to son. It is obtained by paying a fine of 150 marks for a *great citizenship*, and 40 for a *little citizenship*. No business can be transacted by foreigners until obtaining the privilege of citizenship, and becoming mem bers of some one of the guilds. Hamburg has its own garrison, and, as a member of the Germanic Confederation furnishes a contingent of 1300 men. Generally speaking, the administration of the government, and of justice in the courts, are equally and justly exercised; from the latter, appeals may be made to the supreme council of the three Hanseatic republics which is held at Lubec. The charitable and other institutions of Hamburg are worthy of so great a city, and its public buildings, too many of which have recently been destroyed by the fire, were generally adapted for the purposes for which they had been constructed.

Its manufacturing industry, especially its sugar-refineries and iron-works, and

various works in metals and other materials, ropeworks, distilleries, and breweries, have long given employment to a great part of the population.

REVENUE OF HAMBURG.

RETURN of the Amount of Taxes levied during the Year 1840.

STATE TAXES.		Hamburg Currency.	Sterling.
		marks.	£
Direct, viz.	On Lands	770,000	45,000
	Houses	35,000	2,000
Indirect	Customs*	844,000	50,000
	Excise†	1,100,000	60,000
	Stamps	736,000	44,000
	Lotteries	66,000	4,000
	Sales of Goods	63,000	3,700
	Sales of Land	236,000	14,000
	Inherited Property	130,000	7,500
Miscellaneous‡		1,220,000	77,200
		5,200,000	£307,400

No regular income-tax exists in Hamburg, but in case of a deficiency it may legally be levied. The leading principles are:

Whoever possesses 50,000 marks banco is, being engaged in trade or manufacture, or any such business, considered to earn 6 per cent currency from banco, which makes 4⅘ per cent banco from banco money.

If not engaged in any such business he is considered to earn 4 per cent currency from banco, which makes 3⅗ per cent money from banco money, andpays from what he earns, according to this calculation, 1¾ per cent.

* The average of several years may be taken at marks currency 800,000, or about 47,000*l.* sterling.

† In consequence of a reduction having been made upon several articles hitherto subject to excise duty, a decrease of about 9000*l.* may be expected for the present year.

There are no licence duties in the city. In the suburbs and territory they are very small.

‡ The miscellaneous taxes are composed as under: viz.—

Property and trade tax	marks currency 35,000 ...	£8,000
Rent-tax	55,000 ...	3,200
Sundries, including *Thor Spiere*, an entrance-tax, after the closing of the city-gates, amounting to about 12,000*l.*	350,000 ...	20,000
Public revenue state tax	360,000 ...	21,000
Crown lands	270,000 ..	16,000
Sundries, of very small amount	150,000 ...	9,000
	Marks currency 1,220,000	£77,000

N.B.—The state of Hamburg being governed by a Senate, who are also the municipal authorities, *distinct* state and municipal taxes do not exist, each being paid to the same body. The municipal taxes on houses and lands are included under the head of state taxes.

The authority for the above information, as to the revenue, is the government of Hamburg.

(Signed) G. L. HODGES, *Consul-general.*

For instance, a merchant estimated to be worth 50,000 marks banco, exactly, is considered to earn 3000 marks currency per annum, on which amount he pays $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, or 52 marks 8 sch. currency, making 42 marks banco.

Widows, spinsters, and minors, not being worth above 100,000 marks banco, pay half the duty.

2.—Persons having less property than 50,000 marks, or no capital at all, pay from what they earn otherwise,

From	8000 marks currency and upwards . .	1 per cent.
Under	8000 to 6000	$\frac{3}{4}$ „
	6000 4000	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
	4000 1000	$\frac{1}{4}$ „

1000 marks pays nothing, a man with a numerous family with an income under 4000 pays $\frac{3}{10}$ per cent.

3.—Persons having a capital of 50,000 marks banco, or more, and an income besides, are taxed for both.

The salaries of military men, clergymen, and public schoolmasters and professors, are not taxed. Combined with this tax is the "Luxury Tax."

For a country-house	5 per mille.
Luxury, pleasure-horse	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „
Male servants	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „
Female servants	$\frac{1}{2}$ „

No one is, for the luxury tax, considered to have more than 30,000 m. income.

There is a commission consisting of 2 members of the senate, 2 members of the first civic college, and 2 members of the treasury (citizens), who superintend the taxation. Any one who thinks he is taxed too high, has a right, on his oath, sworn as a citizen, to declare how much he should pay.

Sect. I.—Commercial Treaties.

"Hamburg has concluded a separate treaty of commerce with the king of Sweden and Norway, signed May 1, 1841.

A convention with the states of the Customs Union, of December 1839, under which Hamburg, as respected the importation of sugar and wine, enjoyed the same favours as the Netherlands, by the treaty concluded with the states of the Customs Union, January 21, 1839. This privilege has ceased equally with the Dutch treaty at the expiration of the year 1841, by a declaration of cessation on the part of the Customs Union.

For the equalization of the Hamburg flag with the respective national flags respecting navigation dues, declarations of reciprocity have been exchanged with Greece (1836) and Austria (1839).

In its quality of an Elbe River state, Hamburg has partaken of the transactions of the Elbe navigation commissions, who met at Dresden in 1819, 1821, and of the commission of revision at Hamburg in 1824, and has therefore joined in the signature of the Elbe Navigation act of June 23, 1821, and the supplementary stipulations to the Elbe navigation act of Sept. 18, 1825. Hamburg itself, however, levies no Elbe toll, which for the other Elbe River states from Hamburg to Melnik in Bohemia amounts together to 27 gutegroschen 6 pfennige (3*s.* 6*d*). per Hamburg cwt., of nearly 120 lbs. English."

Sect. II.—Ancient Customs Regulations.

"For several centuries past, Hamburg has maintained at its own expense the different establishments for the safety of the navigation from the sea up to Hamburg, such as light-houses, lightships, buoys, tons, &c., for which purpose it has expended the amount of the customs duties. From 1814 to 1823, the customs duties on all goods coming from and going out seaward were $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent currency of the value in bank money (or $1\frac{1}{2}$ from 125), and on those entering and going landward $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent currency from bank money (or $\frac{1}{2}$ from 125). In 1823 the duties of exportation on all goods were reduced to $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent currency from bank money, and in 1830 the duties of entry at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent currency from bank money, and from that time the Hamburg customs affairs have continued essentially unchanged, with the exception of several exemptions, which took place afterwards for certain commercial articles."

NEW CUSTOMS REGULATIONS OF HAMBURG.

The following law, for the regulation of the customs of Hamburg, was adopted by the senate and the citizens, on December 12, 1839, and published on the 23d of the same month.

The customs and navigation duties shall hereafter be levied and paid, upon the basis, and under the authority of the present enactment.

IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES.

Art. I. Vessels, together with the merchandize on board, become subject to the customs laws, &c., of the port of Hamburg, immediately after having passed Altona, and having entered within the customs barrier.

II. Upon all descriptions of goods and merchandize not specially named in this law, whether subject or not to the excise duties, the undermentioned rates of duty in current silver money (*banco*) according to the course of exchange, shall be levied: viz.—

On goods, wares, and merchandize, imported $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the value.
" " " exported $\frac{1}{8}$ "

GOODS, &c., ENTERED FREE FROM DUTY.

The following goods and merchandize shall be imported or exported, free of any duty whatever: viz.—

1. Rags, woollen or cotton.
   Threads of cotton, linen, or flax.
   Sheep's and lamb's wool, raw.
   Woven linen goods, printed or mixed with cotton.
2. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, colza, malt, and potatoes.
3. Copper and brass — Copper: Raw, or for rolling in sheets, &c.; Old and broken, fit only for recasting. Brass: In plates or sheets; Old or broken, fit only for recasting.
   Iron — Tin; Iron in plates.
   Zinc, raw.
4. Silver and gold, as bullion, or coined.
   Filings of, &c.
   Medals of gold or silver.
5. Maps or charts.
   Books and engravings.
   Music printed.
6. Colza, chains of.
   Bark.
   Bones.
7. Traveller's apparel, brought in by the respective parties, or being furnished with a special permission from the director of the customs.

IV. The undermentioned goods and merchandize may be imported free of duty: viz.—

1. Seeds: Aniseed, and cummin-seed.
   Grain, &c., large and small: Maslin, beans, lentils, millet, peas, and vetches.
   Flour.
   Arsenic, and lead ore.
   Sulphur.
   Smalts.
   Zinc, calamine, &c.
   Minerals.
   Chalk, red.
   Millstones.
   Plaster.
   Clay, for fullers' and potters' use.
   Srass, tripoli, and tuf.
   Coal.
2. Wood, from the Upper Elbe, or by carriage . . . { For firewood, building purposes, or small, for joiners' use.
3. All articles transmitted by post, to the same person, the value of the total quantity not exceeding 50 marks *banco*.

V. The following goods, &c., may be exported free from duty: viz.—
Productions and manufactures of the city of Hamburg, of all kinds.
Articles, not exceeding 100 lbs. in weight, and not of a greater value than 100 marks *banco*.

SPECIAL REGULATION.

VI. The undermentioned fruits are subject to the following specific rates of duty, on their importation: viz.—

			Schellings.
Oranges and lemons	In chests	containing 1000 in number . .	4
		½ chest, containing 500 do. . .	2
	In casks,	proportionate rate of duty.	

TRANSIT DUTIES.

VII. All merchandize, which by this law may be passed in transit, is free from duty.

VIII. Merchandize for transit, is that alone which is sent to Hamburg, either on account of the citizens thereof, or destined for foreign consumption.

IX. Goods, declared for transit, which have been sold or exchanged for others, within the city, or goods imported from abroad, by a citizen of Hamburg for his own use, are not considered as merchandize for transit.

X. Merchandize alone can be declared for transit, which has been imported directly *into* Hamburg: if landed without the city it can enjoy the privilege of transit.

XI. No timber or wood for building purposes, or to be used as firewood, &c., can be admitted to the privilege of transit, unless it has been imported by sea.

XII. The citizens of Hamburg, or other naturalized inhabitants, whether Christians or Jews, shall alone be entitled to enjoy the privileges of the transit trade.

XIII. Commercial agents, brokers, or ship agents, are not to enjoy the above privilege.

XIV. Every person who may be permitted by law to exercise the privilege of transit, must positively affirm, in his declaration, that the goods so to be sent in transit, are really and *bonâ fide*, merchandize legally entitled to such privilege.

XV. As a general principle, the duration, of the permission to pass entries for transit, is limited to three months, from the date of the declaration. This permission may be renewed, if it be demanded before the expiration of the first three months, upon payment of a duty of ¼ per cent in current silver money, but in no case may the period be extended beyond six months.

XVI. Merchandize having been declared for transit, and not forwarded at the expira-

tion of the legal period, shall be subject to an additional amount of duty, equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ of the import duty.

XVII. Goods, &c., which, after being declared for transit, may have been sold or exchanged, which waiting for transmission, shall be liable to a similar increase of duty as that named in the preceding article.

XVIII. Should any merchandize, in transit, pass from the hands of the party who has made the declaration into those of a third party, due notice of the same must be given at the chief customs department, by one or other of the parties interested.

XIX. Goods declared for transit cannot be repacked, or have any of the marks or numbers altered which they may bear at the time the declaration is made, without special permission from one of the directors of the customs.

TONNAGE DUTIES.

These duties are discharged upon the certificate of measurement being produced at the custom-house, and they shall be levied, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned, on the number of commercial lasts* which the vessel may measure, or upon the total tonnage of the same.

I. DUTIES BY THE LAST.

			Mrks.	sch.
Ships. A. Measuring above 20 lasts.	Laden	1. From and beyond Cape of Good Hope, and beyond Cape Horn	3	0
		2. From the West Indies, North and South America, to Cape Horn, from the islands in the Atlantic Ocean, and the West Coast of Africa, to the Cape exclusively	2	8
		3. From Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean	2	0
		4. From other European Ports, with exception of the modifications in Art. 22	1	8
		5. From Holland, East Friesland, the Weser, Jutland, and the Eider	0	12
	In ballast		0	8
B. Measuring up to 20 lasts without distinction			0	4

II. DUTIES ON THE VESSEL.

1. From Steckness, and the Upper Elbe	of above 20 lasts	2	0
	„ 20 and under	2	0
2. From Ottendorf, Altenbruch, Ritzebuttel, from Holstein (beyond the Stör) and from Lauenburg, Winsese, Luneburg, and Boitzenburg		1	0
3. From Harburg, Buxtehude, Stade, and from Holstein (up to the Stör)		0	8

XXI. The following vessels shall be exempt from tonnage duties: viz.—

1. Vessels and boats under 20 lasts, entering from or departing by sea, in ballast.
2. Whale-fishing vessels belonging to the city.
3. Vessels built in the city dockyards (only on returning from their *first* voyage).
4. Vessels arriving from sea, laden with coal, and departing in ballast.
5. Vessels bringing grain, fruit, &c., and other necessary provisions for the use of the city, or wood and fuel, and quitting in ballast.
6. The above vessels, even departing with a cargo, provided they do not measure more than 10 *lasts*.

XXII.

CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS, BONDS, &c.

XXIII. The declaration must be made previous to the entry or embarcation of mer-

* The last (commercial) is 6000 lbs. or 2905 kilogrammes.

chandize, and the official note shall contain an exact description of the number of packages, barrels, tierces, bales, sacks, &c., together with their contents, marks, or numbers, as well as the value of the same, calculated upon the market price, on the day when such declaration is made.

A like declaration is required for merchandize either arriving from or forwarded to Geesbach, this district being within the customs limits.

The declarations relative to the entry or transit of goods, brought by sea or river navigation, within the customs line, indicated by the 1st Article, and which have been reshipped, without the barrier, are to be forwarded to the principal customs bureau, immediately on the arrival of such merchandize, within the prescribed line, or at latest, before the re-exportation of the same.

XXIV. These regulations apply with equal force to declarations, respecting the transit of goods, and to all merchandize, whether subject or not to duties of customs.

Goods exempted from duty cannot be declared in transit, and the same declaration must, in no case, contain a statement of taxed and exempted merchandize.

XXV. As regards merchandize which, although known under one general description, yet includes various qualities of the same of very different value; for example—coffee, sugar, tobacco, indigo, &c.; each declaration must define precisely the value of the article declared.

XXVI. A reserved permission to correct any inaccuracies in the declarations, can only be granted by a properly authorized officer of customs.

XXVII. The values of the goods as set forth in the declaration cannot be reduced.

XXVIII. The customs declaration, as regards the payment of duty, may be rectified without the party so amending the same being liable to any penalty, provided such correction be made immediately on the discovery of the inaccuracy, without provocation on the part of the administration, and before the identification or seizure of the merchandize.

XXIX. The customs duties shall be paid in the current money of Hamburg, immediately after the declaration has been made at the chief customs department.

XXX. In cases of bankruptcy, the customs duties shall, notwithstanding, be equally payable by the bankrupts, in like manner with the several other public taxes.

XXXI. In order to favour the general interests of commerce, a delay of *one month* in the payment of duties may be allowed: this period to be reckoned from the day on which the goods arrived. Whoever wishes to enjoy such an exception shall be obliged to sign, when he makes his declaration at the customs, a provisional declaration, containing the necessary information required by Art. 23, and under pain of the penalties required by Art. 49, § 1. He must further engage to pay the proper duties at the end of the month, according to the regular course of exchange, &c.

XXXII. The provisional declarations are to be subjected to a stamp duty equivalent to the value of the declared merchandize: viz.—

		Mrks.	sch.
Of the value	of 100 marks *banco* and below . . .	0	4
	of 100 „ to 300 ditto . . .	0	8
	of 300 „ and above . . .	1	0

XXXIII. For declarations of import and transit—for the despatch of the transit declaration for goods, and declaration of goods exempted from duty, and generally for all documents, &c. presented at the custom-house; with the exception always of—1st, the provisional declarations mentioned in the foregoing article; and 2dly, for the double and treble despatch of declarations, not exceeding 100 marks *banco* in value; the stamp duty shall be as below:

		Mrks.	sch.
Of the value	of 101 to 400 marks *banco* . . .	0	1
	of more than 400 ditto, or any other value not specified	0	2

XXXIV. With the exception of the privilege of the declaration in transit, the right of making declaration at the customs, to the townspeople, or to such persons engaged in commerce, who may have been naturalized. In regard to those parties not engaged in business this permission is restricted to their personal transactions.

XXXV. Should there be any reasonable grounds to warrant the same, it may be allowable for parties to make declaration by an agent specially charged to do so in their own names, upon the latter complying with certain necessary forms.

XXXVI. Any person in the service of the customs, making himself answerable for the payment of duties due from another, shall be liable to dismissal.

XXXVII. The parties having to make payment of duties either themselves, or by their securities, must sign the import, provisional, and transit, declarations, &c. Should these parties allow other persons to sign such documents, &c. on their behalf, with their knowledge of the same, they will be held personally responsible for such signatures, and liable to a penalty to be determined, according to the circumstances of the case, by the customs administration. This penalty will be equally enforced against parties signing without the knowledge of their employers or masters.

XXXVIII. Should the bill of lading, or other document accompanying the goods, not be in the name of the party making the declaration, but in that of a third party, either a native or foreigner, it is requisite that the reasons for such irregularity shall be set forth in the declaration. This circumstance may also be explained in writing to one of the Directors of the Customs, giving the name of the party to whose order the bill of lading, &c., is addressed.

XXXIX. As a general rule the importation and exportation of merchandize is alone permitted upon the production of the necessary certificates or declarations obtained at the principal department of the customs. Exceptions are, however, made to this rule in the following instances:

1. Goods arriving by post may be immediately entered, but they must be declared, at the customs, within 14 days after their arrival.
2. In regard to goods of the value of 800 marks *banco*, which agreeably to the provisions of Art. 23, may be declared upon importation, the requisite forms being left blank, to be filled up by the party making the declaration, and stamped according to the amount of duty. These forms are charged a stamp duty of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for every increased value of 50 marks *banco*, without regard to the immediate rates, up to 800 marks *banco*.
3. In regard to merchandize to be exported of a value equivalent to 800 marks *banco*, which may in the same manner be declared for exportation, blank forms being made use of agreeably to Art. 23. The stamp duty on the same being at the rate of $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent for every advance of 50 marks *banco*, in value, up to 800 marks *banco*.
4. In regard to merchandize forwarded, duty free, which may be declared for exportation, upon certain printed forms.

XXXIX. (*a*) In the event of there being great necessity for the immediate transmission of merchandize, it shall be allowable to make use of temporary declarations which shall be afterwards replaced by the regular documents, according to the following regulations:

1. This method is alone to be adopted in cases where the instant despatch of the goods, is indispensable, and the necessary documents are not obtainable at the customs, from half-past six in the evening, until the closing of the gates, barriers, &c.; and in the morning, from their being opened, until half an hour of the opening, for business of the chief department of the customs.
2. Every declaration of the description of goods bears a stamp duty of 1 *marc courant*.
3. These declarations are to be subject to the prescribed customs regulations in regard to customs declarations (*zoll declarationen*) and for greater security they must be regularly sealed. These temporary declarations become immediately cancelled, upon the issue by the customs of the regular documents. The customs administration determine all future necessary formalities to be observed in this respect.

XL. To prevent the detention of goods, arriving by land carriage at the gates, the customs officers are authorized to allow the same to pass at once to the parties to whom it may be consigned, on a proper certificate being given, that within 48 hours, after its arrival,

the requisite customs and transit declaration shall be made. The officers, however, are always authorized to examine such goods, &c. in detail.

XLI. The customs officers at the several barriers, ought as a general rule, to examine carefully all goods and merchandize entering and passing thereby; comparing the number of packages, bales, &c., and their marks, with those inscribed in the customs and transit declarations.

XLII. The agents, commissioners of land carriage, &c., and other persons undertaking the transport of merchandize, shall be held responsible for the description of goods, &c., as set forth in the declaration, corresponding precisely with the merchandize they may transport.

XLIII. Immediately on the arrival of merchandize, and before moving or opening the same, the captains of vessels, or agents, commissioners, &c., shall remit to the principal custom-house, all bills of lading, letters or other papers relating to the above; and the like proceeding is to be observed in regard to merchandize destined to be exported, before it may take place.

XLIV. No vessels arriving from the sea, nor river-craft, can discharge their cargoes until the necessary declaration is made at, and the manifests are deposited with, the customs.

Vessels, however, coming from the lower Elbe, are permitted to discharge their cargoes after paying the duties and depositing their manifests at the *barrière inférieure.*

XLV. Any river-craft or vessel cannot pass either of the barriers without showing thereat its manifest, which must have been previously examined at the custom-house, and be accompanied with the requisite declarations.

No vessel sailing for the sea may pass the customhouse pinnace (guard boat) without the captain exhibits the certificate of his broker or agent, which must be duly signed by the customs authorities, and proving that his manifest has been forwarded to the custom-house under the pain of incurring the penalties levied by Art. 55.

XLVI. No lighter or other vessel shall either take goods from, or convey the same to any ship without having been previously numbered by the local authorities, under pain of confiscation. Nor shall any merchandize be taken on board any ship until the proper documents have been lodged at the custom-house. The bargemen, &c., shall be held responsible for the delivery of these papers.

XLVII. After the closing and previous to the opening of the barriers, no transport of merchandize can take place either in the upper or lower harbours. Persons infringing upon these regulations within half an hour after the shutting or opening of the barriers, will be punished according to the circumstances of their offence.

PENALTIES.—The undermentioned penalties will be enforced against parties violating the above regulations.

XLVIII. A penalty of $\frac{1}{4}$ additional to duties prescribed by the present law, shall be exacted in the following cases: viz.—

1. If either the customs, or the provisional, or transit declarations, are not made in conformity to the regulations prescribed by Art. 38 of this law.
2. If either the goods may have been repacked, or the marks or numbers changed, without due authority be received from the directors of the customs, agreeably to the provisions of Art 19.
3. If the goods and merchandize have been transferred to a third party, without being submitted to the usual and necessary formalities prescribed by Art. 18.

The last regulations are applicable to all merchandize, whether beyond the line of custom-house, within the port or without the limits prescribed by Art. 1 of this law.

XLIX. In the following cases, a fine equal to half the amount of duties levied by the present, will be enforced.

L. If the transit duties on merchandize be not paid previous to the delivery of the same, a penalty amounting to double the customs rate will be levied thereon.

LI. A penalty, in addition to the duty, will be enforced against goods and merchandize, entering or passing through the customs bureaux, or coming within the limits of the port, &c., prescribed by Art. 1, in regard to which the declaration has not been made, or in the event of any inexact description of the weight or quality of the same, being given with the view of defrauding the revenue.

The amount of penalty shall be *one-sixteenth* of the value of the goods, provided the total value thereof does not exceed 500 marks *banco:* but in regard to parties committing a second offence of this nature, a fine equivalent, to *one-half the value* of the goods, may be imposed.

LII. Should any decided fraud be practised as regards a false description of the goods, a penalty equal to the total value thereof shall be enforced. In the event of a repetition of the offence, the penalty shall be doubled in amount.

LIII. Goods and merchandize which have not been properly deposited within the line of customs, or brought into the limits, prescribed by Art. 9, shall be liable to confiscation.

LIV. Any attempt at substituting other goods, &c., in lieu of those which may be declared in transit, in the view of passing the latter in such manner, shall, in addition to the instant confiscation of the merchandize so declared for transit, together with that substituted for it, or the payment of the value of both, subject the offending party to lose for ever the privilege of passing goods in transit.

LV. Every captain of a vessel outward bound, who does not exhibit, at the customs guard-boat, his permission to depart, shall be subject to a fine of fifty rix-dollars specie.

LVI. All boats, lighters, barges, carts, and horses, &c., which may have been used for the purpose of carrying on contraband trade, with the knowledge and under sanction of their respective proprietors, shall be seized and confiscated.

LVII. Bargemen, carters, or other persons, privy to, or who may assist in, such illicit trade, shall be liable to imprisonment, or other still more severe punishment, according to the circumstances of the case.

LVIII. The penalties, &c., mentioned in the foregoing articles, shall be equally applicable (except in those cases where special ones be named in the present law) to all manner of infractions of the customs laws, or attempts to defraud this revenue.

LIX. In cases of contraventions of the present law, against which no special penalties are enforced, a fine shall be imposed according to the circumstances of the case, not exceeding 15 rix-dollars in amount.

A *minimum* rate of 2 rix-dollars is also fixed by this law, either to be levied on the amount of duty or on the value of the merchandize.

LX. *One-half* the amount of these penalties shall be paid to the pension fund established for the relief of various functionaries, and other persons employed by the Hamburg government.

One-sixteenth part shall be given to the party informing of, or who may discover such fraud, &c., whether or not a customs officer.

Another *sixteenth* is to be divided amongst the *employés* at the bureau, where the fraud has been recognised; and the remaining *one-sixteenth* amongst the customs officers generally.

COMMISSION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CUSTOMS.

LXI. The affairs of this branch of the revenue are conducted by a commission, composed of the undermentioned persons: viz.—

Two members of the Senate.
„ College of Ancients,
„ Finance Chamber,
„ Council of Commerce,

and three citizens duly elected for this purpose.

A legal officer is attached, as secretary, to this commission.

The above determine in all matters relating to the customs service, and inflict the various penalties according to law.

Parties considering themselves aggrieved by the decision of these commissioners, may appeal to the senate, whose verdict shall be final.

LXII. The commission has the power of appointing parties to all places under this revenue, and can also dismiss any person employed from the service.

The necessary oaths are to be taken before the director of the customs, in presence of the commission.

The secretary and inspector-general, however, shall take the requisite oaths before the senate.

LXIII. This present law (which shall come into operation on the 1st of January, 1842) entirely annuls and renders of no effect all previously existing laws and ordinances relating to the customs.

Pilotage of the Elbe.

All vessels, drawing more than four feet water, are obliged to take on board a pilot, the shoals and intricate channels of this river requiring skilful management to navigate vessels amidst those dangers which commence at a distance of about fifteen miles from the entrance, which is well marked with signals, lighthouses, and buoys. Rates of pilotage from the entrance of the Elbe to Gluckstadt or Freyburg.

Designation of Vessels.	Six Summer months, per Hamburg foot.				Six Winter months, per Hamburg foot.			
	m.	sch.	£	s. d.	m.	sch.	£	s. d.
Vessels from the North laden with coals, and smacks drawing more than 4 feet, and vessels laden with herrings	2	0	0	2 4	3	0	0	3 6
—— laden with salt or corn	3	0	0	3 6	4	8	0	5 3
—— laden with mixed cargoes (one-third manufactures), or laden with wine, oil, lead, packages, &c., and smacks trading with merchandize	4	0	0	4 8	6	0	0	7 0

Half the above pilotage only to be charged when the pilots board the ships no further out than the first buoy (No. 11), west of Cuxhaven. The pilots of Hanover or Holstein usually pilot vessels from Gluckstadt or Boesch, and charged generally according to the time employed, or about 3 marks or 3*s*. 6*d*. per Hamburg foot.

Quarantine.

"At Cuxhaven, a distress and winter harbour, belonging to Hamburg, at the entrance of the Elbe (without any customs whatsoever), there exists a quarantine of observation for vessels coming from suspected places. Ships which may bring a real danger, are directed to Christiansand for performing their quarantine of purification. The particulars of the present practice of the quarantine establishment at Cuxhaven appear to be unnecessary, since a quite new quarantine regulation will soon enter into force.

Post Convention with Great Britain.

"In consequence of a convention concluded by the Hamburg post administration with the royal General Post-office of London, the postage for the correspondence between the Hamburg territory and Great Britain is reduced for a single letter (weighing ½ ounce Engl.) to resp. 2 schillings Hamburg currency, or 6*d*. The progression for heavier letters is from ½ ounce to 1 ounce double, and then goes on by a double postage rate for every ounce.

"The Hamburg administration has engaged to cause a similar reduction of postage to be introduced for letters of such countries with whom the British government will henceforth enter into agreements for a reduction of postage.

Bank of Hamburg.

"One of the most important establishments for the Hamburg trade is the bank, which differs in several respects by its interior organization from almost all establishments of that name. The Hamburg bank is a deposit-circulation-bank, founded on fine silver in bars.

The stock of the bank is formed of the deposits, which must consist of silver in bars of 15 loths 12 grains, at least, per mark troy weight (11 oz. 15 dwts.)

" Whosoever is entitled to become an owner of a bank deposit, and deposit silver in bars, is credited for 27 marks 10 sch. bank money per each fine mark troy weight, and gets an account in the books of the bank.

" Now if an owner of a bank deposit has to make a payment to another, he causes the sum payable to be transcribed from his account to the other's in the books of the bank, by presenting a simple formulary (called *bankzettel*, or bank-bill), either personally or by some other specially empowered person.

" The amount of credit of each owner of bank deposits, as well as the transfers from one account to another, are kept secret.

" Whosoever desires to get his credit or part of it in silver, may daily receive for it the silver bars, calculated at 27 mpf. 27 p. bank per mark fine of troy weight." Banks.

This bank is of ancient reputation for the exactness of its arrangements, and for the faithful performance of its obligations, the city and its corporation are its guarantees. It has undergone some modifications and Dr. Sötbeer observes,

Some new modifications of the present regulations of the Hamburg bank, are felt to be generally requisite, its actual management being now regulated by the old regulations, dating as far back as 7th Sept. 1710. This code is found now utterly insufficient for conducting its affairs, and a general wish has been expressed for some better and well classified system, as much by those interested in the bank, as by the mercantile body at large.

It is further desired that some special and stringent regulations may be enforced by new regulations, relative to the issue of paper money, and the better appropriation of the bank's surplus capital. There is a general desire that transfers, under the value of 100 marks, may be made either daily or at least once or twice in the week.

TRADE OF HAMBURG.

Dr. Sotbeer, in his work on the trade of Hamburg, observes, " The trade of Hamburg is not confined to the market of Germany alone, but is of the greatest importance in regard to that carried on generally with the north of Europe, this city being the principal depot for all sorts of colonial produce, as well as the leading market for cotton printed goods and refined sugars.

" Hamburg has been accused of pursuing an illiberal system of commercial policy, in regard to interfering with the *direct* inland trade between Germany and foreign countries, beyond sea, by imposing heavy transit duties on goods passing through her territories. The following facts, however, seem to show that this has not been her policy.

" An ordinance was published in 1713, by which the then transit toll was much reduced; and some years afterwards (viz., on the 10th of July, 1723), this duty, inasmuch as the city of Hamburg was concerned, was entirely abolished. And further, in 1747, all taxes upon grain were taken off, and again, in 1764, it was decreed that no import or export duties should be imposed upon linens, linen yarns, or copper, and several other descriptions of merchandize.

" The separation of her North American Colonies from Great Britain, and the wars in which the latter power was involved both with France, Spain, and Holland (1778 and 1780), gave a great stimulus to the trade of Hamburg. This commerce was still further augmented during the war of the French Revolution (1789), by Hamburg being enabled to carry on a most extensive and active commerce, under the protection of a " neutral flag." The very favourable geographical position of this city has much contributed to its commercial advancement.

" The following statement exhibits the number of public and private assurance companies, established at Hamburg, &c., in the undermentioned years:

			Mille Bco.
" In 1802 there were	14	public companies, and 16 private companies	150
1803 „	17	„ 15 „	153
		with 19,893 policies of	7,978,400
		at an average premium of	$5\frac{3}{16}$ per cent.

		Mille Bco.
In 1804 there were	24 public companies and 14 private companies 231 granting 25,444 policies of	8,544,000
	at an average premium of	3 1/16 per cent.
In 1805 „	30 public companies and 13 private companies 308 granting 31,902 policies of	9,632,000
	at an average premium of	3 1/8 per cent.

"At the latter period also, the manufacturing industry of Hamburg, had made great progress, and there were at that time 450 sugar-refineries established. The value of ground-rents and leasehold property had greatly improved.

"Under all these circumstances the advancement of the prosperity of Hamburg was perfectly certain, and has been obtained, most assuredly, not at the expense of the other German states.

"The occupation of Hamburg by the French, from 1806 to 1814, caused the most disastrous consequences to its trade; however, the ultimate effects of such foreign occupation proved beneficial—greater energies for the re-establishment of commercial industry were developed, and the new bank was founded, which has since exercised such influence over the monetary and commercial affairs of Europe. The former exemption of merchandize from transit duty was again decreed, as well as the abrogation of all duties upon corn, linen, yarns, copper, &c.

"During the continental war many new native fabrics were brought into existence. England had, however, during this period, by her improved machinery, especially for cotton-wool spinning, placed herself in a position to defy all competition and great quantities of English cotton goods were poured into Germany through the Hamburg market, at so low a price, as to prevent any thing like opposition to their sale, on the part of the home manufacturers. Hamburg was accused of favouring such a great influx of British manufactures, as directly tend to her own advantage, whereas, she merely derived the benefits arising from the *transit* of such merchandize on its way into the interior of Germany.

"Another and important advantage in favour of the commerce of this city has been experienced from the now large export trade in articles of German manufacture which at present are forwarded to the transatlantic markets, and there meet successfully the products of other countries."

TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.

There is, strictly speaking, no warehousing system, the low import duties justify the absence of this usual convenience for trade. The entering and clearing of ships, making sales, &c., is usually managed by agents or brokers; the latter are licensed by the senate, and cannot act as merchants. The brokerage is at the charge of the seller, and varies from $\frac{5}{6}$th to 1 per cent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 per cent, and 1 per cent for *del-credere*. Discounts are allowed for prompt payments. As the Stade duties are often charged by weight, the net weights are usually stated of the articles so charged.

INSURANCES.—All varieties of insurances are effected at Hamburg. Buildings within the city are only allowed to be assessed by the municipality; the rate being regulated according to the number of fires. Marine insurances are effected by companies. Merchants, shipowners, brokers, and others interested in trade and navigation, assemble at the Exchange, and transact business much in the same way as they do at the Exchanges of London or Liverpool.

The *Stade duties* are also collected at Hamburg; the *bonâ fide* vessels and merchandize of the citizens of Hamburg being exempted from that toll, on the alleged ground of the Hamburg customs department affording the Hanoverian authorities, statements of the quantity and values of all merchandize imported into that port. See *Stade duties*, and fees collected at Brunshausen, hereafter.

NAVIGATION AND TRADE OF HAMBURG.

STATEMENT of the Number of Vessels which arrived at Hamburg, with the Quantities of the principal Articles of Produce imported thereat, during each Year from 1791 to 1802.

YEARS.	Number of Vessels arrived.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.						
		Sugar.	Coffee.	Rice.		Hides.	Cotton.	Pepper.
		lbs.	lbs.	Tons.	Bags.	Number.	Bales.	Bags&Bales.
1791	1054	52,958,390	21,500,000	20,898	...	70,411	3,685	864
1792	1700	48,335,590	21,000,000	17,428	...	53,012	3,086	1,594
1793	1455	35,289,230	26,000,000	11,865	...	43,188	2,452	5,606
1794	1820	66,476,790	38,000,000	8,541	...	152,315	7,987	3,139
1795	2107	86,809,920	42,000,000	13,477	2,380	215,385	10,143	5,723
1796	1919	78,254,850	39,166,666	23,390	11,569	179,659	7,657	5,709
1797	1869	75,089,030	39,875,000	30,254	5,607	269,862	11,017	6,222
1798	1901	79,849,330	45,800,000	24,866	912	81,036	7,667	15,945
1799	1960	104,963,040	45,625,000	16,017	150	242,805	5,132	10,944
1800	1895	70,955,010	39,875,000	6,085	365	122,709	12,668	8,175
1801	2177	104,115,750	28,000,000	6,019	154	256,135	9,397	8,335
1802	2108	84,841,010	24,000,000	13,319	19,219	226,472	6,793	6,060

STATEMENT of the Number of Vessels which arrived with Cargoes at Hamburg from Countries out of Europe, and from all Countries, during each Year from 1815 to 1838.

YEARS.	North America.	Mexico and West Indies.	South America.	Guinea and Cape of Good Hope, Canary Azores, and Cape Verd Islands.	East Indies and China.	TOTAL.	Total with Cargoes.	Total in Ballast.	Total from all Countries.
1815	34	28	6	2	...	70			
1816	41	38	11	...	2	92			
1817	33	54	10	9	5	111			
1818	43	68	31	7	5	154			
1819	42	49	52	8	5	156			
1820	39	52	58	11	7	167			
1821	42	57	97	6	7	209			
1822	36	50	75	7	6	174			
1823	54	81	58	8	8	209			
1824	40	68	140	5	4	257			
1825	40	67	127	7	4	245	2000	432	2432
1826	30	66	78	1	9	184	1959	414	2373
1827	48	94	101	5	8	256	2005	322	2327
1828	51	118	91	6	6	272	2192	325	2517
1829	44	78	99	6	2	229	2017	376	2393
1830	27	109	115	5	9	265	2439	338	2777
1831	50	127	135	5	6	323	2010	337	2347
1832	59	109	114	2	9	303	2341	422	2763
1833	42	105	104	9	12	272	2194	540	2734
1834	60	111	85	5	16	277	2302	218	2520
1835	40	97	93	4	6	240	2347	183	2530
1836	54	104	110	7	8	283	2287	210	2497
1837	52	104	129	10	7	302	2404	197	2601
1838	37	124	136	7	10	314	2471	229	2700

STATEMENT of the Number of Vessels belonging to Hamburg which arrived at that Port from each Country, during the several Years from 1824 to 1838.

COUNTRIES.	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1824	1835	1836	1837	1838
IN EUROPE.															
Archangel	2	3	3	6	2	6	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2
Norway and Sweden	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	1			
Ports on the Baltic	6	8	11	9	6	10	12	12	5	5	5	2	3	5	2
Denmark	..	2	2	1	..	1	2	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	
Weser, Oldenburg, and East Friesland	20	18	16	18	29	19	26	26	35	36	15	13	9	12	16
Holland	15	17	20	19	23	16	20	6	12	26	15	6	3	2	4
Belgium									9	5	5	6	8	11	7
Great Britain	30	55	61	70	48	56	64	78	65	81	100	124	117	111	124
France on the Atlantic	25	21	33	23	27	39	40	16	42	27	11	12	8	13	8
Portugal	9	7	11	8	..	2	4	4	4	4	8	8	10	5	2
Spain	1	1	4	2	1	2	3	3	6	5	7	7	7	3	1
France, (Cette and Marseilles)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	
Italy and Trieste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	5	6	3
Total	109	132	164	156	136	151	178	147	181	195	179	183	172	172	169
OUT OF EUROPE.															
East Indies and China	1	..	2	2	1	..	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	1	6
The Canaries, Azores, and Guinea	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	1	2	3	3
Western Coast of America	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	1	3	3
Brazil	19	36	24	25	31	29	43	44	35	26	28	34	28	30	42
Columbia and Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	6	10	9	..	7
Cuba										11	11	13	14	12	21
Haiti	20	20	16	21	27	15	28	24	35	9	8	8	5	4	8
St. Thomas and Porto-Rico										15	14	12	11	12	13
United States	13	7	5	7	8	4	1	7	10	12	8	10	17	18	12
Greenland	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Total	55	67	48	57	69	51	76	81	86	91	86	98	93	95	117
The River Elbe (chiefly in ballast	26	26	25	45	46	42	37	53	53	83	25	32	29	25	33
Total	190	225	237	258	251	244	291	281	320	369	290	313	294	292	319

STATEMENT of the Number of Steam-Vessels trading with Hamburg, and of the Number of Voyages which they made between that Port and other Places in each Year, from 1825 to 1838.*

YEARS.	London.		Hull.		Goole.		Leith.		Havre.		Amsterdam.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Ships.	Voyages.	Ships.	Voyages.	Ships.	Voyages.	Ships.	Voyages.	Ships.	Voyages.	Ships.	Voyages.	Ships.	Voyages.	
1825	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	11	Since the commencement of 1839, a regular communication by Steam-Vessels has been opened with Antwerp, Newcastle, and Dunkirk.
1826	5	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	19	6	46	
1827	4	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	5	47	
1828	4	37	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	33	8	81	
1829	5	48	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	31	9	90	
1830	4	37	2	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	19	8	84	
1831	4	36	3	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	9	77	Steam-Vessels sail from Hamburg regularly to—
1832	11	64	3	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	21	15	126	
1833	9	93	3	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	13	152	London, twice weekly.
1834	11	94	4	69	2	19	..	..	..	..	2	22	19	204	Hull, on alternate weeks twice or thrice.
1835	9	105	6	93	2	13	..	..	2	36	1	18	20	265	
1836	15	122	7	118	..	..	..	..	2	38	1	25	25	303	Amsterdam, every 5 days.
1837	9	110	7	114	1	5	1	5	3	42	1	24	22	300 of 45,700 lasts.	Antwerp, „ 8 „
1838	9	90	8	97	1	7	1	16	4	41	1	21	24	272 of 41,360 lasts.	Havre, „ 8 „
															Dunkirk, „ 10 „

* See hereafter general view of the trade and navigation of Hamburg with all countries, in 1840 and 1841.

STATEMENT of the Number of River Boats which arrived at and departed from Hamburg, in Trade with places on the Elbe above that Port, during each Year, from 1821 to 1838.

Years.	Arrived.	Departed.	Years.	Arrived.	Departed.	REMARKS.
1821	1,764	1,604	1830	2,451	2,120	These numbers are exclusive of ballast boats, which amount to about 300 yearly, and of about the same number of boats which are annually broken up at Hamburg.
1822	2,047	1,914	1831	2,868	2,440	
1823	1,949	1,844	1832	3,103	2,966	
1824	2,000	1,969	1833	3,253	3,001	
1825	2,446	2,241	1834	2,606	1,934	
1826	2,649	2,446	1835	2,828	2,488	
1827	2,324	2,120	1836	3,108	2,994	
1828	2,765	2,456	1837	2,944	2,646	
1829	2,543	2,443	1838	3,299	2,916	

STATEMENT of the Number, Tonnage (in Lasts), and Crews of Vessels, belonging to each Country, which arrived at, and departed from, the Port of Hamburg, in the Years 1836 and 1838.

COUNTRIES.	1836.						1838.					
	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.			ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Vessls	Lasts.	Crews.	Vessls	Lasts.	Crews.	Vessls	Lasts.	Crews.	Vessls	Lasts.	Crews.
American	39	5,632	450	37	5,495	446	41	5,460½	462	39	5,264	470
Belgian	5	230	25	5	230	25	9	548	59	10	600½	66
Bremen	81	4,550	414	75	4,185	372	113	3,375	424	113	3,375	417
Danish	468	13,896	2,134	493	13,915	2,116	409	10,381½	1,456	375	9,495	1,335
British	754	71,067	8,168	753	71,177	8,173	883	84,127	9,585	886	84,480½	9,622
French	65	6,110	980	64	6,030	971	82	7,941¼	1,287	82	7,941¼	1,287
Hamburg	291	19,731	2,381	282	20,048	2,388	319	25,551	2,498	317	25,725	2,487
Hanoverian	383	7,113	1,286	385	7,284	1,315	438	8,192	1,455	436	8,003	1,441
Dutch	205	11,094	1,322	207	11,167	1,342	256	10,608½	1,379	249	10,330½	1,352
Lubec	1	40	5	..	..	..	4	340	36	4	340	38
Mecklenburg	13	1,270	104	11	1,095	92	5	350	32	5	350	30
Neapolitan	7	970	92	6	870	82						
Swedish and Norwegian	164	7,529	1,098	155	7,019	1,033	152	7,338	1,267	148	7,050	1,242
Austrian	8	1,242	98	9	7,019	105	6	957	75	5	862	64
Oldenburg	105	1,686	280	101	1,628	270	98	1,480½	290	95	1,433½	280
Prussian	35	4 860	342	40	5,713	392	35	4,662½	321	34	5,227½	357
Russian	3	262	27	4	309	27	8	646	73	9	825	90
Sardinian	1	113	11	1	113	11	1	86	9	1	86	9
Spanish	28	1,798	298	23	1,560	279	29	2,117½	364	29	2,129	382
Portuguese	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1,210	169	16	1 210	169
Sicilian	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	207¼	22	2	207¼	22
Venezuelian	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	95	12	1	95	12
Total	2656	159,193	19,515	2,651	159,030	19,440	2,907	175,674½	21,275	2,856	174,972¾	21,172

See the general statement hereafter of the navigation and trade of Hamburg for 1840 and 1841.

The imports into Hamburg, from the United Kingdom, constitute the greater part of the general exports of the latter to Germany, which, see as already stated for the years 1831 to 1840 inclusive.

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage (in Lasts) of River Boats belonging to Each Country, distinguishing those with Cargoes, and the Quantities thereof, which arrived at, and Departed from, Hamburg, to and from each Port in the Upper Elbe, during the Year 1837. Compared with the Years 1838 and 1836.

COUNTRIES.	PORTS.	ARRIVED.					DEPARTED.				
		With Cargoes.			In Ballast.		With Cargoes.			In Ballast.	
		No.	Lasts.	Quantities of Cargoes.	No.	Lasts.	No.	Lasts.	Quantities of Cargoes.	No.	Lasts.
				lasts.					lasts.		
PRUSSIAN..	Magdeburg	376	14,956	12,006	62	2588	680	24,898	19,863	48	1,824
	Berlin	615	20,208	17,615	38	1165	607	19,834	17,261½		
	Breslau	234	7,780	6,468	..	..	163	5,357	4,603½	28	1,044
	Cottbus	26	853	700	..	..	28	933	860½		
	Schonebeck	34	1,342	1,090	4	156	27	1,079	853½	22	896
	Halle	159	6,246	5,358	..	..	60	2,433	1,727½	73	3,064
	Potsdam	32	1,077	868	4	125	50	1,693	1,549½		
	Frankfort-on-the Oder	8	231	192	..	..	8	271	236		
	Wittenberge	52	1,705	1,142	..	..	11	375	197½	20	687
	Seehausen	45	1,658	1,395	..	..	11	350	624	10	403
	Rogatz	13	423	377	..	..	2	69	64		
	Havelberg	38	1,271	962	..	..	11	444	228½	16	474
	Stettin	30	1,002	872	..	..	2	77	67	12	368
	Lentzen	9	214	186	..	..	5	114	36½		
	Tangermunde	56	2,216	1,944	..	..	9	358	116½	18	711
	Alsleben	106	4,145	3,554	..	..	2	82	65¼	28	1,121
	Spandau	37	1,272	1,154	..	..	..	..	..	5	194
	Kamps	33	1,255	927	..	..	..	..	..	11	444
	Arneburg	28	1,095	876	..	..	2	53	21	10	406
	Rathenow	42	1,369	1,116	..	..	3	123	66		
	Genthien	10	224	194	..	..					
	Landsberg-on-the-Weser	3	92	64	..	..	1	28	18		
	Sandow	16	637	520	..	..	..	..	..	5	210
	Rudersdorf	5	168	148	..	..	..	..	..	1	18
	Dresden	28	925	780	..	..	28	912	817½		
	Total	2035	72,364	60,778	108	4034	1710	59,482	48,714	307	11,855
	„ 1838	2274	84,162	67,271	158	5807	1957	11,351	59,564	65	2,625
SAXON	Dresden	110	4,422	3,492	10	417	88	3,151	2,576	8	312
	Pirna	26	1,023	734	..	..	..	..	..	6	241
	Meissen	..	..	..	..	..	1	43	6		
	Total	136	5,445	4,226	10	417	89	3,194	2,582	14	553
	„ 1838	105	4,240	3,683	2	125	84	3,378	2,570	6	264
AUSTRIAN..	Prague	34	702	683	..	..	25	881	650½		
	Tetschen	32	530	446							
	Total	66	1,322	1,129	..	..	25	881	650½		
	„ 1838	68	1,758	1,414	..	..	28	1,032	815		

In 1836 the arrivals and departures were as follow:

	Arrived.		Departed.	
	vessels.	lasts.	vessels.	lasts.
Prussian . .	2410	67,292	2078	5,8140
Austrian and Saxon	114	3,078	87	2,619
Total .	2524	70,370	2175	60,570

In 1836 there were belonging to the Hanoverian towns of Hraburg and Luneburg 921 passage-boats which arrived at Hamburg, and in 1838, only 646.

The boats arriving upwards, from places on the Elbe, and from the Elbe towns of Lauenberg and of Mecklenburg, enter extensively into the river carrying-trade.

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage (in Lasts) of Vessels belonging to the Ports of Hamburg and Altona, in each Year from 1836 to 1838.

DESCRIPTION.	HAMBURG.			ALTONA.		
	1836.	1837.	1838.	1836.	1837.	1838.
Ships and barks	46	48	55			
Brigs and brigantines	44	41	61			
Schooners and galliots	39	38	40			
Smaller vessels	7	6	5			
Total	146	153	163	30	29	33
Total Lastage { Commercial Lasts	11,432	12,014	12,999			
Total Lastage { Lasts at 4000 lbs.	17,148	18,021	19,498½	3595	3549	3970

STATEMENT of the Amount of Marine Insurances effected at Hamburg, with the average Rates of Premium, during each Year from 1814 to 1838.

YEARS.	Amount Insured	Average Rates of Premium.	YEARS.	Amount Insured.	Average Rates of Premium.
	B. D.	per cent.		B. D.	per cent.
1814	41,791,000	3 9/16	1827	129,352,800	1 7/8
1815	87,379,000	3½	1828	442,494,200	1¾
1816	124,398,000	2⅞	1829	160,008,800	1 7/12
1817	150,708,000	2 9/16	1830	190,007,900	1 9/16
1818	175,899,000	2 1/16	1831	181,070,000	1 1/16
1819	129,211,000	1⅛	1832	202,918,000	1 1/16
1820	150,791,000	1 1/16	1833	198,699,000	1 9/16
1821	129,016,000	2 3/16	1834	189,434,000	1⅝
1822	98,280,000	5 5/16	1835	195,233,000	1½
1823	99,894,000	3 1/16	1836	219,814,700	1 15/32
1824	100,579,000	2 3/16	1837	214,555,000	1 9/32
1825	124,224,000	2 1/16	1838	224,163,600	1½
1826	113,841,000	2 1/16			

STATEMENT of the Quantities of Merchandize transported in Boats from Hamburg to Places on the Elbe, above that Port, in each Year from 1814 to 1838.

YEARS.	Lasts.	YEARS.	Lasts.	YEARS.	Lasts.	YEARS.	Lasts.	YEARS.	Lasts.
1814	10,449	1819	30,430	1824	35,787	1829	39,445	1834	45,006
1815	19,420	1820	29,837	1825	32,883	1830	47,905	1835	47,717½
1816	29,352	1821	31,773	1826	31,227	1831	48,251½	1836	51,787¾
1817	30,195	1822	34,930	1827	37,419	1832	54,523¾	1837	57,529¼
1818	30,083	1823	33,685	1828	38,659¼	1833	51,279½	1838	70,554½

By a register kept at Wittenberg, on the Elbe, the transit is,

	Centners.		Centners.
In 1837	upwards 4,377,906	downwards	2,421,598
In 1838	5,332,068		2,913,621

STATEMENT of the Quantities of Merchandize, distinguishing the Principal Articles, which were transported from Hamburg, by the Elbe, to the Prussian Dominions, during the Years 1837 and 1838.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.		ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES TRANSPORTED.	
	1837.	1838.		1837.	1838.
	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.
Sugar, raw	42,102,200	43,230,500	Brought forward	100,957,947	98,702,800
„ refined	2,590,905	2,623,100	Sulphur	626,079	
Molasses	305,500	40,000	Gums	113,000	
Coffee	23,222,297	23,787,300	Cassia Lignea	246,100	
Almonds	780,300	446,600	Dyeing stuffs	45,647	
Cocoa	252,900	97,000	Mahogany	460,900	
Tea	160,100	85,000	Copper	.....	51,900
Tobacco	2,957,300	2,527,200	Iron and tin	1,356,672	588,000
Cotton, raw	10,729,072	6,554,300	Lead	68,403	
Hides	2,494,200	3,249,400	Antimony	52,088	
Dyewoods	3,114,222	4,013,400	Coal	868,080	240,000
Rice	3,529,452	3,568,200	Herrings	6,154,519	2,759,700
Indigo	149,400	61,300	Honey	211,000	138,000
Spices	474,013	192,700	Madder	1,061,164	1,547,100
Pimento	363,800	256,600	Wine	2,706,823	896,400
Pepper	705,900	817,900	Rum	498,543	364,100
Quercitron bark	420,114	166,300	Oil	1,671,526	1,914,300
Drugs	2,344,000	1,240,000	Train-oil	1,950,161	2,369,700
Southern fruits	840,000	108,000	Twist	20,293,997	18,211,200
Raisins & currants	3,041,400	5,619,600	Miscellaneous	1,090,185	3,779,000
Saltpetre	380,872	18,400			
			Total	140,469,862	133,176,900
Carried forward	100,957,947	98,702,800			

STATEMENT of the Total Quantities of Grain imported and exported at Hamburg, during each Year from 1800 to 1838.

YEARS.	Imprtd.	Exprtd.	YEARS.	Imprtd.	Exprtd.	YEARS.	Imptrd.	Exprtd.
	lasts.	lasts.		lasts.	lasts.		lasts.	lasts.
1800	44,850	31,515	1814	22,848	6,336	1828	36,898	23,957
1801	41,045	27,597	1815	20,052	8,122	1829	42,849	28,614
1802	36,216	15,177	1816	20,261	14,813	1830	57,459	39,674
1803	24,637	8,425	1817	27,849	14,409	1831	46,588	35,639
1804	24,637	8,991	1818	41,883	29,417	1832	29,957	18,830
1805	27,603	12,274	1819	27,203	16,018	1833	31,897	14,508
1806	36,577	13,632	1820	25,965	12,377	1834	25,651	11,500
1807	18,080	5,848	1821	21,710	7,397	1835	18,764	8,719
1808	22,691	7,861	1822	22,807	7,881	1836	35,120	19,260
1809	20,363	5,224	1823	20,179	11,537	1837	34,199	18,251
1810	23,332	9,874	1824	29,471	14,401	1838	44,867	31,730
1811	21,695	5,574	1825	39,281	24,582	1839		
1812	19,080	8,829	1826	34,183	27,885	1840		
1813	13,106	3,439	1827	29,992	19,211	1841		

NUMBER of Vessels arrived in the Port of Hamburg during the Year 1841, showing the Countries to which they belong.

Great Britain, 973; North America, 34; Belgium, 4; Brazilian, 1; Bremen, 102; Denmark, 368; France, 110; Greece, 1; Hamburg, 448; Hanover, 552; Heligoland, 4; Knipausen, 1; Lubec, 7; Mecklenburg, 6; Holland, 336; Norway, 64; Austria, 3; Oldenburg, 72; Portugal, 6; Prussia, 25; Russia, 14; Sweden, 38; Two Sicilies, 2; Spain, 23.—Total 3194 vessels.

Of the above number, 304 arrived in ballast: viz., From the Elbe (Altona to Cuxhaven) 215; Oldenburg and East Friesland, 23; Netherlands, 14; Great Britain, 49; France, 1; Spain, 1.—Total 304.

Of those arrived with cargoes from all countries, the principal were—British, 924; North American, 34; Bremen, 99; Danish, 309; French, 109; Hamburg, 405; Hanover 427; Holland, 315; Norway, 64; Oldenburg, 71; Prussia, 25; Russia, 14; Sweden, 37; Spain, 22.—Total with cargoes, 2890.

Of the above *total number*, there arrived from the United Kingdom, 889 British; 27 Danish, 199 Hamburg, 41 Hanover, 5 Bremen, 1 Mecklenburg, 2 Dutch, 3 Norwegian, 2 Oldenburg, 8 Prussian, 1 Russian, 1 Swedish.—Total 1130 vessels from the United Kingdom.

The British Vessels which arrived from other than British Ports, were:

1 from the East Indies, 19 Brazils, 7 Cuba, 1 Jamaica, 15 Hayti, 2 United States, 2 British North America, 11 from different ports in Germany, in ballast, 7 France, 2 Portugal, 7 Spain, 4 Italy, 5 Constantinople.

Of Hamburg vessels there arrived from Great Britain, 199; Guinea, 2; East Indies, 10; Brazils, 40; New Granada and Santa Martha and Venezuela, 9; Cuba, 24; Hayti, 12, St. Thomas and Porto-Rico, 10; Gulf of Mexico, 5; United States, 15; Greenland, 3; different ports of Germany, 62; France, 9; Holland, 9; Spain, 7; the remaining 32 from sundry other places.

NUMBER of Vessels, cleared out with Cargoes, from the Port of Hamburg, during the Year 1841, under their national Flags.

Great Britain, 697; American, 17; Belgium, 4; Brazilian, 2; Bremen, 82; Danish 187; French, 106; Grecian, 1; Hamburg, 377; Hanoverian, 238; Dutch, 217; Lubec, 4; Mecklenburg, 1; Neapolitan, 1; Austrian, 1; Oldenburg, 38; Portuguese, 6; Prussian 15; Russian, 5; Sweden and Norway, 66; Spanish, 17.—Total 2082 vessels with cargoes.

In ballast and for repairs, 1107 vessels.

Of the above number with cargoes, there sailed to the United Kingdom, English, 647; Bremen, 13; Danish, 24; French, 1; Hamburg, 213; Hanoverian, 70; Dutch, 5; Lubec, 2; Oldenburg, 2; Prussia, 1; Sweden, 2.—Total to Great Britain, 980 ships.

The British ships* which sailed to other than British ports, were 6 to the Baltic, 1 to the Black Sea, 40 to North America, including Newfoundland, 1 to Africa, and 2 to South Australia —Total 50.

Of Hamburg vessels sailed 213 for England, 9 Baltic, 3 Sweden, 4 East Friesland, 2 Holland, 7 France, 8 Spain and Portugal, 3 the Mediterranean, 13 North America, including Newfoundland, 38 West Indies and Cuba, 66 South America, 10 East Indies, 1 Africa.—Total 377 ships.

The number of ships, of all sizes and nations, which arrived from sea in 1841, exceeds that of 1840: viz.,

Arrivals in 1840	2935 vessels.
Ditto in 1841	3194 „

* The ships in ballast are not included.

The tonnage of British vessels, in like proportion, exceeds that of 1840, by 11,763 tons.

Arrivals in 1840	923 vessels.
Ditto in 1841	998 „
Increase of British vessels	75

Of the arrivals from Great Britain there were,

With Goods	538 vessels.
„ Coals	389 „
From Foreign parts	71 „
Total	998

Among which were 176 steam-vessels.

The increase of British shipping arose from the demand for freight for corn and the increased consumption of coals, which greatly exceeded that of any former years.

The number of vessels belonging to Hamburg this year (1842) is 202, measuring 49,450 tons. In 1840 there were only 193 vessels: 3 are now building.

The following is a statement of the leading articles, imported and exported, in 1841:

Coffee, imported in 1840	62,500,000 lbs.
Ditto „ 1841	72,000,000 „
Stock on hand, at the end of 1841	15,000,000 „
Sugar, imported in 1840	101,500,000 „
Ditto „ 1841	80,000,000 „
Stock on hand, at the end of 1841	19,500,000 „
Cotton, imported in 1840	74,083 bales.
Ditto „ 1841	64,022 „
Stock on hand, at the end of 1841	16,400 „
Twist, imported in 1841	39,000,000 lbs.
Indigo „ 1840	7,000 chests.
Ditto „ 1840	580 serons.
Ditto „ 1841	7,400 chests.
Ditto „ 1841	300 serons.
Stock on hand, at the end of 1841	290 chests.
„ „ „	250 serons.
Teas, imported in 1840	12,930 qr.chests.
Ditto „ 1841	12,270 „
Stock on hand, at the end of 1841	7,000 „
Wool, imported in 1840	63,000 bales.
Ditto „ 1841	60,000 „
Stock on hand, at the end of 1841	3,500 „

The exports of all kinds of grain were very great, and of wheat exceeded that of any former year.

EXPORTS OF 1841.

Wheat	507,400 qrs.
(Of which to British ports, 460,900 qrs.)	
Rye	61,600 „

Barley	43,400 qrs.
Oats	5,600 „
Peas	12,700 „
Beans	1,900 „
Tares	13,000 „
Rapeseed	13,400 „

The estimated quantity of all descriptions of grain on hand in the year 1841, was small, being 97,700 quarters; of which there were of wheat 45,000 quarters.

The trade in corn has been one of the few profitable ones during the year, not only to Hamburg, but to all the corndealers and farmers.

The exports of flour, butter, bread, and other provisions, have been considerably less from Hamburg, in the year 1841, than in 1840.

Bread, exported in 1841	£22,300
Butter „ „	46,560
Provisions „	53,850
Flour „ „	6,620

A large quantity of similar articles were exported from Altona, of which no account is kept, from its being a free port, but which may amount to the same value.

TRAFFIC of the British Flag, in the Port of Hamburg, during the Year 1841, distinguishing Sailing from Steam Vessels.

SAILING-VESSELS.

ARRIVALS FROM	No.	Tonnage	Crews.	DEPARTURES.	No.	Tonnage	Crews.
England,—London	71	10,679	563	England,—London	98	16,925	
„ Hull	101	19,641	856	„ Hull	183	31,113	
„ Poole	54	6,402	333	„ Poole	18	2,023	
„ Liverpool	19	3,242	159	„ Liverpool	23	3,797	
„ Leith	14	1,805	97	„ Leith	33	3,830	
„ Newcastle	28	3,659	185	„ Newcastle	104	18,470	
Other ports in Scotland	34	3,388	200	Other ports in Scotland	22	2,132	
„ England / Ireland	41	5,205	293	„ England	252	49,336	
				„ Ireland	3	452	
Colliers from ports in England	389	76,932	3111				
Total from Great Britain	751	130,953	5797	Total to Great Britain	736	128,078	
Portugal	1	155	8	France	2	183	
Spain and Gibraltar	7	886	49	Prussia	6	828	
France	5	930	44	Russia	19	4,642	
Holland	4	617	33	Sweden and Norway	3	487	
Russia	1	263	10	Denmark	1	244	
Mediterranean	9	1,342	76	Mediterranean	1	87	
St. Domingo	15	2,940	161	Trebizonde	1	194	
Cuba	8	1,539	72	United States	7	1,917	
Brazils	20	3,580	215	Newfoundland	42	5,869	
East-Indies and Australia	1	409	24	St. Domingo	1	200	
				East Indies and Australia	1	409	
Total sailing-vessels	822	143,614	6489	Total sailing-vessels	820	143,138	
Steam-vessels:				Steam-vessels:			
London	85	32,019	2119	London	85	32,019	
Hull	91	23,000	1614	Hull	91	23,000	
Total steam-vessels	176	55,019	3733	Total steam-vessels	176	55,019	

BREMEN.

BREMEN has a small territory of about 75 geographical square miles on each side of the Weser, but this city, like Hamburg, owes its prosperity to the river on which it is situated.

The Fulda, which rises near the Abbey of Fulda, and the Werre, which runs through Wietzenhausen, join at Münden, where the Weser takes its name.

The Aller, running through Zell (where it is navigable) receives at Hudemülen the Leine, which flows through the city of Hanover, and below Verden falls also into the Weser, before the latter reaches Bremen, below which it receives the Hunte, which waters Oldenburg, and falls into the Weser at Elsfleth; from which the Weser flows nearly due north into the sea, nearly midway between the Elbe and the Ems. The mouth of the Weser, like that of the Elbe, is intricate in its navigation on account of its sandbanks and shoals.

This is one of the oldest cities in Europe. It is mentioned as a commercial mart in 837. In 1158 it sent colonists to Livonia and founded Riga; and, during the powerful existence of the Hanseatic League, Bremen stood conspicuous. It is now one of the most ancient cities in its appearance, and its institutions and government still retain more of the old forms than those of most Germanic towns. The government is administered by four burgermasters and twenty-four senators. The ships of Bremen are at the present day chiefly engaged in carrying German emigrants to America, from whence they bring back cotton; but the trade and navigation extends to South America and other countries, to which linens and several articles are exported. Bremen also forms for imports an entrepôt for Hanover, Oldenburg, and Hesse-Cassel. Large vessels can only ascend to Braake, opposite to which, in a new dock called Bremerhaven, they discharge their cargoes. Vessels of 200 to 250 tons ascend as far as Vegesaeck, and these drawing only six or seven feet of water, discharged at the city of Bremen, where the Weser is lined with capacious quays. The imports are chiefly cotton and cotton yarn, sugar, coffee, tea, tobacco, and other tropical productions, dye-woods, &c. &c. Bremen has public libraries, an observatory, numerous learned and scientific institutions, a town-hall, an exchange, and insurance associations. Its population is remarkably industrious, and it has several manufactories, as sugar refineries; more than 100 distilleries; tanneries; manufactories of soap, candles, cordage, canvass; two or three cotton-spinning mills; several factories for weaving; bleachworks; tobacco manufactories, &c.

The following statements have been prepared for us by Dr. Syndicus Banks:

SECT. 1.—TREATIES OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Bremen has separately negotiated treaties as follows:

1. "Exchange with the Netherlands, in 1817, of declarations for reciprocal equalization of navigation or tonnage duties.

2. With Belgium, in 1836 } for pilotage duties.
3. „ Holland, in 1836 }
4. „ Haiti, in 1829 (abolition of the discriminating dues respecting ships and cargoes).
5. „ Russia, in 1834.
6. „ Greece, in 1835.
7. „ Denmark, in 1835 (equal payment with the natives in Denmark, and with the most favoured nation for rates of the Sound dues).
8. „ Austria, in 1839.

9. Treaty of commerce and navigation with Sweden and Norway, May 1, 1841.

10. Bremen has concluded with the other Weser River states the Weser Navigation Act of Sept. 10, 1823, and the subsequent conventions about the Weser navigation, Dec. 21, 1825, and Oct. 22, 1839. The normal customs rate, according to those conventions, is for all the river states together 236¼ pfennige per 300 lbs, of which, however, Bremen gets only an inconsiderable share. Many goods pay reciprocally but half the normal rate."

SEC. 2.—NAVIGATION DUES.

"Instead of the ancient pilotage, lighthouse money, &c, the present navigation dues are,

For Bremish ships and those which are equalized with them, ¾ gros. per 300 lbs. of cargo.

For ships not equalized, 1½ gros. per 300 lbs. of cargo.

N.B.—This duty is levied only once for each voyage, and generally according to the imported cargo. But if the vessel enters in ballast, or if the goods imported make up no more than a quarter of the vessel's tonnage, the duty is levied on the exported cargo. Ships coming and going in ballast are exempt.

The anchorage at Bremerhafen is calculated upon the size of the ship, and rises according to a scale of 18 heads from a minimum of 1 thaler (for vessels of less than 10 lasts) up to a maximum of 50 thalers (for ships of 400 lasts, and above). This is the rate for the four summer months; in the other months about ⅕ more is paid.

On levying the anchorage, 3 English register tons are counted for two lasts (Rocken last of 4000 lbs.).

Ships lying in the harbour more than two months, pay proportionably more."

SEC. 3.—CUSTOMS.

"Duties on goods entering seaward ⅔ per cent (those which come from landward are exempt).

Duties of exportation ⅓ per cent.

Transit duties (despatch duties) 4 gros. per 100 lbs. gross weight. (For certain heavier goods, respectively ½, ¼, ⅛, 2¼ of the above-quoted normal rate.

The entrepôt for goods imported seaward, and destined to be re-exported seaward, is free.

The value of goods for the entry duty is calculated and declared upon the invoice combined with freight and insurance; for the duty of exportation upon the invoice alone. The declaration for paying customs, in both cases, is made upon the burger's oath, without any control or visitation of the goods."

SEC. 4.—POST CONVENTION.

"Bremen has concluded with Great Britain a Post Convention on the same basis as Hamburg. The following copy, with Bremen, will apply to both."

AGREEMENT between the General Post-office of London and the Post-office of Bremen.

Whereas the Lords Commissioners of her Britannic Majesty's Treasury have authorized her Majesty's Postmaster-general to conclude an agreement with the Post-office of Bremen,

the following agreement, between the right honourable Thomas William, Earl of Lichfield, a peer of the realm, a privy councillor, and her Britannic Majesty's postmaster-general, and James Colquhoun, Esquire, Doctor of Laws, Knight of the Civil Order of Merit of Saxony, &c. &c., and agent and consul-general for the Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg (who has communicated his full powers from the venerable the senate of the Free Hanseatic Republic of Bremen to make an agreement on the part of the Post-office of that city), is concluded and agreed upon.

ARTICLE I. The British rate of Postage upon letters passing between the United Kingdom and Bremen, that is to say, letters posted in the United Kingdom, and addressed to Bremen, and *vice versâ*, conveyed direct between the United Kingdom and Bremen by packet-boat, or private ship, or *viâ* Hanover, or *viâ* Cuxhaven and Hanover, by packet boat or private ship between Cuxhaven or Hanover and the United Kingdom, shall be sixpence per half-ounce inclusive, and so on in proportion according to the scale of postage by weight now in operation in the United Kingdom, and the British rate of transit postage to be taken on letters posted in, or addressed to Bremen, conveyed direct between the United Kingdom and Bremen by packet-boat or private ship, or *viâ* Hanover or *viâ* Cuxhaven and Hanover, by packet-boat or private ship between Cuxhaven or Hanover and the United Kingdom, passing through the United Kingdom to and from its colonies or foreign countries, shall be that which is now, or shall be hereafter taken upon letters, between the United Kingdom and such colonies and foreign countries, respectively, in addition to the rate of sixpence the half ounce, and so on in proportion,—the postage which is to be charged between the United Kingdom and Bremen. The colonial or foreign rate, however, is to be calculated from or to the port of departure or arrival of the packet.

II. The rate of postage to be taken by Bremen on letters posted in Bremen and addressed to the United Kingdom, and *vice versâ*, shall be four grots, Bremen currency, per British half-ounce inclusive, and so on in proportion according to the scale of progression now in operation for rates of postage in the United Kingdom. The same rates shall be taken by Bremen, upon letters to and from the United Kingdom, or letters passing through the United Kingdom to and from its colonies, and those foreign countries, with which the British government shall make arrangements for a mutual reduction of postage, when such letters shall pass through Bremen and her territory, provided that both these classes of letters, whether those between the two countries, or those in transit through one or both of them, shall be conveyed direct between Bremen and the United Kingdom by packet-boat or private ship, or *viâ* Hanover, or *viâ* Cuxhaven and Hanover, by packet-boat or private ship between Cuxhaven or Hanover and the United Kingdom. And the post-office of Bremen further agrees, that all letters of the description alluded to in the first and present articles, and which are entitled to pass at the reduced rates of postage therein established, shall, when addressed to places within the territory of Bremen, be delivered, if required, at the post-office window of that city, without the imposition of any additional charge over and above the beforementioned rate of postage.

III. The government of Bremen engages to provide for the conveyance of the mails between Cuxhaven and Bremen, and between Bremen and any port belonging to Bremen on the Weser (including their conveyance through the territory of Hanover), free of all charge to Great Britain, and without the letters being subjected to any rate of postage beyond that already provided for by this treaty; and that as Great Britain is not now put to any cost for embarking or disembarking the mails, she shall not, in future, be liable to any expense that may be incurred, for embarking or disembarking the mails at Cuxhaven, or any port belonging to Bremen. Should it become necessary, however, at any time to embark or disembark the mails at Heligoland, or at any port in the Elbe, not belonging to Hamburg, or at any port in the Weser, not belonging to Bremen, Great Britain shall not be subject to any expenses that may be incurred.

IV. The present treaty is concluded for an indefinite period; and if, at any future time, circumstances should render any change or modification desirable in any of its articles, the contracting parties will concert upon the subject. It is understood, however, that either party shall be at liberty to annul the whole, or any part of this treaty, by giving the other

party six months' notice of such intention, and, during that term of six months, the treaty shall be fully and entirely carried into effect.

In witness whereof, the respective parties have signed the present agreement.

Done, in duplicate, at the General Post-office, London, the thirtieth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(Signed) J. COLQUHOUN—LICHFIELD.

Witnesses to the above signatures:

(Signed) JAMES CAMPBELL, Chief Clerk, W. L. MABERLY, Secretary.

RETURN of the Amount of Taxes levied in the Republic of Bremen in the Year 1840.

			At the par of exchange of 600 rix-dollars per 100*l.* sterling.			At the average rate of exchange in 1840 of 612½ rix-dollars per 100*l.* sterling.		
STATE	rix-dlrs.	gros.	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Taxes, viz., Direct on Lands & Houses	48,846	12	8,141	0	6½	7,974	17	8
Indirect on Customs . . .	138,521	28	23,086	17	11	22,615	14	8½
„ Excise . . .	138,834	70	23,139	3	2½	22,666	18	8
„ Stamps . . .	34,086	17	5,681	0	9½	5,565	2	0
„ Lotteries . .	4,050	0	675	0	0	661	4	6
„ Licences . . .	14,663	3	2,443	16	9½	2,393	19	3½
„ Sales of goods	2,999	69	499	19	10½	489	15	9½
„ Sales of land .	15,429	57	2,571	12	7½	2,519	3	0
„ Inherited property . .	8,276	53	1,379	9	1	1,351	6	1
Miscellaneous	84,325	3	14,054	3	5½	13,767	7	1
PROVINCIAL*						1,846	1	7½
Taxes, viz., Direct on Houses & Lands	11,307	18	1,844	10	10			
Miscellaneous	13,955	33	2,325	18	2	2,278	8	10
MUNICIPAL OR TOWN†						8,898	8	5½
Taxes.—Direct on Houses & Lands .	54,502	61	9,083	16	2			
Miscellaneous	23,517	13	3,919	10	7	3,839	10	9½
Total amount in rix-dollars . . .	593,316	5	98,886	0	0½	96,867	18	6

INCOME-TAX, OR PROPERTY-TAX.

THIS is only resorted to on extraordinary occasions to make up a deficiency. The mode is:—the legislature decrees a certain per centage of the tax called *schoss*, to be collected in the year, for it is not usual to consent to it for more

* Bread, beer, meat, and wine, are only subject to the excise when brought into or consumed in the town or suburbs.

† The duty upon bread, meat, beer, and wine, is included in the above amount of excise. The excise on wheaten flour is 18 grosch. per 100 lbs., or about 10*d.* per cwt.: the excise, on rye flour is 10 grosch. per 100 lbs., or about 5½*d.* per cwt. On beer 2½ rix-dollars per ohm, or about 12*s.* 6*d.* per 63 gallons. On oxen 4 rix-dollars (13*s.* 4*d.*) each; cows 3 r.d. (10*s.*) each; calves ¾ r.d. (2*s.* 6*d.*) each; sheep ⅛ r. d., or 1*s.* 1¼*d.* each; pigs 1½ rd. (5*s.*) each; hams, smoked or salted meat, 1 grosch. per lb. or about 4*s.* 7½*d.* per cwt.; the excise on wine is 9 rix-dollars per hhd., about 30*s.* per 63 gallons.

than a year at a time. Every citizen possessing, or pretending to possess, a net property of 300 rix-thalers or more, is to appear before a committee, and to lay down on the table the minimum amount (for example, if the tax is $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent, you lay down $3\frac{3}{4}$ rix-dollars) and then he proceeds to an iron chest in the corner of the room, in which he throws, without any control but his conscience, the amount of the tax for the rest. A man, for instance, worth 100,000 r.t., lays $3\frac{3}{4}$ r.d. on the table, and throws *secretly* $33\frac{3}{4}$ r. into the chest. Should, however, a citizen, suspected to possess a fortune subject to the tax, not appear before the committee, or refuse to pay that minimum, a summary investigation for that purpose is allowed.

The oath of allegiance is generally relied on, by which every citizen is solemnly bound to pay conscientiously the per centage which shall be decreed.

NUMBER of Vessels which arrived at the Port of Bremen during the Year 1841.

NATIONS.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Tons.	Number of Men.
British	34	3,929	233
Bremen	337	77,989	3981
Hamburg	8	933	50
Hanover	178	12,739	791
Oldenburg	254	25,334	1414
Denmark	90	4,455	317
France	1	78	6
Holland	79	5,435	304
Prussia	8	2,507	115
Russia	7	1,160	56
Spain	3	448	27
Sweden	26	3,276	183
Norway	33	2,205	160
United States of America	32	9,349	384
Total	1090	149,837	8021

Of the above there arrived from the United Kingdom, 22 British, 67 Bremen, 5 Hamburg, 72 Hanover, 133 Oldenburg, 2 Danish, 2 Dutch, 3 Prussian, 1 Russian, 2 Norwegian.—Total of vessels from the United Kingdom 309.

The British vessels which arrived from other than British ports were,

1	of 97	tons	from Ionian Islands
2	206	„	Canary Islands
2	305	„	Cuba
1	106	„	Hayti
4	613	„	Brazil
1	184	„	Sincapore

Of Bremen vessels—67 arrived from Great Britain
" 16 " France
" 97 " United States
" 18 " Russia
" 2 " South-Sea Whale-fishery
" 29 " Cuba
" 14 " Hayti
" 13 " Porto-Rico
" 5 " Saint Thomas
" 8 " Brazils
" 16 " South America
" 3 " East Indies
The rest from other places.

NUMBER of Vessels, which departed from the Port of Bremen, during the Year 1841.

Nations to which they belong.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Tons.	No. of Men.
Great Britain	33	3,824	227
Bremen	334	78,177	3953
Hamburg	14	1,914	98
Hanover	205	13,974	857
Oldenburg	256	25,796	1434
Denmark	90	4,300	318
France	1	78	6
Holland	93	6,417	372
Prussia	7	2,402	108
Russia	8	1,235	60
Spain	3	448	27
Sweden	25	3,105	172
Norway	28	1,898	134
United States of America	34	9,816	405
Total	1131	153,384	8171

Of the above there sailed to Great Britain 30 British, 81 Bremen, 7 Hamburg, 89 Hanover, 120 Oldenburg, 5 Danish, 1 Prussian, and 7 American.—Total, 340 vessels.

Of the Bremen vessels departed, the principal were, for Great Britain 81, Gibraltar 3, Prussia 6, Russia 15, Spain 5, Sweden and Norway 25, United States of America 86, Cape Verd Isles 5, Cuba 28, Hayti 11, St. Thomas 11, Porto-Rico 8, Venezuela 9, Brazils 8, Mexico 3, Buenos Ayres 3, Valparaiso 3, Calcutta 1, Sincapore 1, Sumatra 1.

The sea-going vessels belonging to the Port of Bremen in 1841 were, in number, 212, of which 80 were 300 tons and upwards.

BREMEN, in respect to imports and exports, may be rather considered chiefly as a great *entrepôt* for the kingdom of Hanover, the duchy of Oldenburg and Hesse-Cassel.

STATEMENT of the principal Articles exported and re-exported from Bremen during 1838, 1839, and 1840.

ARTICLES.		1838.	1839.	1840.
Ashes, pot and pearl	lbs.	1,177,970	1,082,682	1,258,982
Starch	do.	640,720	273,295	178,434
Cotton wool	do.	1,981,117	737,069	1,649,748
Tin plates	cases	753	684½	774
Lead	lbs.	3,141,363	1,249,510	2,235,484
White lead	do.	109,296	88,790	63,399
Sugar of lead	do.	67,247	32,519	40,430
Distilled spirits, rum	oxhofts	44¼	82⅓	72½
—— cognac	do.	77 1/10	116⅔	99⅓
Spirits distilled from grain, &c.	do.	384 3/10	406⅕	313⅔
„	ohms	1,369⅗	1,488½	1,145½
„	ankers	1,702⅖	1,588	3,032
„	oxhofts	2,306⅔	3,542	3,709
—— geneva	do.	956⅔	1,246⅓	1,755
—— liqueurs	bottles	2,583	4,034	15,871
—— punch	oxhofts	5⅚	14⅓	4
Cinnamon	lbs.	4,920	167	331
Cocoa	fd.	136,632	68,213	18,182
Coffee	do.	10,806,365	12,259,680	11,657,199
Chicory, dry and green	do.	355,125	225,060	266,753
Currants	do.	90,870	64,775	47,882
Drugs, raw and prepared	do.	384,094	399,123	395,654
Iron	lbs.	228,200	331,014	519,780
—— sheet iron	do.	85,079	88,502	155,492
—— wire	do.	399	407	480
—— cast	do.	382,919	693,723	455,626
—— pig	do.	5,044,520	3,099,509	6,611,069
—— manufactures of iron	do.	89,175	116,547	93,646
Dyewoods	do.	1,602,279	2,275,766	2,304,003
Dye-stuffs	do.	33,898	67,566	71,974
Feathers	do.	2,289	1,797	1,310
Quills for writing	No.	13,318,800	13,401,475	12,304,300
Flax	lbs.	17,045	104,866	120,115
Meat, salted or dried	do.	410,686	181,917	38,191
Yarn, cotton twist	do.	28,424	35,939	40,670
—— camel's hair	do.	79	12	18
—— docht yarn	do.	727	258	165
—— linen yarn	do.	59,804	36,564	104,596
—— Turkish yarn	do.	2,100	3,035	4,000
—— woollen yarn	do.	2,884	2,470	2,677
Glass, bottles	No.	1,085,850	1,078,180	1,334,565
„	lbs.	151,147	151,921	163,386
„	lbs.	315,899	158,060	394,060

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.		1838.	1839.	1840.
Hemp	lbs.	8,474	33,331	32,861
Hides, dried	do.	1,147,532	661,000	1,169,568
—— salted	do.	210,750	338,988	331,477
Honey	do.	39,646	78,562	107,219
Hops	do.	127,437	19,244	112,444
Cheese	do.	288,827	233,721	236,001
Clover-seed	do.	28,285	17,378	14,250
Cattle-bones	do.	3,184,742	4,213,082	4,601,925
Copper, raw	do.	53,193	38,438	48,475
—— manufactured	do.	24,059	7,368	6,889
Linen	packages	62,426	19,497	17,959
Linseed		11,288	12,960	11,768
Oak bark	lbs.	1,767,542	2,373,829	1,812,712
Rags	do.	1,826,556	1,937,123	2,461,840
Wheat flour	do.	389,041	311,023	533,349
Rye ditto	do.	11,120	7,989	51,690
Oil, olive, &c.	do.	640,012	632,606	645,615
Oilcake	do.	4,621,741	3,081,230	4,776,376
Pepper	do.	340,749	437,859	416,400
Pimento	do.	171,542	197,338	233,526
Salt	load	724	1,086	531
—— sea salt	lbs.	35,344	25,787	17,420
Hams and bacon	do.	1,678,768	1,524,507	1,298,325
Lard	do.	38,715	36,432	6,990
Soap	tons or casks	2,229	3,157	* 2,157
„	lbs.	334,697	214,081	300,561
Coals		291¼	270¼	482¾
Tobacco	lbs.	19,710,961	14,741,473	22,327,386
Cigars	boxes	604,236	708,550	829,442
„	lbs.	4,967,451	4,179,162	6,811,181
Tea	do.	368,817	294,177	295,703
Fish-oil	tons	37,755	26,695	34,731
Wine	oxhofts	12,969	14,094	14,461
„	ohm	10	27	34
„	bottles	1,644	1,614	1,432
Tin, unwrought	lbs.	21,443	8,882	23,605
—— refined	do.	2,213,430	1,746,329	2,282,116
—— raw	do.	8,532,244	9,140,241	10,253,688

Principal Articles of Import in 1838.

Tobacco	23,818,000 lbs.	Pepper	95,000 lbs.
Coffee	14,498,000 „	Tar	6,524 tons
Sugar	14,000,000 „	Butter	1,000,000 lbs.
Train-oil	45,090 tons	Cheese (1836)	793,417 „
Cotton	6,607 bales	Tallow	153,000 „
Cotton yarn and twist	98 „	Rape-oil	200,000 „
Wine	11,017 hhds.	Linseed-oil	500,000 „
Tea	200,000 lbs.	Hemp-oil	14,500 „
Rice	2,500,000 „	Iron, bar and plate	6,000,000 „
Hides	1,180,000 „	&c. &c.	
Indigo	33,000 „		

The harbour-dues for the Port of Bremen (Bremerhaven), are as follow:

	lasts.	tons.	lasts.	tons.	In January, February, March, April, Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. rix-dol.	£	s.	d.	In May, June, July, Aug. rix-dol.	£	s.	d.
Vessels of . .	300	450	and upwards		 48	8	0	0	40	6	13	4
	250	375	to 300	450	 45	7	10	0	35	5	16	8
	200	300	250	375	 36	6	0	0	30	5	0	0
	150	225	200	300	 30	5	0	0	25	4	3	4
	120	180	150	225	 24	4	0	0	20	3	6	8
square rigged	100	150	120	180	 21	3	10	0	17½	2	18	4
galliots . .	do.	do.	do.	do.	 18	3	0	0	15	2	10	0
square rigged	80	120	100	150	 18	3	0	0	15	2	10	0
galliots . .	do.	do.	do.	do.	 15	2	10	0	12½	2	1	8
square rigged	60	90	80	120	 15	2	10	0	12½	2	1	8
galliots .	do.	do.	do.	do.	 12	2	0	0	10	1	13	4
	40	60	60	90	 9	1	10	0	7½	1	5	0
	30	45	40	60	 6	1	0	0	5	0	16	8

The above rates are for two months; should the vessel remain longer in harbour, then there is an increased charge of 1 to 6 rix-dollars, value 3*s.* 4*d.* to 1*l.*; for each additional month in proportion to the season and the above measurement.

Three British or American register ton is taken as equal to two lasts.

In addition to the above, the vessels are subject to another due of 5 good groschen, or about 2¾*d.* per ton of the goods on board; that is,

Vessels arriving with goods on board pay at this rate for the quantity of goods on board, but nothing more on departure, whether laden or in ballast.

Vessels arriving in ballast pay this rate on the quantity of goods laden for the outward voyage, this due is therefore only paid once.—*Bremen, November* 18, 1841.

DUCHY OF HOLSTEIN.

The King of Denmark is Duke and Sovereign of Holstein and Lauenberg. The area of both the first is, according to Balbi, 3658 geographical square miles, and the population in 1838 is stated by official authority to amount to 476,950 inhabitants. The area of all the parts of Lauenberg does not exceed 400 English statute miles, and the population is estimated at nearly 38,000. Holstein and Lauenberg together are now, in 1841, estimated to contain 480,000 inhabitants, chiefly an agricultural and pastoral people. The Duchy of Sleswick with an area of nearly 3500 British statute miles, and a population of about 340,000 inhabitants, does not belong to the Germanic confederation: yet in its government, and in its customs duties, it is nearly assimilated to Holstein. In fact, the customs laws and table of duties, are the same for Holstein, Sleswick, and Lauenberg.

Sleswick, like Holstein, is chiefly a pastoral and agricultural country. The inhabitants of the seaports and coasts are sailors and fishermen. Flensburg, which

has a deep capacious harbour, and a population estimated at 16,000, possesses from 250 to 260 vessels of all sizes, and carries on an active fishery and coasting trade. It has also some manufactures of linens, canvass, cordage, woollens, soap, tiles, starch, paper, &c. and exports corn, tallow, tanned leather, &c.

SLESWICK, the capital of the Duchy, has a population of from 7000 to 8000 inhabitants, and its harbour only admits vessels drawing from 9 to 10 feet water.

KIEL, the chief port of Holstein, is sufficiently deep for the largest vessels, and its trade and navigation since the opening of the canal which connects the Baltic with the *Eider* and Germanic sea, has greatly increased; and there is a regular communication by packets with Copenhagen, Hamburg, &c. Its chief exports are wheat, butter, corn, cheese, tallow, &c. (See exports from Denmark and Germany under the head of Denmark.) There are four fairs held annually at Kiel. The principal one in January.

ALTONA, which immediately adjoins Hamburg, enjoys most of the privileges of the latter. It has some manufactures of cotton, silk, leather, &c., and distilleries, sugar refineries, tanneries, and ship-building yards. Population 26,000 to 27,000 inhabitants.

The Duchy of Holstein is greatly varied in its soil and aspect. To the east it is undulated, and in several parts wooded. In the central districts, heathy and barren. In other parts are extensive and fertile corn lands, meadows, and pastures. Agriculture is skilfully attended to. The farm-houses and buildings suitable, neat, and commodious. Great care is taken in collecting and applying manures. Cattle and horses, corn, butter, tallow, beef (especially that half-dried, called Hamburg beef), and skins, are the staple productions.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

DUTIES on the following articles imported for consumption into the Duchies of Sleswick and Holstein.

1. Articles admitted duty free.

Agric, aloes, amber, antimonium, arsenic (white, yellow, and red), ashes, soda, potash, and all others; brimstone, bernstein, bolus, borax (raw and refined), bamboos, canes, reeds, plants, trees, and flowers; books, printed, and with copper-plates bound up with; charts and maps, engravings, paintings, and lithographs; cotton wool; bones of all kinds; copper unwrought, brass and copper unwrought, and bronze not otherwise named; lead in blocks and simply moulded, not wrought; iron, raw, or goose, or pig iron, ores not smelted, quicksilver, gold and silver in ingots, medals of all sorts, precious stones unset, pearls unset; sculpture, statues, &c., bloodstone, blocks and slabs of stone, marble and alabaster, merchaum raw, clays, earths and ashes, feldspars, natural earths, &c., feldsteine, gypsum, and the like; kiln stones, charcoal, turf; hempseed, linseed; ebony, boxwood, corkwood, firewood; camphor, raw and refined; cinnamon, opium, sumach, Cassia flowers, and the like flowers; Spanish flies, seeds not specially enumerated; hay and straw, elephants' tusks and teeth, whalebone, shellfish; sucking-pigs, beef, pork, and other flesh not salted nor cured; potatoes, wild-beasts, foals, hides, and skins undressed (except horse-skins); horsehair, bristles, and other hair; musicalien, rottenstone (Tripoli earth), hemp-oil; wax, bleached and unbleached; spermaceti, models of all kinds, *morchus*, manna, *marien-glass*, gall-apples, galmei; casks and packages, empty.

IMPORT Duties on the following Articles imported into the Duchies of Sleswick and Holstein, being lower than in the General Danish Tariff.

ARTICLES.		Import Duties. Danish Monies. r.d.	sch.	English Monies. £	s.	d.
Alum	100 lbs.	0	24	0	0	6¾
Asses and mules	each	2	0	0	4	6
Acids, vitriolic	100 lbs.	1	48	0	3	4½
—— phosphoric and other acids	do.	6	0	0	13	6
Barks and seeds for medicinal purposes	100 lbs.	1	48	0	3	4½
Bacon and lard, fresh		free		free		
—— salt or smoked	100 lbs.	2	8	0	4	8¼
Beer, in casks	barrel	3	0	0	6	9
—— in bottles	100 bottles	4	16	0	9	4½
Blond, bobinet, floret and tulle, bordered or not bordered, of silk, cotton, linen, or mixed materials		30	0	3	7	6
Books printed with engravings		free				
Barley, beans, buckwheat, and oats	barrel	0	24	0	0	6¾
Basketmakers' work according to fineness	100					
Brimstone, raw	100 lbs.	0	24	0	0	6¾
—— rolls		1	4	0	2	4
Bread, of all kinds	100 lbs.	1	4	0	2	4
Brushmakers' wares, common	100 lbs.	4	16	0	9	4½
—— „ fine	do.	25	0	2	16	3
Butter, 224 lbs. net		6	0	0	13	6
Brass wire, unpolished	100 lbs.	2	8	0	4	8¼
—— ditto, polished	do.	2	48	0	5	7½
—— ditto, silvered	do.	33	32	3	15	0
—— plates, not plated	do.	4	48	0	10	1½
—— ditto, plated	do.	10	40	1	3	5¼
—— wares, unpolished	do.	8	32	0	18	9
—— ditto, polished	do.	16	64	1	17	6
—— ditto, silvered, bronzed, buckles, and other articles for saddlery, &c.		33	32	3	15	0
Bunting for flags	100 lbs.	25	0	2	16	3
Boots, shoes, and shoemakers' work of all kinds	100 lbs.	66	64	7	10	0
Cotton wool		free				
—— twist and yarn	100 lbs.	2	48	0	5	7½
—— ditto, dyed	do.	5	20	0	11	9
—— woven manufactures	do.	15	0	1	13	9
—— shawls and handkerchiefs	do.	120	0	14	1	3
Cream of tartar	do.	1	42	0	3	3
Cacao	100 lbs.	2	32	0	5	3
Coffee, raw	do.	2	8	0	4	8¼
—— roasted coffee, and substitutes for the same are prohibited to be imported						
Cinnamon	do.	5	20	0	11	8¾
Cannons of metal	do.	8	32	0	18	9
Chocolate	do.	15	0	1	13	9
Cider	barrel	2	0	0	4	6
Cochineal	100 lbs.	25	0	2	16	3
Currants	do.	1	16	0	2	7½

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.		Import Duties. Danish Monies. r.d.	sch.	English Monies. £	s.	d.
Cheese	100 lbs.	4	16	0	9	7½
Coals,—sea coal	100 tons	12	48	1	8	1½
Copper, hammered or drawn, including wire, bolts, and nails	100 lbs. do.	5	64	0	12	9
—— wares of, unpolished	do.	8	32	0	18	9
—— ditto, polished	do.	16	64	1	17	6
—— ditto, bronzed, plated or gilded	do.	33	32	3	15	0
Candles, tallow	do.	4	16	0	9	7½
—— wax, spermaceti, &c.	do.	12	48	1	8	1½
Carriages: viz.—coaches, chariots and landaus	each	40	0	2	10	0
—— caleches	do.	32	0	3	12	0
—— cabriolets and droskies, 4 wheels	do.	16	0	1	16	0
—— two-wheeled carriages	do.	12	0	1	7	0
Coachmakers' wares	100 lbs.	10	0	1	2	6
Cords and strings for musical instruments of sheep's or other entrails	100 lbs.					
—— of steel wire	do.	1	48	0	3	4½
—— of copper or brass wire	do.	2	48	0	5	7½
Canvass	100 lbs.	5	20	0	11	9
—— ravensduck	do.	8	32	0	18	9
Cement	ton	0	48	0	1	1½
Cardamoms	100 lbs.	25	0	2	16	3
Candle or lamp wick	do.	15	0	1	13	9
Canary-seed	do.	0	80	0	1	10½
Capers	do.	2	48	0	5	7½
Chestnuts		1	4	0	2	4
Cucumbers, salted	do.	0	32	0	0	9
Cravats	1 lb.	2	0	0	4	6
Dates	100 lbs.	2	24	0	5	0¾
Dyewoods of all sorts	do.	0	16	0	0	4½
Elephants' teeth or ivory		free				
Earthenware	100 lbs.	3	0	0	6	9
—— and porcelain, common white and blue	do.	10	0	1	2	6
—— painted several colours or gilded	do.	20	0	2	5	0
—— porcelain, fine, ornamented with gold	do.	40	0	4	10	0
Fish: viz.—						
—— oysters, fresh	ton of 800 lbs.	3	0	0	6	9
—— other fresh fish		free		free		
—— preserved or salted anchovies, lampreys, sardines, caviare	100 lbs.	4	16	0	9	4½
—— eels	do.	0	80	0	1	10½
—— salmon	do.	3	12	0	7	0½
—— herrings	barrel	1	0	0	2	3
—— ditto, dried and other fish smoked	100 lbs.	0	80	0	1	10½
Flax, undressed	do.	1	4	0	2	4
—— dressed	do.	3	12	0	7	0½
Fancy goods, smallwares of all kinds	do.	33	32	3	15	0
Fruit: apples and pears, fresh	100 tons	25	0	2	16	0
—— other fresh fruit	100 lbs.	0	24	0	6	0¾
—— dried fruit	do.	1	24	0	2	9¾
—— preserved in sugar or spirits	do.	5	20	0	11	9

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.		Import Duties. Danish Monies. r.d.	sch.	English Monies. £	s.	d.
Feathers: eider down	100 lbs.	33	32	3	15	0
—— other down	do.	8	32	0	18	9
—— bed feathers	do.	4	16	0	9	4½
—— quills	do.	40	0	2	10	0
—— plumes, common	dozen	2	0	0	4	6
—— fine, and others	1 lb.	3	32	0	7	6
Figs	100 lbs.	1	4	0	2	4
Fowls, living: viz.—						
—— geese	100	16	64	1	17	6
—— ducks	do.	8	32	0	18	9
—— turkeys	do.	25	0	2	16	3
—— hens, &c.	do.	6	24	0	14	0¾
—— partridges	do.	12	48	1	8	1½
—— all others living	do.	free				
—— killed, salted or preserved	100 lbs.	2	8	0	4	8½
—— smoked	do.	6	24	0	14	0¾
Gypsum, pulverized	do.	12	48	1	8	1½
Glass wares, except mirrors	do.	1	48	0	4	4½
—— mirrors, various duties nearly prohibitory, from 4 r.d. 16 sch. the 100 square inches to 75 r.d., for glass 451 to 500 square inches						
Gloves	100 lbs.	1	24	0	2	9¾
Ginger, white and brown	do.	2	8	0	4	8½
Glue	do.	3	12	0	7	0½
Gunpowder	do.	4	16	0	9	4½
Gold, in bars	do.	free				
—— wire	1 lb.	1	0	0	2	3
—— leaf	100 lbs.	16	64	1	17	6
Graphite	do.	0	64	0	1	6
Groats and pearl barley, &c.	do.	1	4	0	2	4
Gums of all kinds	do.	4	16	0	9	4½
Grapes	do.	6	24	0	14	0¾
Game, all kinds	do.	4	16	0	9	4½
Hemp, undressed	do.	0	48	0	1	1½
—— dressed	do.	1	48	0	4	4½
Honey	do.	1	24	0	2	9¾
Hops	do.	6	0	0	13	6
Hats, felt, fine and coarse	do.	80	0	9	0	0
—— men's silk	do.	50	0	5	12	0
—— glazed hats, and straw hats for sailors	do.	8	32	0	18	9
—— hat forms for silk covers	do.	12	48	1	8	1½
—— hats of bast and chip	do.	6	24	0	14	0¾
Haircloth	do.	25	0	2	16	3
Hoops of wood	120	0	6	0	0	1½
Horses and mares	each	8	0	0	18	0
Foals		free				
Ink, printers'	100 lbs.	1	4	0	2	4
Iron, raw and old	do.	free				
—— pig	do.	0	36	0	0	10
—— ballast	do.	0	20	0	0	5¾
—— and steel wire	do.	1	48	0	3	4½

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.		Import Duties. Danish Monies. r.d.	sch.	English Monies. £	s.	d.
Iron spikes and needles of and above three inches long	100 lbs.	1	32	0	3	0
—— small kinds	do.	2	8	0	2	5¼
—— and tin plates, various rates from 36 sch. to 2 rix-bank-dollars 32 sch.	100 lbs.					
—— anchors	do.	1	54	0	3	6
—— manufactures of unpolished	do.	16	64	1	17	6
—— polished	do.	33	32	3	15	0
Indigo		12	48	1	8	1½
Instruments—astronomical, optical, mathematical, chirurgical, &c.	100 lbs.	20	80	2	6	10½
—— pianoes and large organs	each	32	0	3	12	0
—— harps	do.	12	0	1	7	0
—— violins, *flutes*, post-horns	doz.	1	48	0	3	4½
—— all others	each	0	64	0	1	6
Incense powder	100 lbs.	25	0	2	16	3
Jewellery, artificial	do.	25	0	2	16	3
—— real, of gold	1 lb.	2	64	0	6	0
Lace, or point of cotton	do.	1	24	0	2	9¾
—— of thread, not woven	do.	5	0	0	11	3
—— „ woven	do.	0	64	0	1	6
Lead, rolled, and in plates	100 lbs.	0	64	0	1	6
—— pipes of	do.	0	80	0	1	10½
—— white lead and sugar of lead	do.	0	64	0	1	6
Leather, sole	do.	8	32	0	18	9
—— manufacturers of	do.	50	0	5	12	6
Lac dye	do.	4	16	0	9	4½
Linen yarn, single and unbleached	do.	3	12	0	7	0½
—— bleached or dyed	do.	6	26	0	14	1
—— double, unbleached	do.	9	36	1	0	10
—— do. bleached or dyed	do.	12	48	1	8	1½
—— woven linen	do.	10	40	1	3	5
Meat, fresh, all kinds	do.	free				
—— salted	do.	1	4	0	2	4
—— smoked	do.	2	8	0	4	8¼
Mushrooms	do.	6	26	0	14	1
Maccaroni and vermicelli	do.	4	16	0	9	4½
Magnesia	do.	1	4	0	2	4
Maize	do.	0	48	0	1	1½
Malt	do.	0	40	0	0	11¼
Machinery of all kinds, including steam-engines, spinning machinery, &c.	do.	2	8	0	4	8¼
Mattresses, of hair, &c.	do.	8	32	0	18	9
Meal or flour, from barley, wheat, maize, or potatoes	do.	1	48	0	3	4¼
—— from other grain or beans	do.	0	64	0	1	6
Mercers' wares, small wares of silk, or floret silk	1 lb.	1	24	0	2	9¾
—— silk, with other materials	do.	0	64	0	1	6
—— of linen, cotton, wool, or camel-hair	100 lbs.	33	32	3	15	0
Mustard, in pots or glasses	grs.wt.do.	5	20	0	11	8¾
—— in other packages	net do.	8	32	0	18	9
—— seed of	do.	0	64	0	1	6

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.		Import Duties. Danish Monies. r.d.	sch.	English Monies. £	s.	d.
Nutmegs	net wt. 100 lbs.	16	64	1	17	6
Needles for sewing	do.	33	32	3	15	0
—— heckling and knitting needles	do.	16	64	1	17	6
—— other common needles, not sewing	do.	6	24	0	14	0¼
Nuts, not specially named	do.	0	72	0	1	8¼
Oxen, cows, and young cattle	each	4	0	0	9	0
—— calves		0	80	0	1	10½
Oils: train-oil	barrel of 120 pots	2	24	0	5	0¾
—— do.	100 lbs.	20	80	2	6	10½
—— linseed, rape-oil, palm, and olive oil, in casks	do.	3	12	0	7	0½
—— olive-oil, in flasks	do.	8	32	0	18	9
—— all other oils	do.	2	8	0	4	8¼
Oilcakes	do.	0	20	0	0	5¾
Olives, in glasses	do.	3	12	0	7	0½
Oranges, lemons, and pomegranates	100	0	32	0	0	9
Painters' colours, finer sorts	100 lbs.	8	32	0	18	9
—— do. common	do.	0	64	0	1	6
—— do. prepared with oil, &c.	do.	5	20	0	11	8¾
Pastes	1 lb.	0	64	0	1	6
Pitch, black	barrel of 220 lbs.	1	0	0	2	3
—— white	100 lbs.	0	24	0	0	6¾
Peruke-makers' work of hair or silk	1 lb.	2	0	0	4	6
Pottery, of common clay, unglazed, also tiles, sugar-moulds, &c.	in casks	0	34	0	0	9½
—— do.	in crates	0	22	0	0	6
Paper: writing-paper	100 lbs.	4	16	0	9	4½
—— printing, if not fit for writing	do.	2	48	0	5	7½
—— for hangings	do.	12	48	1	8	1½
Pepper, Cayenne	do.	3	32	0	7	6
—— black, white, and pimento	do.	2	8	0	4	8¼
Peltries and furs, dressed or undressed—beaver, chinchilli, and sable	do.	66	64	7	10	0
—— hares, weasels, otters, tigers, and cats	do.	16	64	1	17	6
—— leopards, lions, foxes, &c.	do.	8	32	0	18	9
Rapeseed	tonne	0	64	0	1	6
Rice and rice-flour	100 lbs.	1	80	0	4	1½
—— rough or paddy	do.	1	0	0	2	3
Ropemakers' work (cordage) new	do.	1	64	0	3	9
—— do. old	do.	0	16	0	0	4½
Roots of all kinds for medicine	do.	1	48	0	3	4½
Rye	barrel	0	32	0	0	9
Raisins and currants	100 lbs.	1	16	0	2	7½
Spirits of all kinds, brandy, &c.	per 15 bottles in cases	1	48	0	3	4½
—— do.	in casks the 30 viertels	12	0	1	7	0
—— do.	in flasks including duty the 100 bottles	8	0	0	18	0
Skins and hides, raw: viz.—deer and stag		free				
—— sheep, lamb, calves, and pigs		do.				
—— prepared and washed of the abovenamed sorts	100 lbs.	16	64	1	17	6
—— calves dressed unvarnished	do.	16	64	1	17	6
—— do. varnished	do.	33	32	3	15	0
—— hogs, dressed	do.	33	32	3	15	0

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.		Import Duties. Danish Monies. r.d.	sch.	English Monies. £	s.	d.
Skins: horses' hides, dry	under 20 lbs., each	4	16	0	9	4½
—— do.	of and above do.	free				
Sealingwax	100 lbs.	16	64	1	17	6
Salep	do.	3	12	0	7	0½
Slate, various duties, from 80 schillings, or 1*s.* 10*d.* per slab of 7 feet length to the same duty for 36 slabs, 12 inches by 9 to 10 inches.						
Spunge, and tinder	100 lbs.	33	32	3	15	0
Shoemakers' work of all kinds, boots, shoes, &c.	do.	66	64	7	10	0
Swords, and weapons without sheaths	do.	12	48	1	8	1½
Steel	do.	0	64	0	1	6
Straw hats	1 lb.	2	0	0	4	6
—— plat ditto	do.	1	0	0	2	3
—— bast ditto	do.	5	20	0	11	8¾
Saltpetre	100 lbs.	0	80	0	1	10½
Salts medicinal	do.	0	40	0	0	11½
—— rock salt	1000 lbs.	1	24	0	2	9¾
—— all other salt	ton	1	16	0	2	7½
Sheep and lambs	each	0	24	0	0	6¾
Swine	each	0	64	0	1	6
Silk and silk wares	100 lbs.	30	0	3	7	6
—— mixed with wool or cotton, and shawls, and shawl cloth	1 lb.	1	26	0	2	10
Soap, green and soft	100 lbs.	2	8	0	4	8¼
—— hard, ordinary	do.	2	48	0	5	7½
—— do. fine	do.	20	80	2	6	10½
Sievemakers, wares of hair, &c.	do.	4	16	0	9	4½
Syrups, brown or white	do.	1	48	0	4	4½
Silver, works of	100 loths	8	32	0	18	9
—— plated articles	do.	4	16	0	9	4½
Spanish green colours, unrefined	do.	4	16	0	9	4½
Sago	100 pots	8	32	0	18	9
Sugar, raw from Danish colonies	100 lbs.	1	64	0	3	9
—— molasses	do.	0	80	0	1	10½
—— other places, raw	do.	2	68	0	6	0
—— molasses	do.	1	48	0	4	4½
—— refined	do.	6	64	0	15	0
Tobacco-pipes, of common of clay and not mounted	do.	1	48	0	4	4½
—— of meerchaum	do.	25	0	2	16	3
—— of porcelain and all others	do.	12	48	1	8	1½
Tobacco, leaf &c.	do.	1	54	0	3	6
—— manufactured for smoking	do.	6	0	0	13	6
—— snuff	do.	8	32	0	18	9
—— cigars	do.	33	32	3	15	0
Tallow	do.	2	8	0	4	8¼
Tamarinds	do.	1	24	0	2	9¾
Turpentine, Venetian	do.	2	8	0	4	8¼
—— other kinds	do.	0	32	0	0	9
Tea, all kinds	do.	10	42	1	3	6
Tar	barrel	0	48	0	1	1½
—— coal-tar	do.	0	32	0	0	9

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.		Import Duties. Danish Monies. r.d.	sch.	English Monies. £	s.	d.
Truffles	100 lbs.	8	32	0	18	9
Tiles, glazed	1000	3	12	0	7	1½
—— unglazed	do.	2	8	0	4	8¼
Turners' wares, coarse	100 lbs.	6	0	0	13	6
—— fine, of horn, bone	do.	25	0	2	16	3
—— of ivory, mother-of-pearl	1 lb.	1	16	0	2	7½
—— of other materials	100 lbs.	33	32	3	15	0
Tin, works of	do.	12	48	1	8	1½
Umbrellas and parasols	100 lbs.	50	0	5	12	6
Vinegar of beer, the cask of	24 cans	1	0	0	2	3
—— of wine or cider	30 viertels	3	72	0	8	5¼
Vanilla	1 lb.	1	24	0	2	9¾
Vitriol, blue	100 lbs.	0	48	0	1	1½
—— white	do.	0	32	0	0	9
—— green	do.	0	12	0	0	3½
Vetches	barrel	0	32	0	0	9
Whalebone, split and prepared	100 lbs.	12	48	1	8	1½
Watches and clocks: viz.—						
——— watches of gold	each	1	24	0	2	9¾
——— do. of silver	100 lbs.	50	0	5	12	6
——— clocks of wood	do.	8	32	0	18	9
——— do. of metal	do.	33	32	3	15	0
——— parts of watches and clocks	do.	50	0	5	12	6
Wine, in casks	30 viertels	8	0	0	18	0
—— in bottles	100	8	32	0	18	9
Water, mineral	100 kegs	1	64	0	6	9
—— perfumed waters	100 lbs.	15	0	1	13	9
Waxed cloths, fine	do.	30	0	3	7	6
—— for common packing	do.	3	12	0	7	1½
—— all others	do.	16	64	1	17	6
Wheat and peas	barrel	0	48	0	1	1½
Whetstones	100	0	48	0	1	1½
Wood: viz.—						
—— mahogany	100 cub. ft.	2	58	0	5	10
—— oak, pine, fir, and other building wood	do.	2	72	0	6	2¼
—— furniture, joiners' and cabinetmakers' work of pine, or fir	100 lbs.	2	48	0	5	7½
—— do. of oak, ash, &c.	do.	4	16	0	4	10½
—— do. of mahogany, &c.	do.	6	64	0	15	0
—— hoops of wood	120	0	6	0	0	1½
—— toys of wood, &c., as Nuremberg wares	100 lbs.	8	32	0	18	9
Wool, all kinds	do.	1	4	0	2	4
Woollen manufactures: viz.—						
—— yarn, undyed	100 lbs.	6	24	0	14	0¾
—— do. dyed	do.	8	32	0	18	9
—— cloths, superfine, and fine	do.	33	32	3	15	0
—— calmucks, flannels, serges, coatings, and other woollens and hosiery of not more value than 1 rix-bank-dollar the 1 lb.	do.	12	48	1	8	1½
—— mixed in any way with silk	do.	30	0	3	7	6
—— shawls of fine wool	1 lb.	1	24	0	2	9¾
—— all other woollen wares	100 lbs.	25	0	2	16	3
Zinc, plates of	do.	1	16	0	2	4½
All other articles not enumerated in this tariff and not otherwise free of duty	do.	3	12	0	7	0½

By the customs regulations, the city of *Altona* is declared without the customs barrier, which places it, in regard to consumption duty, in the position of a free town or port.

1. The importation of all goods is permitted into the duchies with the following exceptions:

a. Roasted coffee and all roasted substitutes for coffee, as chicory, &c.
b. Playing-cards.

2. The exportation of all articles is likewise permitted.

3. The transit through the territories of the duchies is allowed on payment of the special duties, or free when so stated in the tariff.

For monies, weights, and measures, see Denmark.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

UNDER the head of Denmark these are given. We have no correct accounts of the exports from Altona. Of the exports of provisions and butter from Hamburg, that imported first from Holstein, forms a considerable part.

Kiel exports from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 lbs. of butter, 1000 to 1300 tons of oilcake, and about 4000 quintals of bones, annually. (See the prices of provisions hereafter under miscellaneous statements.)

STATEMENT of the Number of several Kinds of Cattle exported from Denmark and Sleswick-Holstein, in each Year from 1836 to 1839, chiefly to Hamburg and Altona.

YEARS.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Calves.	Swine.	Sheep and Lambs.
1836	7,566	28,323	5009	6,903	13,028	15,242
1837	9,520	26,970	6969	6,729	11,302	16,498
1838	10,951	29,365	8707	6,790	13,229	16,041
1839	11,674	27,904	7459	10,737	14,425	16,264

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels belonging to the Kingdom of Denmark in the Years 1799, 1814, and 1830.

Belonging to	1799.		1814.		1830.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Denmark	683	71,800	1579	56,576	1563	63,376
Sleswick	463	40,345	1184	32,152	1022	33,926
Holstein	290	38,843	908	25,119	1106	27,683
Total	1436	150,988	3671	113,847	3691	124,984
	Exclusive of about 2400 vessels under 20 tons.		Inclusive of vessels under 20 tons.		Inclusive of vessels under 20 tons.	

KINGDOM OF HANOVER.

THIS kingdom, although in extensive districts, marshy, heathy, and sandy, possesses, however, many natural advantages. The Elbe and its branches, the Weser and the Ems, afford convenient means of inland sea navigation. The soil yields sufficient grain and vegetables for the population. There are several forests still remaining, and various useful minerals abound in the mountains. The duchy of Oldenburg is nearly enclosed within Hanover, with, however, a sea frontier of from forty to fifty miles, and the Weser bounding it on the west. It is, in several parts, a rich pasturage country, and having the same customs establishment and tariff as Hanover, we shall comprehend both under the same head.

TABLE showing the Area, Population, &c., of Hanover and Oldenburg.

DISTRICTS.	No. of Subdivisions.	Area in Geo. Sq. Miles.	Population in 1836.	Prop. of Population to Sq. Mile.	Houses.	Villages	Twns.
Aurich	...	1,113	157,430	141.4	26,330	345	12
Hanover	3	2,483	325,980	131.7	44,795	880	39
Hildesheim	4	1,680	357,170	212.7	49,685	587	34
Luneburg	...	4,295	366,800	71.4	39,550	1685	38
Osnaburg	5	2,330	266,270	114.3	40,300	350	21
Stade	3	2,615	245,540	93.9	39,190	1050	27
Klausthal Mining Intendancy	...	210	29,090	138.5	2,830	45	7
Total of Hanover	...	14,726	1,748,280	113.6	242,680	4942	178
„ Oldenburg	...	1,880	250,000	133.0			

TABLE showing the Proprietorship of the Soil of Hanover.

PROPRIETORS.	Arable and Meadow Land.	Drained land.	Forests.	Common land.	Prop. to Total.
	morgen.	morgen.	morgen.	morgen.	morgn.
Royal domains	208,893	1837	1,209,516	10,081	17.6
Monasteries	42,295	191	30,695	2,098	0.9
Nobles	321,360	246	171,250	7,583	6.1
State offices and corporations	73,680	378	725,734	612,674	9.9
Clergy and schools	141,461	14	10,426	4,295	1.9
Other small proprietors (265,630)	5,044,917	180	94,955	5,092	63.6
Total of land except turf moors	5,832,606	2846	2,242,576	641,823	100

The distribution of the land of Hanover is as follows:

	Morgen.*
Arable, meadow, and garden land	5,833,000
Forests	2,242,000
Waste lands, lakes, and rivers	6,514,000
Total of the kingdom	14,589,000

The proportion of land under cultivation, to the whole extent of each province, is as follows:

Hanover	59	Stade	40
Hildesheim	58	Osnabruck	31
Luneburg	37	Aurich	76

AGRICULTURE.

THE agriculture of this kingdom is in many parts well conducted; in others in an old barbarous manner. We have but few details on the subject; Mr. Edgecombe, in reporting in Dec. 1841, on the productions of Hanover states,

"I regret much that the scanty nature of the official and other documents, accessible in this country, prevent me from furnishing more detailed and authentic information."

"The kingdom of Hanover contains about 14,590,000 Berlin morgen, equal to about 21,000,000 of acres.

"Of this surface $\frac{15}{100}$, or about 12,000,000 acres are cultivated or productive; namely, 8,000,000 acres as garden land, farms, meadows, and pasture, and 4,000,000 acres under forest; consequently $\frac{43}{100}$, or little less than one-half, are uncultivated; this includes roads, rivers, lakes, turf-moors, barren wastes, and commons; about 1,000,000 acres cannot be cultivated.

"*Corn* is produced throughout the whole kingdom. There is usually more produced than is required for home consumption. The average crop is about 30,000,000 himten, or about 3,000,000 of quarters. Of this a large proportion is rye, and other inferior descriptions of grain, but the quantities of each kind cannot be arrived at with any degree of certainty. The average price of the best wheat in the Hanover town market, from 1815 to 1838, was 1 r.dollar 4 g.gr. 7 pf. per himten, or about 1*l.* 14*s.* per quarter. The variation of the prices are very trifling.

"Before 1768 no corn was exported to foreign countries, such as England, France, and Portugal.

"The statements respecting the value of corn exported, vary, one year to another, from 50,000 = (7510*l.*) to 500,000 thalers, = (75,000*l.*), and it is looked upon as a speculation depending chiefly on the state of the English market.

* The Berlin morgen is equal to 0.64 English acre.—1 English acre = 1.58 Berlin acre.

Beet-root for Sugar.—The growth of this article is of very slight importance in this kingdom, and it is not expected to increase unless a protective duty is established, which is not much dreaded, as the exportation of linen to the West Indies in exchange for sugar, which is now very considerable, would suffer. There are two manufactories of beet-root sugar; one at Nienburg, and the other near Osnabrück.

"*Tobacco.*—The whole produce of tobacco in the kingdom is of about the value of 70,000 thalers (10,500*l*). The culture of it is decreasing, and the quality is very inferior. There are 346 tobacco manufactories of greater or less extent; they employ about 1500 workmen (many being registered that have only the master and one assistant), and they deliver annually about 2,250,000 lbs. of smoking-tobacco, valued at about 45,000*l*. Some foreign tobacco is smuggled in to them from Bremen and Hamburg, but theirs is chiefly of home produce.

The duty on foreign tobacco, according to the tariff is,

Raw, 1 thaler 1 g.gr. per cwt.	3*s*.	1½*d*.
Manufactured, 6 thalers 6 g.gr. ditto	18*s*.	9*d*.

"*Hemp.*—There is but little hemp grown. It is produced in the districts near Bremen and Lüneburg. The seed comes chiefly from abroad, owing to the impression that hemp which has already produced seed gives a linen difficult to bleach. It is thought inferior to Russian hemp, as it is deficient in a certain resinous quality which prevents the latter from rotting in the water.

"The average price of hemp from 1834 to 1841 was 1 th. per zentner, or 3 shillings per cwt. The Osnabrück hempen linen, known as "Tecklenburgs," is bleached in the yarn and takes a beautiful whiteness.

"The average export of hemp, flax, and tow, altogether, is 14,000 zentners, or 700 tons, valued at 140,000 th. or 21,000*l*.: that of linen yarn is valued at 500,000 th. or 75,000*l*.

"*Flax.*—This article is among the most important of the products. The cultivation and manufacture of it are said to give occupation to nearly one-half of the inhabitants; it is unchecked by a guild, in which it has the advantage of almost every other branch of industry in the kingdom. It is produced chiefly in the southern parts of the kingdom. Seed is brought from abroad annually to the amount of 50,000 thalers (7500*l*.), and linen and yarn are exported to the value of 2,000,000 thalers (300,000*l*.) The quality of the linen is improving.

"At the end of the 17th century the linen trade was at its greatest height; towards the middle of the 18th century it fell off, as the Scotch and Irish linens drove it from the West Indies. During the American war it flourished again, but in 1806 Napoleon's continental system nearly annihilated it. Since the peace the trade has again assumed a national importance, though it does not appear to have any prospect of again arriving at its former condition."

Sheep and Cattle.—In 1795, according to Dr. Reden, Hanover possessed

1,061,205 sheep, and each sheep was estimated to produce 2 lbs. of wool yearly.

In 1838 the number of sheep was calculated at 1,611,284, of which about one-eighth part were merinoes. The prices paid for wool in the Hanover markets in 1836 were, merinoes, per 100 lbs.(=103.111 lbs. English) 80 to 93 rix-dollars; marsh sheep's wool, 34 to 53 rix-dollars; ordinary, 20 rix-dollars. Most of the common wools are spun, dyed, and made into cloth for ordinary use in the country.

MINERALS.

THE production of raw iron from the mines has increased from 61,562 centners, in 1836, to 97,916 centners in 1839.

MANUFACTORIES.

HANOVER is not distinguished for its manufactures, linen excepted. Within the last eight or nine years, some progress has been made in cotton manufactures. "The low price of labour is," according to Dr. Bowring, "the groundwork of its success, as in many of the districts of Hanover from 3 to 4½ g.gr. (4*d*½. to 6*d*.) is the value of daily labour, and in others it is as low as 2½ g.gr. (3¾*d*.) Power-looms have been introduced into Hanover in the course of the year 1839. There were then about 600 hand-looms at work.

"There are 1150 looms engaged in woollen weaving, the wool being wholly furnished by the country. The tariff of 1835 established two duties for foreign woollens, one of 6 dol. 6 gr. on common quality, and of 12 dols. 12 gr. on all finer qualities; but the law of the 19th of April, 1838, raised the duty to 12 dols. 12 gr. on all woollens, except those undyed or unfinished, or in which wool is mixed with other materials, and which now pay 9 dolls. 9 gr.

"In the kingdom of Hanover there are 4946 looms employed in the weaving of linens, of which 3842 are in the open country, 758 in villages, and only 346 in towns. In 1826 the value of the linen produced was 968,700 rix-dollars; in 1838 it was 1,856,238 rix-dollars. The quantity is not reported previous to 1830 when it was 11,229,154 ells. In 1831 it was 19,935,898 ells. It should not be forgotten that the duty on foreign linens in Hanover, on the common qualities, is only 8 dols. 8 gr. per cwt., and on the finest, 12 dols. 12 gr.; while the duties under the commercial union are 11 dollars, and 22 dols. per centner."

AMOUNT of Taxes levied in the Kingdom of Hanover during the Years 1839-40.

STATE TAXES.

		Dollars.	£
Direct, viz.	On Lands	1,203,269	180,490
	Houses	115,975	17,396
	Forests	238,015	184,201
	Poll-tax	787,951	118,197

		Rix-dollars.	£
Indirect, viz.	On Customs	1,475,750	221,362
	Excise	758,008	113,701
	Stamps	179,407	26,991
	Lotteries	41,873	6,280
	Licences	133,742	20,011
Miscellaneous		575,716	86,857
	Dollars	3,164,496	£475,202

In the kingdom of Hanover there are no provincial taxes; the provincial expenses are defrayed by a grant from the government. In 1839-40 they amounted to 100,000 dollars, or 15,000*l.*

The municipal or town taxes are different in every town in the kingdom. In the city of Hanover, 10 per cent of the octroi levied by government belongs to the city, which also levies duties on each trade, and on each house. Other cities have no octroi, and are so rich that each citizen is entitled to a certain sum yearly from the revenues of the town lands. The documents relative to their income and expenditure are laid before the town councils, and not made public.

The progress of the custom-house revenues has been—

Years.	Rix-dollars.
1831-2	591,968
1832-3	594,824
1833-4	603,328
1834-5	696,448
1835-6	1,083,300
1836-7	1,198,437
1837-8	1,353,279

Excise duties are levied on spirits and beer distilled or brewed in the kingdom of Hanover and in the duchy of Oldenburg.

Grinding Duties.—4 Groschen, or 6*d.*, on wheat, 2 groschen (3*d.*) on maslin, and on other grain, 1⅓ groschen (2*d.*) is levied on each himten, ground at the mills. 4 Groschen (6*d.*) is levied on flour, groats, &c., and 1 groschen for every 12 lbs. of bread consumed.

Slaughtering Duties.—These are for each ox, cow, or heifer, 3 thalers or 9*s.*; a calf 6 groschen (9*d.*); a hog or large pig 18 groschen (2*s.* 3*d.*); small or sucking pigs 1⅓ groschen (2*d.*); sheep or lambs 4⅓ groschen (6½*d.*).

NAVIGATION.

HANOVER possesses 422 ships,—capacity about 15,000 lasts, or 27,000 tons; about one-half is engaged in foreign and the other in the home trade.

We have no account of the number of vessels belonging to Oldenburg. They are employed in the coasting trade with the neighbouring countries, and to some extent in carrying butter and grain to England. The imports into the United Kingdom from, and exports to, Hanover and Oldenburg, are included in the general imports from and exports to Germany. (See hereafter tables of shipping employed between the United Kingdom and the several states of Germany.)

SEAPORTS.

THE principal seaport of Hanover is Embden, including the several ports or shipping-places on the Weser, in the district of Aurich, or that part of Hanover west of Oldenburg. The trade is chiefly carried on by Hanoverian vessels; next to which rank those of Holland. The trade by British shipping with Hanover is comparatively unimportant and not likely to increase. The Hanoverian trade from the Elbe centres at Hamburg, and that of the Weser at Bremen.

STATEMENT of the Number of Vessels, Hanoverian and Foreign, which arrived at and departed from Ports within the District of Aurich, in Hanover, comprising the Ports of Halte, Weener, Leer, Ditzum, Embden, Hatzum, Oldersum, and Karolynensyhl, in each Year from 1826 to 1838.

YEARS.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.	
					With Domestic Produce.	
	Hanoverian.	Foreign.	TOTAL.	Above 50 Lasts.	Hanoverian.	Foreign.
1826	2594	575	3169	74	1062	307
1827	2713	475	3188	173	1117	234
1828	2708	475	3203	137	1106	228
1829	2513	443	2956	98	1058	204
1830	2522	459	2981	119	1008	224
1831	2501	411	2912	146	963	181
1832	2682	354	3036	125	1139	174
1833	2801	810	3611	168	1097	393
1834	2812	507	3319	95	1086	237
1835	2669	579	3248	not reported.	1153	345
1836	2769	631	3488		1241	381
1837	3082	568	3656		1293	324
1838	3013	511	3524		1307	293

STATEMENT of the Number of Vessels, belonging to each Country, which arrived at Ports within the District of Aurich, in each Year from 1826-27 to 1838.

YEARS.	Hanoverian.	Dutch.	Oldenburg.	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Danish.	Prussian.	Swedish	British.	TOTAL.
1826-27	2713	245	71	...	5	100	...	4	50	3188
1827-28	2708	209	61	6	10	148	2	6	53	3203
1828-29	2513	149	82	...	13	86	...	4	109	2956
1829-30	2519	193	70	...	4	94	17	3	78	2978
1830-31	2504	168	70	...	13	67	9	1	83	2915
1833-34	2812	290	77	...	2	47	4	6	43	3281
1835	2669	327	160	...	2	48	...	...	42	3248
1836	2679	344	177	...	4	38	...	3	44	3289
1837	3082	277	109	...	...	41	...	4	77	3610
1838	3058	243	144	1	2	23	...	2	68	3541

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

We have been unable to obtain correct statements of the exports or imports of the kingdom of Hanover. In Dr. Bowring's report, the following account of both are given in round numbers:

"The estimated average value of the principal exports from Hanover, from 1826 to 1833, is from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 rix-dollars. Of these linen is calculated at 1,800,000; raw wool at 500,000; wheat at the same amount; lead, 60,000 cwt.; butter, 20,600 cwt.; rapeseed, 161,787 himten; hemp and flax, 14,000 cwt.; these are the leading articles.

"Of imports during the same period, the principal were, iron 50,000 cwt.; corn, the same amount; coffee, 37,000 cwt.; molasses, 36,000 cwt.; train-oil, 35,000 cwt.; raw sugar, 24,000 cwt.; refined sugar, 23,000 cwt. In 1838 the leading imports were—iron, 82,688 cwt.; wine, 70,161 cwt.; tobacco, 49,445 cwt.; coffee, 48,290 cwt.; sugar, 40,360 cwt.; raw sugar, 18,353 cwt. In 1835-6 the importation of cotton twist was 1772 cwt.; it was 2572 in the following year.

"Of cotton manufactures, 2861 cwt. in 1835-6, and 3400 cwt. in 1836-7; of woollen, 3780 cwt. in 1835-6; 3808 cwt. in 1836-7; and 3707 cwt. in 1837-8. The weight of all articles imported in 1835-6 was, 1,994,715 cwt.; in 1836-7, it was 1,819,433 cwt."

COINS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

GOLD.

1 George-pistole = 16*s.* 6*d.* English.
1 William-pistole = 8 2 „
1 Ducat = 4 1 „

SILVER.

1 Thaler=24 groschen=2*s.* 11$\frac{9}{10}$*d.* English.
$\frac{1}{6}$ Thaler= 4 groschen=0*s.* 6*d.* nearly.

WEIGHTS.

1 Zentner=100 lbs.= 46.8 kils. = 103 lbs. avoirdupois.
1 Pfund = 46.7 gram = 1.03 lbs.
1 Loth = 14.6 „ 1 lb. 4 oz.

LONG AND SQUARE MEASURES.

1 Foot = 12 ellen = 11$\frac{1}{2}$ English inches, 29,109 centimetres.
1 Ell = 24 „ = 639 English yards.
1 Rod = 16 feet = 5.1 „ „
1 Mile = 25,400 „ = 4.6 English miles.
Square foot = 0.92 English square foot. 1 morgen = 0.64 English acre.

DRY AND LIQUID MEASURES.

1 himten of corn, 31,103 litres.
48 himten=1 last.
100 himten=10,700 quarters.
1 fuder of wine=4 oxhofts=6 ohms= 15 eimers 24 ankers, 240=stubchen 480 masz= 960 quarts. 100 quarts=21,400 English wine-gallons.

TABLE of Duties on Articles imported into Hanover and Oldenburg.

ARTICLES.		Monies of Hanover.		English Monies.		
		dol.	gro.	£	s.	d.
Manufactures: viz.—						
Cotton wool	centner	0	12	0	1	6
—— cotton yarn, unbleached	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
—— ditto, bleached, untwisted	do.	2	2	0	6	3
—— ditto, thread, dyed	do.	6	6	0	18	9
—— cotton manufactures of all sorts	do.	12	12	1	17	6
—— Turkish red yarn	do.	3	3	0	9	5
Woollen yarn, undyed	do.	3	3	0	9	5
—— dyed and twisted	do.	4	4	0	12	6
—— manufactures, coarse, not dyed	do.	9	9	1	5	1½
—— ditto, fine, and dyed	do.	12	12	1	17	6
—— wool, raw	do.	0	2	0	0	1½
Linen goods, coarse, unbleached and yarn	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
—— coarse, bleached, printed, or prepared	do.	8	8	1	5	0
—— other sorts	do.	12	12	1	17	6
—— wrappers and covers	do.	0	4	0	0	6
Silk, raw	do.	2	2	0	6	3
—— dyed	do.	6	6	0	18	9
—— manufactures	do.	12	12	1	17	6
Hair and bristles	do.	0	4	0	0	6
—— prepared and dressed	do.	0	18	0	2	3
—— wares of	do.	12	12	1	17	6
Leather, all kinds	do.	3	3	0	9	5
—— wares of, including boots and shoes, and lackered work	do.	6	6	0	18	10
—— other wares of, fine	do.					
Metals: viz.—						
Copper, raw, smelted	do.	0	18	0	2	3
—— sheets, &c.	do.	1	12	0	4	6
—— wire	do.	2	2	0	6	3
—— wares of, fine	do.	6	6	0	18	10
Iron—pig, and cast in blocks		free				
—— cast wares	do.	0	18	0	2	3
—— bars, bolts, &c.	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
—— steel, iron-plate sheets	do.	0	18	0	2	3
—— iron manufactures	do.	2	2	0	6	3
—— cutlery	do.	6	6	0	18	9
Lead	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
—— common wares of	do.	2	2	0	6	3
—— fine ditto	do.	6	6	0	18	9
—— weights, balls, pipes	do.	1	12	0	4	6
Tin	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
—— wares of	do.	6	6	0	18	9
—— zinc, in plates, &c.	do.	0	18	0	2	3
Glass manufactures: viz.—						
Green bottles	do.	0	16	0	2	0
—— common wares	do.	2	2	0	6	3
—— fine ditto	do.	6	6	0	18	9
Machinery, coarse, cast	do.	0	18	0	2	3
—— forged	do.	2	2	0	6	3

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.		Monies of Hanover.		English Monies.		
		dol.	gros.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Machinery, fine ditto	centner	6	6	0	18	9
Earthenwares, common gray or red	do.	0	16	0	2	0
—— white	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
—— coloured	do.	4	4	0	12	6
—— porcelain	do.	16	16	2	10	0
Paper—common packing-paper	do.	0	12	0	1	6
—— common printing and writing ditto	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
—— fine, gilded and painted paper	do.	3	3	0	9	5
—— hangings of	do.	4	4	0	12	6
—— paper manufactures	do.	6	6	0	18	9
Waxed cloths, common, coarse for packing, &c.	do.	3	3	0	9	5
—— fine	do.	6	6	0	18	9
Animals living:						
—— horses, mules, and asses	each	2	0	0	6	0
—— foals, under one year	do.	0	12	0	1	6
—— oxen	do.	2	12	0	7	6
—— cows and young cattle	do.	1	12	0	4	6
—— swine	do.	0	12	0	1	6
—— young pigs, calves, and sheep	do.	0	4	0	0	6
Ashes, pot, pearl, and natural soda	centner	0	2	0	0	3
Antimony	do.	6	6	0	18	9
Beer, all sorts	do.	0	16	0	2	0
Brushmakers' wares	do.	6	6	0	18	9
Butter	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
Coffee	do.	3	3	0	9	5
Chocolate	do.	6	6	0	18	9
Confectionary	do.	6	6	0	18	9
Cheese	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
Cider	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
Cards for playing		prohibited				
Carriages		2	2	0	6	3
Coals and cork	shiplast	0	10	0	1	3
Chalk, raw	centner	0	2	0	0	1½
Colours, material for	do.	0	18	0	2	3
—— prepared (except the following)	do.	2	2	0	6	3
—— as colours, lead pencils, sealingwax, & the like	do.	6	6	0	18	9
Corn and grain of all kinds	himten	0	6	0	0	9
Drugs and apothecaries' ware	centner	0	18	0	2	3
Flax and hemp		free				
Fish—shellfish, cured	barrel	0	18	0	2	3
—— fresh, including shellfish, and fish cured, not enumerated	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
—— herrings, common curing	do.	0	8	0	1	0
—— fish-bones, skins, and whalebone	centner	0	18	0	2	3
Furs and skins, common, as sheep, goats, &c.	do.	2	2	0	6	3
—— all fine skins and furs	do.	6	6	0	18	9
—— manufactured furs	do.	12	12	1	17	6
Feathers, bed feathers, down, and quill	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
—— beds and mattresses	do.	2	2	0	6	3
—— other feathers.—(*See Fine wares*)						
Fruit, ordinary garden-fruit fresh	himten	0	1¼	0	0	1¾

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.		Monies of Hanover.		English Monies.		
		dol.	gros.	£	s.	d.
Fruit, dried or baked	centner	0	18	0	2	3
—— preserved in spirits, sugar, or wine, &c.	do.	6	6	0	18	9
—— dates, figs, currants, raisins, oranges, &c.	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
Fine wares: viz.—						
Jewellery, and fine wares of gold, silver, precious stones, ivory, pearls, mother-of-pearl, corals, artificial flowers, perfumery, Leghorn bonnets, perukemakers' wares, enamelled wares, watches and clocks, with the exception of wooden clocks	do.	16	6	2	9	6
Fish-bones, wares of	do.	6	6	0	18	9
Gunpowder	do.	1	12	0	4	6
Gypsum, cement, kalk	shiplast	0	16	0	2	0
—— wares of	centner	1	1	0	3	1½
Hats, and hatmakers' wares	do.	12	12	1	17	6
Instruments of all kinds	do.	6	6	0	18	9
Ivory, and mother-of-pearl	do.	0	18	0	2	3
Liqueurs	do.	6	6	0	18	9
Molasses	do.	0	18	0	2	3
Mercery and smallwares	do.	12	12	1	17	6
Meat, salt, fresh, or smoked, all kinds	do.	2	2	0	6	3
Oilseeds	ton of 180 lbs.	0	4	0	0	6
—— cakes	centner	0	4	0	0	6
—— not fish-oil, in casks	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
—————— in bottles	do.	3	3	0	9	5
—— train-oil	do.	0	18	0	2	3
—— blubber	do.	0	12	0	1	6
Printed works, books unbound	do.	0	2	0	0	3
—— bound	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
—— engravings, &c.	do.	3	3	0	9	5
Pastry, of flour, &c., ordinary	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
—— fine pastry	do.	2	2	0	6	3
Rice and rice-flour	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
Rags		free				
Rosin, pitch, tar	do.	0	4	0	0	6
Spirits, distilled, proof	do.	4	4	0	12	6
Skins and hides, raw, wet or dry		free				
Stone, building-stone, millstone	shiplast	0	10	0	1	3
—— sculpture of, marble, &c.	do.	0	12	0	1	6
—— wares of, fine	do.	6	6	0	18	9
Sailmakers' wares, and rigging	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
Soap, common, green and black	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
—— ordinary white and Venetian	do.	2	2	0	6	3
—— fine, perfumed	do.	6	6	0	18	9
Sugar, raw for refiners	do.	1	8	0	4	0
—— refined, and all other sorts	do.	3	3	0	9	5
Salt, except medicinal		prohibited				
—— medicinal, by special permission	do.	0	2	0	0	3
Seeds, not otherwise enumerated	do.	0	4	0	0	6
Spices, common, as aniseed, coriander, &c.	do.	0	18	0	2	3
—— ginger, pepper, and pimento	do.	1	1	0	3	1½

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.		Monies of Hanover. dol.	gros.	English Monies. £	s.	d.
Spices nutmegs, vanilla, cinnamon, cloves, mace	centner	3	3	0	9	5
Tea	do.	6	6	0	18	9
Tobacco, raw	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
—— manufactured	do.	6	6	0	18	9
Turf	shiplasts	0	20	0	2	6
Tallow	centner	0	18	0	2	3
Tallow, candles of	do.	2	2	0	6	3
Vinegar, in casks or bottles	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
Venison, as deer, wild boar, &c.						
—— living	each	0	8	0	1	0
—— slaughtered	centner	3	3	0	9	5
Wine, in casks	do.	3	3	0	9	5
—— in bottles	do.	4	4	0	12	6
—— fruit wines	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
Wood: viz.—						
—— ashes of	do.	free				
—— bark for tanning	do.	free				
—— building wood in logs and spars	shiplasts	0	6⅓	0	0	9½
—— deals, boards, &c.	do.	0	13⅓	0	1	7¾
—— furniture woods	centner	1	1	0	3	1½
—— common woodworks	do.	0	12	0	1	6
—— furniture of wood, and fine straw or bast, and articles of turnery and cork, corks for bottles	do.	4	4	0	12	6
—— fancy cabinet wares	do.	6	6	0	18	9
Wastings of manufactures		free				
All articles not enumerated	do.	0	6	0	0	9

HANOVER AND OLDENBURG TRANSIT DUTIES.

		dol.	gros.
Wastings of manufactures	the centner	0	2
Distilled spirits		0	8
Corn		0	1⅓
Horses, mules, and asses		1	0
Oxen		0	18
Cows and calves		0	12
Swine		0	5
Sheep		0	2

Other articles from ⅓ groschen the minimum to 8 the maximum.

TREATIES.

THERE is no treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Hanover.

DECLARATION of Great Britain and Hanover, respecting reciprocity of Commerce.

" The undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of State and Cabinet of His Majesty the King of Hanover, hereby declared in the name of their respective governments:

" That the Hanoverian government having placed British ships, and all articles imported in such ships, in respect to all duties, whether upon the goods or upon the ships, and

in respect to charges and privileges of pilotage, upon the same footing with Hanoverian ships, and the like goods, if imported in such ships, and the said Hanoverian government binding itself to observe these conditions, and any stipulations in favour of the shipping and commerce of Great Britain, which are contained in a convention between His Britannic Majesty and the King of Prussia, concluded and signed at London, on the 2d of April, 1824.

"His Britannic Majesty engages to extend to the subjects of the kingdom of Hanover all the benefits secured by the said conventions to the shipping and commerce of Prussia, upon the principles of reciprocity which form the basis of the said convention.

"In witness whereof they have signed the present declaration, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

"Done at London, the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1824.

"GEORGE CANNING.
"MUNSTER."

"By order in council, dated the 25th of May, 1824, from May 1st, 1824, Hanoverian vessels entering or departing from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, together with the cargoes on board the same, such cargoes consisting of articles which may be legally imported or exported, shall not be subject to any other or higher duties or charges whatever than are or shall be levied on British vessels entering or departing from such ports, or on similar articles when imported into or exported from such ports in British vessels; and also such articles when exported from the said ports in Hanoverian vessels, shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances that are granted on similar articles when exported in British vessels."

OLDENBURG is placed in regard to the shipping of that duchy on the same footing as Hanover in British ports.

STADE DUTIES.

As negotiations are now pending for the modification of those duties which impose fees and charges upon shipping, and various duties on merchandize, we shall introduce the Stade duties in the supplement which will complete this work.

MECKLENBURG.

THE duchy of Mecklenburg is an agricultural and pastoral country, lying betwixt the Baltic and the Elbe, with the harbours of Rostock and Wismar, and with the advantage also of a navigation to the sea by the Elbe.

The progress of agricultural improvement in Mecklenburg has been very great, and forty years ago it was called a second Flanders, although its soil and climate are both less favourable. Mr. Meek states in his report,

"Mecklenburg Schwerin is equal to 223 geographical square miles, or, at 640 acres per square mile, 3,200,000 acres. Mecklenburg Strelitz is about 450,000 acres. Of these 3,650,000 acres, about one-third, is in tillage. The population in 1816 was about 340,000: it is now rather more than 500,000. At that time the exportation of wool did not exceed from 600,000 to 700,000 lbs. per annum:

at present it is four times that quantity. The cattle kept at that time were not half the number that are kept at present. Still the exportation of corn has by degrees increased in the same period nearly 50 per cent, in quantity and kind. Formerly much less wheat and more oats were exported. Of rye and oats there is now scarcely any exported, nearly the whole being consumed. The people generally eat rye and not wheat bread. The farmers in Mecklenburg, it is said, contemplate keeping cows and making butter for exportation, not only as a profitable and steady mode of the employment of capital, but as a more effectual means of raising manure for enriching their lands and thereby increasing their corn crops. To show the extent to which the value of land is increasing, the following facts were stated: 1. For an estate that four years ago was bought for 90,000 thalers, 180,000 has been offered and refused, 200,000 being demanded and expected to be obtained. 2. In another case an estate has been actually sold for 170,000 thalers, which was bought only four years since for 85,000 thalers. Money is easily procured in mortgage at from 3 to 3½ per cent. Provisions generally are 50 per cent dearer than they were fifteen years ago. Every housekeeper knows this.

"Many who were formerly in debt had cleared their estates, and the same had been the case with the small farmers. The price of estates had within the last four years nearly doubled, and whenever an estate was now to be sold, the competition amongst purchasers was so great as to run them up to an extravagant price. The interest of money which did not exceed 3 or 3½ per cent, either at Lubec or Hamburg, gave great facility on these occasions. In the course of conversation it was admitted that wheat grown in Mecklenburg could be delivered in England at 40*s.* per quarter, to which adding 5*s.* per quarter for the expense of landing in England and bringing to sale, gave 45*s.* as the ordinary rate per quarter at which Mecklenburg wheat ought to be chargeable with duty. In speaking of Mecklenburg it is impossible not to advert to their breed of horses, which even on the farms show a good deal of blood, are light and active, and generally speaking superior to any that are to be seen elsewhere in the north of Germany. They were also very good in Holstein. On one occasion in Mecklenburg three farmers' waggons, each with four horses, were met—the first bays, the second chestnuts, and the third grays—that would have been admired amongst the best horsed mail-coaches in England.

"It is quite common, it is said, for four or five blood mares to be kept for breeding on estates of any magnitude. The French lately bought, under a contract in Hamburg, which is nearly completed, 1000 horses for cavalry. Those for chasseurs at 400 francs, or 16*l.* sterling each; and those for dragoons at 500 francs, or 20*l.* each. The horses were chiefly from Mecklenburg. No expense is spared either by the Grand Duke or others in procuring the best stallions."

The following report dated Rostock, Jan. 1842, affords, with the foregoing, the most recent information which we possess:

"Mecklenburg being an agricultural, breeding, and wool-growing country, all its sources of national wealth thrive, provided the harvest is good, for then the agricultural produce finds a ready and good market abroad.

"For every mile of Macadamized road the country has granted 15,000 dollars, and for every mile of railroad constructed in it 30,000.

"A railroad from Berlin to Hamburg is proposed, which for several miles will intersect the grand duchy.

"The crop of the year 1841 proves shorter than has been known for many years.

"Wheat is completely deficient, and it is said that Mecklenburg will scarcely export a quarter of what it did last year.

"Rye proves equally deficient and damaged, and the produce will scarcely suffice for our home consumption.

"Peas are likewise got in scantily, and are very much damaged; good boiling peas can scarcely be had for consumption, even at enormous prices. Barley and oats may alone be expected to yield an average crop, but the quality cannot be praised.

"Prices of corn have been: Wheat, for a short time in spring, was as low down as 30*s.* per imperial quarter paid to the farmer, which is, comparatively, with the present high price of landed property, and the high rent, a low price; but this has only been for a short period; the general and average price of the year (1840) must be taken at 45*s.* paid to the farmer.

"Peas and barley:—Prices of barley from the country have fluctuated between 15*s.* and 20*s.*, and those of peas, between 21*s.* and 25*s.*

"Rye has been dear throughout the greatest part of the year, and as it is the chief means of subsistence for the poor, and in general use with the middle classes, this has, in this respect, been a calamity indeed.

"Mecklenburg has comparatively few really poor people; and, on the other hand, the landholders, farmers, and merchants have again profited thereby. Prices of good old rye have, in the last quarter of the year, been as high as 33*s.* 1*d.* to the farmer, whereas they are in ordinary years seldom above 20*s.*, often much lower.

"Oats have scarcely interested the speculators, and the supply only sufficient for the required consumption. The price has been between 11*s.* and 14*s.*

"Of rapeseed the production is also diminishing as it is a precarious crop.

"Wool was almost all sold at the different fairs in Rostock, Gustrow, and New Brandenburg, in the month of June, when good expectations for the growing crop in England were still entertained, and speculations turned upon

this article. It met with an animated demand at 15 to 20 per cent higher prices than last year, namely at 11 to 12 and 14 dollars gold, per stone of 22 lbs. Hamburg weight, making 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling per lb. if sent to England. But prices have since receded just as much as they advanced, and severe losses have been experienced, chiefly by foreign wool-dealers and manufacturers, as in Mecklenburg only a few people are engaged in this trade.

"The whole quantity sold at the fairs has been, at New Brandenburg, 30,000; Gustrow, 35,000; Rostock, 13,000;—total, 78,000.

"There remained unsold in the magazines 5500 stones, besides considerable quantities which were brought to the markets of Lubec and Hamburg, and the whole exportation of the two duchies amounts to about 150,000 stone of 22 lbs., Hamburg weight, each."

WISMAR has a good outer harbour for vessels of any size. It is three miles below the town. Vessels drawing eight to nine feet water, load and unload at the town. Exports corn, wool, &c.

ROSTOCK was formerly one of the principal cities in the Hanseatic League. It is now the chief port of Mecklenburg, and situated on the bank of the river Warne, which flows into the Baltic and Warnemunde. Vessels drawing nine feet water load and discharge at the town of Rostock. The anchorage in the road, without Warnemunde, is considered safe for large ships.

Exports corn of all kinds, oilseeds, wool, butter, cattle, and horses.

Imports wines, spirits, sugar, molasses, iron, fish, and various manufactures.

The arrivals in 1839 were 672 vessels; of which, 137 from England, 145 Sweden and Norway, 115 Denmark, 97 from Holland, 54 from the Hanse Towns, and the remainder from Russia, Belgium, France, and Hanover.

The departures were 683 vessels; of which, 186 to England, 146 Norway and Sweden, 109 Denmark, 125 to Russia, 33 to Holland, 30 to the Hanse Towns, 38 to Prussia, 1 to Belgium, and 1 to France.

Chief articles exported from Rostock by sea during the year 1841:

	Qrs.
Wheat	137,218
Rye	23,082
Barley	29,464
Oats	735
Peas	10,262
Rapeseed	3,716
Beans	52
Imperial Quarters	204,529

Cattle-bones	centners	745,200
Rags, from Rostock only	lbs.	1,002,848
Oilcakes	centners	644,160

"Corn forms generally about one-half of the whole exportation of the two Mecklenburgs. The exports amounted, in 1841, to

	Qrs.
Wheat	251,212
Rye	56,628
Barley	40,248
Oats	10,360
Peas	26,299

"The above statements have been obtained from the custom-house, and may be regarded as drawn up correctly; nevertheless, the export business is doubtless more considerable; some irregularity being most probably introduced when corn is entered free for exportation at the custom-house, as appears from the number of vessels despatched with cargoes from this port.

"To England, 17 British, 171 Mecklenburg,=188 vessels sailed from Rostock laden with wheat, peas, and barley; 10 Mecklenburg vessels with rags, 10 ditto with bones, 4 ditto oilcakes. Total 212 vessels from Rostock to Great Britain, averaging at the least 50 tons register.

"The imports of the last year have been as usual for the consumption of the country, which contains about 600,000 inhabitants, and a not very large quantity besides, which appears to be smuggled over the Prussian frontier.

"They consist of manufactures, almost all English, coming by land-carriage from Hamburg, and thence to Rostock. Arrivals at this port in 1841—

From England	6 British vessels	with coals.
„	43 Mecklenburg ditto	with salt, sugar, iron, piece goods, and cement.
„	34 ditto	with coals.
	83 vessels from England.	
From France	23 vessels	wine, and chalk for manure.
„ Holland and Belgium	22 ditto	sugar, coffee, piece goods, and cheese.
„ Norway and Sweden	161	iron, herrings, pitch, and chalk.
„ Russia	10	hemp, flax, and oil.
„ Denmark	107	(small) provisions, seed, corn, oysters, &c.
Other ports	98	cargoes.
Total	504 cargoes, and 232 in ballast.	Total 736 vessels.

"The shipping interest of the port has last year, as well as that on the previous year, been unprofitable, and has scarcely yielded the interest of the capital embarked. Shipbuilding, however, is carried on undisturbed. Ten new large vessels have been built last year, and ten others are on the stocks here and at Ribnitz, a small town a few miles distant.

"The total number of vessels owned by the citizens of Rostock is 230, averaging 150 tons register.

"Two years ago our shipping interest had been previously very profitable for a number of years.

"The cost of building vessels here is about 16*l.* to 17*l.* per 2 tons or last. Wages are 2*l.* per calendar month for seamen, and 4*l.* and 5*l.* per cent primage the captain, 3*l.* the mate, and 1*l.* the boys.

"Whether the vessels are all manned as they ought to be, at the least, if going to Great Britain, namely, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the crew consisting of Mecklenburgers, is not to be ascertained, as the British vice-consul's verification of foreign ships' papers, when going to England, is not required; but in spring, when all the vessels are outfitting, there is generally much difficulty in manning them, and the crews are taken where they can be found."

IMPORT DUTIES.

"THE import duties imposed and levied in the Mecklenburg tariff, published in Rostock, 1748, under the title of *Accise Rolle*, average, including town dues, contributions, and bridge charges, about 3 per cent. The general rate of calculation is 9 pfennige per rix-dollar, *i. e.* about one penny, on 3*s.* value. Some articles are charged differently. Lead pays 9 schillings, equal to about $6\frac{3}{4}d.$ per schiffpfund of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. Iron, 5 schillings, equal to $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ per ditto; brandy 1 rix-dollar 24 schillings, equal to 4*s.* 6*d.* per ditto; corn, inwards, 24 schillings, equal to 1*s.* 6*d.*; outwards 36 schillings, equal to 2*s.* 3*d.* per last. Manufactures generally, 9 pfennige per rix-dollar, being somewhat less than 2 per cent. British salt, 3 schillings, equal to $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ton. Foreign tobacco, 12 schillings, equal to 9*d.* per cwt. French wine, 1 rix-dollar 36 sch. per hogshead, equal to 5*s.* 3*d.*, the thirteenth hogshead free. Goods coming for sale wholesale to the fairs, pay 9 pfennige, equal to $0\frac{5}{8}d.$ per rix-dollar.

"Goods for retail 1 schilling, or $0\frac{3}{4}d.$ per rix-dollar. Linen goods brought by strangers from the Tyrol, &c., 2 schillings, or $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per rix-dollar: the same on glass brought by travellers.

"Jews are admitted to sell at the Easter fairs only, on payment of 2 schillings per rix-dollar sold; on no other occasion is a Jew to be admitted, except as a buyer.

"One-half is added on the duties for shipments made by foreign ships for foreign account; except on butter, cheese, and bacon.

"Goods exported on foreign ships for home account, pay 16 schillings, equal to 1*s.* per last; but goods so imported pay the ordinary rate. The town of Rostock guarantees to the Duke of Mecklenburg a sum of 16,000 rix-dollars yearly as the minimum produce of the tariff. There are added to the duties,

"1st. Town dues, amounting to one halfpenny in the dollar (one in ninety-six). On corn, and a few other articles, the town dues are equal to the half of the custom-house duties.

"2d. Contribution, half per cent (sometimes three-sevenths, and sometimes four-sevenths per cent, according to the wants of the Receptur Casse); on corn, 6 schillings and 8 schillings per last."

SWITZERLAND AND THE GERMANIC UNION OF CUSTOMS.

In consequence of Neufchatel being under the sovereignty of Prussia, and from other circumstances, Switzerland is placed on a more favourable position in regard to some articles, especially cotton and silk, imported into the Union, than other countries are. It must, however, be remarked that the import duties in Switzerland are almost nominal, and justify a favourable consideration.

The cotton manufactures, cutlery, hardwares, silks, straw manufactures, common earthenwares and glasswares, wines, &c., of Neufchatel, are, with several other articles, admitted at modified duties into the Germanic states: were they not so admitted, a much greater contraband trade than that which actually exists would be the certain consequence.

The Helvetic diet, during the sessions of 1840 and 1841, have continued provisionally a federal duty on imports; viz., to the 1st of January, 1843; from which period, the same will, no doubt, be renewed; although the Diet will not agree to impose any tax for a longer period than one year.

The import duties are levied in accordance with the provisions of a regulation which was agreed to on the 16th of August, 1819, and which established three classes of merchandize.

1. Articles exempted from duty.
2. Articles which pay 2 batzen, or nearly 3*d.* per 50 kilogrammes.
3. Articles which pay 1 batzen, or nearly 1½*d.* per 50 kilogrammes.

I. Articles exempted from duty.

Animals, living, of all kinds; bark for tanning; butter; chalk, gypsum, plaster of Paris, and tiles; charcoal; corn, grain, flour, and meal of all kinds; grass and straw; salt; vegetables, viz.—potatoes, onions, turnips, and all other kinds; wood, viz.—firewood, building-wood, hewn or sawn, and all others, and manufactured in any way, except furniture and utensils.

II. Articles paying a duty of 2 batzen, or nearly 3*d.*, per 50 kilogrammes or 110¼ lbs.

Arms and weapons of all kinds of metal; books; cabinet-work of wood; candles; cocoa, coffee, chocolate, chicory ground; corks, copper, brass and bronze manufactured; chemical productions not otherwise named; clocks and watches; confectionary and comfits; cordage, cochineal, cotton twist, and all manufactures of cotton; cutlery; distilled spirits and liquors; drugs and medicines; earthenware fine, and porcelain; furniture for household use; furs prepared or made up; glasswares and crystals, all kinds; gums of all kinds; gunpowder; habiliments, or dresses and clothing of all kinds; hats and felts; hardwares of all metal; indigo; lead manufactured; linen manufactures; machines and tools; mercery and smallwares; musical instruments; paper and articles of paper; perfumery; salted meat and venison; silk and other thin floss; silk manufactures; skins, prepared and wrought; soap;

straw manufactures, all kinds; sugar; spices of all kinds; tobacco, manufactured; tea; tin manufactures; toys; wines in bottles; woollen manufactures; goods the manufacture of Europe, not hereafter enumerated.

III. Articles paying a duty of 1 batzen, or nearly 1½*d.* per 110 lbs.

Alum; beer; brimstone; cheese; copper and brass, unwrought; cotton wool; cream of tartar, raw; dyewoods and dyestuffs, except indigo and cochineal; earthenware, common, glazed or painted; flax and hemp; fish, dried or salted; fruits, green and dry; feathers; green and common glasswares; glue; honey; hops; hides and skins, undressed; lead; tin; iron; steel; steel turned and wrought; mineral waters; minerals and litharge; oils; plants; potashes; pipeclay; rice and pearled barley; saltpetre; soda; starch; stones; tallow and grease; tobacco-leaves; tinder; tar; pitch; rosin; seeds; silk; floss or floret; vinegar; vitriol; wine in casks; wax, raw; white lead; wood, common works of; wool, sheep's; zinc; and all articles not otherwise enumerated.

The foregoing duties are levied at the general frontier of Switzerland, without distinction as to their being for transit or for home consumption.

Besides the federal duties, there are small cantonal taxes of transit and consumption, fixed by the local administration for municipal purposes.

The total importations in 1840 were,

Articles paying 1 batzen	1,233,369 centners.
„ „ 2 „	636,975
Total duty paid articles	1,870,344 centners of 110 lbs.

The principal articles were,

	Centners.
Dyewoods and dye stuffs	39,633
Cotton wool	230,887
Coffee	109,736
Chicory, ground	34,001
Cotton twist and woven cotton	22,567
Drugs and medicines	11,471
Distilled spirits	48,227
Printed cloths	15,476
Indigo and cochineal	3,599
Books	8,112
Hardwares	11,451
Sugar and molasses	150,358
Linen yarn and linen	11,935
Woollens	22,314
Iron, steel, pewter, tin, and wrought iron	170,332
Machinery and tools	8,419
Oils	78,037
Soap	24,106
Silk, raw, &c.	29,726
Fish, salted or dried	19,596
Rice and pearled barley	52,078
Seeds	14,596
Tobacco	63,632
Common glass	17,172
Wines in casks	387,710
„ bottles	4,514

The exports of Switzerland to France, in 1840, 70,059,062 francs value.

PRINCIPAL Articles of Swiss Produce or Manufacture.

	Exported to France. Kilogrammes.	Value fr.	Retained in France. Value fr.
Silk manufacture	658,202	18,472,139	1,339,593
Cotton ditto	601,101	16,383,533	none
Clocks and watches		6,898,492	3,511,813
Cattle number	27,120	839,955	all
Butter kil.	575,122	805,163	all
Cheese	961,947	673,363	442,100
Linens, woven, &c.	52,461	622,832	73,401
Wool, sheep's	182,929	510,329	504,846
Jewellery		402,422	26,365
Clothing and linen, made up		335,228	15,223
Straw platting, and hats of		457,543	426,099
Dressed skins		102,213	927
Dyed silk		69,160	8,455
Woollen manufactures		49,409	859

With the exception of printed cottons, embroidered muslins and cambrics, clocks and watches, the exports of goods (the manufactures of Switzerland) into Germany, are unimportant. Swiss manufactures are however exported extensively for the American markets, and for the coasts of the Mediterranean; and it will be observed that all the cottons, and nearly all the silks and other woven goods exported from Switzerland to France, only pass in transit to other countries.

The principal seats of Swiss manufactures are,

The *Canton of Neufchatel* for printed cottons, lace, jewellery, clocks, watches, and various minor articles. Wines and some good cheese are produced in this canton.

Geneva, for watches, clocks, jewellery, musical boxes, enamelled articles, philosophical and other instruments, tools, cutlery, fire-arms, &c.

Zurich, Argovie, and *Thurgovie,* chiefly for cotton and silk manufactures, some woollen goods, straw platting and hats, linens, and various minor articles.

St. Gall and part of *Apenzell,* for linens, muslins, cambrics, embroidery, tambouring, &c. &c.

Basel, chiefly for silk ribbons, has nearly 4000 ribbon looms.

Raw materials for the manufactures of Switzerland, are greatly increased in price by the expense of carriage, and bread and other articles of food, cost higher than in most other states. The restrictions on transit through, and the prohibitory tariff of, France bear heavily on Swiss industry.

In Switzerland there are no duties of consequence on foreign goods to protect home fabrics; yet her silk and cotton manufactures compete in distant markets with those of England, Germany, and France.

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT of the Shipping employed in the Trade of the United Kingdom with the following German States, in each Year, from 1831 to 1840.

MECKLENBURG.

YEARS.	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1831	23	2,759	143	19,976	166	22,735	11	1,339	89	12,074	100	13,413
1832	8	1,073	67	7,943	75	9,016	6	771	56	8,527	62	9,298
1833	5	473	50	5,743	55	6,216	4	796	45	5,801	49	6,597
1834	5	540	77	8,786	82	9,416	4	648	56	7,231	60	7,879
1835	3	382	49	4,541	52	4,923	4	745	65	9,153	69	9,898
1836	2	264	113	13,020	115	13,284	2	414	80	9,562	82	9,976
1837	7	954	137	16,403	141	17,357	3	459	94	11,352	97	11,811
1838	19	2,102	178	21,306	197	23,408	15	2,757	93	10,881	108	13,638
1839	16	1,805	207	24,733	223	26,538	5	560	154	18,263	159	18,823

HANOVER.

1831	. .	. .	144	8,575	144	8,575	1	85	174	9,549	175	9,634
1832	4	436	71	4,191	75	4,627	8	718	110	6,258	118	6,976
1833	43	4,726	77	5,304	120	10,030	13	1,367	92	6,034	105	7,401
1834	3	338	142	8,201	145	8,539	. .	. .	165	9,462	165	9,462
1835	. .	. .	114	7,228	114	7,228	. .	. .	163	9,578	163	9,578
1836	. .	. .	195	10,711	195	10,711	2	347	235	12,749	237	13,096
1837	26	4,051	310	15,377	336	19,428	4	268	356	16,283	360	16,551
1838	20	1,317	228	11,491	248	12,808	18	1,299	311	13,906	329	15,205
1839	18	1,290	352	17,512	370	18,802	20	1,380	441	20,177	461	21,557

OLDENBURG.

1831	3	506	73	5,485	76	5,991	2	379	49	3,240	51	3,619
1832	1	140	59	4,483	60	4,623	. .	. .	39	2,800	39	2,800
1833	2	152	94	7,093	96	7,245	2	289	74	6,027	76	6,316
1834	2	377	99	7,403	101	7,780	. .	. .	50	3,846	50	3,846
1835	2	281	80	6,079	82	6,360	. .	. .	42	2,958	42	2,958
1836	1	99	155	10,113	156	10,212	2	180	117	6,819	119	6,999
1837	5	387	134	6,869	139	7,256	1	68	104	5,204	105	5,272
1838	. .	. .	164	9,344	164	9,344	. .	. .	106	5,624	106	5,624
1839	4	341	190	11,116	194	11,457	. .	. .	150	7,899	150	7,899

HANSEATIC TOWNS.

1831	698	106,386	271	24,324	969	130,710	651	100,223	276	24,718	927	124,941
1832	804	128,143	164	14,416	968	142,559	781	120,032	219	19,611	1000	139,643
1833	747	117,299	181	16,552	928	133,851	815	125,159	243	23,016	1058	148,175
1834	691	114,023	225	20,935	916	134,958	715	117,316	314	28,271	1029	145,587
1835	650	117,530	253	21,689	903	139,219	735	132,503	356	32,343	1091	164,846
1836	610	118,215	290	26,037	900	144,252	653	125,064	348	28,502	1001	153,566
1837	629	127,538	266	21,223	895	148,761	707	139,303	368	31,271	1075	170,574
1838	700	134,092	330	26,144	1030	160,236	722	139,269	362	27,577	1084	166,846
1139	745	152,664	325	24,112	1070	176,776	843	168,660	404	29,462	1247	198,122
1840*	850	165,839	1145	88,556	1995	254,395	885	173,110	1171	82,271	2056	255,381

* In 1840 the trade of Heligoland, Mecklenburg, Hanover, Oldenburg, the Austrian Territories, and Hanseatic Towns, was included under the title of Germany, and is inserted above under the head of Hanseatic Towns.

COMPARATIVE View of the Ships' Tonnage and Seamen employed in the Trade between the United Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, the Netherlands, and the Ships' Tonnage and Seamen employed in the Trade between the United Kingdom and all Countries, distinguishing British from Foreign Shipping for each Year, 1831 to 1841, inclusive.

ARRIVED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES.

YEARS AND SHIPPING.	Prussia.			Germany.			United Netherlands.			All Countries.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
1831.—British	487	83,9[illegible]	3,873	724	109,651	5579	1723	187,456	10,528	14,488	2,367,322	131,627
Foreign	701	140,532	6,084	632	58,411	3038	756	82,419	4,492	6,085	874,685	47,543
1832.—British	401	62,079	2,922	821	130,443	6553	1673	195,473	10,879	13,372	2,185,980	122,594
Foreign	428	89,187	3,823	362	31,087	1711	771	90,492	4,798	4 546	639,979	35,399
1833.—British	254	41,735	1,956	798	122,679	6095	1210	146,006	8,066	13,119	2,183,814	120,495
Foreign	534	108,753	4,754	403	34,742	1960	1259	136,163	7,241	5,505	762,085	41,996
1834.—British	193	32,021	1,506	701	115,278	5502	1011 407	137,546 40,875	6,084 3.265	13,903	2,298,263	126,727
Foreign	557	118,111	5,081	554	45,471	2552	646 371	67,230 48,083	3,667 2,260	5,891	833,905	45,897
1835.—British	152	25,514	1,178	656	118,325	5407	1021 556	150,387 57,033	7,205 4,698	14,295	2,442,734	133,688
Foreign	606	124,144	5,375	497	39,593	2251	556 374	56,622 41,952	3,059 2,142	6,005	866,990	47,132
1836.—British	270	42,567	2,048	613	118,578	5811	1026 501	143,285 51 522	7,533 4,453	14,347	2,505,473	137,589
Foreign	903	174,439	7,749	754	59,937	3441	555 409	48,953 40,185	3,139 3,043	7,131	988,899	53,921
1837.—British	431	67,566	3,209	667	132,930	7637	1164 554	159,397 57,196	8,630 5,257	15,155	2,617,166	146,319
Foreign	783	145,742	6,619	847	59,872	3707	559 423	52,968 49,433	3,613 3,051	7,343	1,005,940	56,778
1838.—British	563	86,734	4,138	739	137,511	7892	1191 587	177,778 60,085	9,328 5,515	16,199	2,785,387	154,499
Foreign	930	175,643	8,184	900	68,285	4309	740 455	67,704 58,862	4 654 3,555	8,679	1,211,666	68,891
1839.—British	721	111,470	5,331	784	156,128	8434	1413 581	215,349 58,873	11,069 5,700	17,635	3,101,650	170,339
Foreign	1283	229,208	10,729	1074	77,473	6019	853 427	74.390 58,104	5,157 3,559	10,326	1,331,365	79,550
1840.—British	771	112,700	5,390	850	165,838	9121	1366 546	212,503 57,274	11,921 5,626	17,883	3,197,501	171,200
Foreign	1338	237,984	10,939	1145	88,656	6941	790 360	69,710 48,996	4,782 2,449	10,198	1,460,294	79,412

DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES.

	Prussia.			Germany.			United Netherlands.			All Countries.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
1831.—British	303	50,072	2394	666	106,026	5194	1617	179,488	9,760	13,791	2,300,731	132,004
Foreign	395	80,832	3488	589	49,035	2688	784	86,461	4,931	5,927	896,051	47,009
1832.—British	265	41,027	1990	798	121,872	6181	1571	176,471	9,722	13,292	2,229,269	128,293
Foreign	349	70,252	3045	425	37,247	2022	733	88,059	5,041	4,391	651,223	34,834
1833.—British	223	38,606	1784	834	127,611	6299	1179	141,30[illegible]	7,758	13,266	2,244,274	125,474
Foreign	396	81,119	3486	455	40,934	2215	1081	118,217	6,296	5,250	758,601	40,014
1834.—British	155	25,609	1216	719	117,964	5669	H877 B373	120,584 34,051	5,847 2,896	13,639	2,296,325	129,504
Foreign	425	88,369	3817	586	48,865	2721	H597 B332	64,214 36,369	3,891 1,893	5,823	852,827	45,829
1835.—British	119	18,690	929	740	133,380	6151	H936 B522	142,819 49 687	6,768 4,214	13,948	2,419,941	136,537
Foreign	555	111,175	4837	627	54,088	2943	H546 B302	55,870 31,774	3,477 1,685	6,047	905,270	47,927

(continued)

	DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES.											
	Prussia.			Germany.			United Netherlands.			All Countries.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
1836.—British	212	32,518	1608	660	126,157	6144	945	139,172	7,263	14,207	2,531,577	144,295
							457	42,736	4,065			
Foreign	680	135,049	5918	781	57,661	3508	576	51,853	3,515	7,048	1,035,126	56,069
							348	43,949	2,807			
1837.—British	322	57,803	2546	715	140,098	8009	1055	150,576	8,104	14,567	2,547,227	148,632
							560	58,121	5,556			
Foreign	602	114,091	5155	922	64,110	4061	549	50,596	3,612	7,461	1,036,738	57,971
							371	42,523	2,744			
1838.—British	405	62,138	3057	755	143,325	7996	1112	168,849	8,720	15,907	2,876,236	162,703
							579	57,868	5,525			
Foreign	669	121,824	5592	872	57,988	3948	628	52,121	3,879	8,520	1,222,803	68,386
							382	52,786	3,380			
1839.—British	496	77,410	3720	871	170,707	9493	1320	204,650	10,412	17,066	3,096,611	173,886
							548	52,973	5,384			
Foreign	935	167,332	7824	1150	75,837	5227	737	60,757	4,284	10,698	1,398,096	79,818
							401	57,253	3,453			
1840.—British	530	73,443	3690	885	173,110	9691	1352	212,680	10,470	17,633	3,292,184	174,021
							517	49,457	5,140			
Foreign	956	177,449	8540	1171	82,271	5843	781	65,452	1,170	10,440	1,488,888	79,981
							322	46,541	3,181			

STATEMENT of principal Articles imported into Prussia, and into the whole Union of Customs, during the Years 1840 and 1841 (as published officially in the Prussian State).

IMPORTED INTO PRUSSIA.			IMPORTED INTO THE UNION.			
ARTICLES.	1840.	1841.	ARTICLES.	1836.	1840.	1841.
	centners.	centners.		centners.	centners.	centners.
Cotton yarn unbleached and untwisted, at 2 dollars duty.	309,511	312,727	Cotton yarn unbleached and untwisted, at 2 dollars duty .	307,867	431,216	434,286
Twist bleached or dyed, at 8 dollars	3,040	2,962	Twist bleached or dyed, at 8 dollars	9,196	6,257	6,567
Wares at 50 dollars	5,078	4,369	Wares at 50 dollars	13,507	16,186	14,543
			Wares from Neufchatel	....	1,485	1,569
	cwt.	cwt.		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Woollen wares at the duty of 30 dollars	10,385	12,181	Woollen wares at the duty of 30 dollars	12,461	26,298	30,844
Raw and cast iron, bars, rails, &c., at 1 dollar	276,359	469,310	Raw and cast iron, bars, rails, &c., at 1 dollar	221,779	433,934	550,091
Forged iron, anchors, plates, &c., at 3 dollars	23,132	27,019	Forged iron, anchors, plates, &c., at 3 dollars	32,962	30,768	35,967
	head.	head.		head.	head.	head.
Horses, mules, &c., at 1 1-3 dollar	32,322	32,333	Horses, mules, &c., at 1 1-3 dollars	33,857	39,361	38 055
Oxen, bulls, &c., at 5 dollars..	3,910	4,110	Oxen, bulls, &c., at 5 dollars	10,008	3,985	4,175
From Hanover and Holland, at 2½ dollars	1,150	1,343	Ditto at 1½ dollar		5,949	5,984
Cows and other kinds, at 3, 2 (and 1 dollar from Hanover and Holland)	13,161	14,719	From Hanover and Holland, at 2½ dollars	....	1,262	1,434
Pigs, fat, at 1 dollar	17,384	15,618	Cows and other kinds, at 3 and 2 dollars	11,198	11,268	9,146
Ditto, from Hanover, at half-a-dollar	840	896	Ditto at 1 dollar from Hanover and Holland	....	10,406	13,929
Lean pigs at two-thirds of a dollar	167,373	210,940	Pigs, fat, at 1 dollar	16,510	18,045	16,261
Ditto, from Hanover, at half-a dollar	1,590	2,377	Ditto, from Hanover, at half-a-dollar	....	1,146	1,157
Sheep, calves, and goats, at one-sixteenth of a dollar	201,017	182,785	Lean pigs, at two-thirds of a dollar	217,987	214,862	244,900
			Ditto, from Hanover, at half-a dollar	....	1,659	2,435
	tons.	tons.	Sheep, calves, and goats, at one-sixth of a dollar	227,354	230,310	226,946
Pit-coal	166,000	192,504		tons.	tons.	tons.
	cwt.	cwt.	Pit-coal	685,000	187,000	197,000
Tallow	15,273	30,057			cwt.	cwt.
Silk wares, at 110 dollars	669	645	Silk wares, at 110 dollars	....	21,676	2,599
Half-silk, at 55 dollars	501	510	Half silk, at 55 dollars	....	1,756	1,889

ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION.

IMPORTED INTO PRUSSIA.			IMPORTED INTO THE UNION.			
ARTICLES.	1840.	1841.	ARTICLES.	1836.	1840.	1841.
	cwt.	cwt.		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wine and mast, at 8 dollars; from Switzerland, at ½ dollar	155,027	158,513	Wine and mast, at 8 dollars; from Switzerland, at ½ dollar	204,490	221,593	222,095
Dried fruits at 4 dollars	89,501	82,195	Dried fruits at 4 dollars	126,919	114,616	117,479
Spices at 6⅔ dollars	30,709	30,208	Spices at 6⅔ dollars	39,286	48,999	50,763
	barrels.	barrels.		barrels.	barrels.	barrels.
Herrings, at 1 dollar	248,920	215,904	Herrings at 1 dollar	165,183	254,364	220,993
	cwts.	cwts.		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Coffee, at 6⅔ dollars	405,789	423,892	Coffee, at 6⅔ dollars	518,364	668,325	703,830
Rice at 2 dollars	120,314	110,519	Rice, at 2 dollars	90,756	161,137	147,901
Treacle, at 4 dollars	11,338	45,681	Treacle at 4 dollars	22,007	11,363	47,702
Sugar:			Sugar;			
Lumps, for refining, at 5⅓ dlrs.	347,328	304,962	Lumps, for refining, at 5⅓ dlrs.	986,810	434,699	385,782
Raw, for refining, at 5 dollars	475,225	517,306	Raw, for refining at 5 dollars		582,888	609,164
Tobacco:			Tobacco:			
Raw	118,413	133,542	Raw	167,970	208,139	245,844
Manufactured	13,321	16,596	Manufactured	19,937	24,330	27,044

CUSTOMS Revenue collected by each State of the Union for 1841.

STATES.	Inhabitants.	Amount of Duty raised.	Share of net Receipts.
Prussia	15,159,031	14,701,855	10,925,229
Bavaria	4,375,586	1,681,171	3,158,621
Saxony	1,706,276	1,878,176	1,229,727
Würtemberg	1,703,258	474,448	1,291,234
Baden	1,294,131	846,364	936,847
Hesse-Cassel	666,280	408,673	480,193
Hesse-Darmstadt	820,907	515,444	637,415
Thuringia	952,421	348,212	686,418
Nassau	308,095	35,141	288,682
Frankfort	66,338	1,026,460	1,026,498

IMPORTS into Germany, by the Rhine, from Rotterdam, in the Year 1841. Value in Pounds sterling.

	£
Cheese and butter	1,160
Coffee	440,960
Cotton	113,160
Cutlery, hardware	15,480
Drugs used in medicine and the arts	65,120
Dye stuffs and colours	378,200
Earths, ochres, and bricks	1,480
Fish and salted provisions	11,240
Fruit dried and fresh	23,360
Geneva and other indigenous spirits	24,240
Glass and glasswares	1,120
Grain and flour for food	60,200
Gums	17,640
Hair, horse and other kinds, and feathers	17,920
Hemp and flax	2,360

	£
Hides and skins	203,960
Iron, nails, and ironmongery	15,320
Manufactures of various kinds	12,280
Metals wrought and unwrought	104,560
Oils for the arts	40,360
Pitch, tar, and other rosins	3,160
Porcelain, earthenware and pottery	9,600
Salt and chemical products	46,720
Seeds, oleaginous	21,000
Spices	32,760
Sugar, raw	106,880
—— refined	98,640
Tallow and other fat	36,640
Thread, yarn, twist, and manufacture: viz.—	
of cotton	1,325,760
,, hemp and flax	41,320
,, silk	135,320
,, wool or worsted	306,560
,, not enumerated articles	14,520
Tobacco—indigenous unmanufactured	320
—— leaf and roll	125,000
—— manufactured	42,000
Wines and foreign spirits	26,160
Wood—cabinetmakers'	3,960
—— dyewood	35,760
Sundry articles	12,480
Total in sterling	£3,864,680

EXPORTS from Germany, by the Rhine, to Rotterdam, during the Year 1841.
Value in Pounds sterling.

	£
Barley, oats, and other corn	45,920
Coals	14,920
Cotton	400
Drugs used in medicine and the arts	19,920
Dye stuffs and colours	25,440
Fruit, dried and fresh	1,120
Glass and glasswares	8,360
Gums	80
Haberdashery and hardware	40,280
Hair, horse and other kinds, and feathers	7,840
Hemp and flax	3,160
Hides and skins	13,280
Iron-wire and ironmongery	22,880
Manufactures of various kinds	54,760
Metals wrought and unwrought	18,840
Oils for the arts	800
Pitch, tar, and other rosins	80
Porcelain, earthenware and pottery	3,240
Potash and other ashes	40
Rice	40
Rum and arrack	920
Salt and chemical products	4,360
Seeds, oleaginous, or for extracting oil therefrom	22,600

	£
Spices	8,840
Sugars	5,760
Tallow and other fat	240
Thread, yarns, twist and manufactures, viz.—	
of cotton	116,360
„ hemp and flax	9,680
„ silk	556,440
„ wool or worsted	55,320
„ not enumerated	13,400
Tobacco	1,400
Wheat, rye, and flour thereof	213,960
Wines, brandy and spirits	59,200
Wood: viz.—cabinetmakers'	1,200
—— dyewood	120
—— for ship and house building	7,320
Wool	7,400
Sundry articles	29,280
Total in sterling	£1,395,200

COST OF SHIPPING, &c., AT THE FOLLOWING PORTS.

ANTWERP.—A ship, copper-fastened and coppered, and rigged complete, 16*l.* to 17*l.* per ton. Each seaman, per month, wages 33*s.* 4*d.* to 36*s.* 8*d.*; provisions 35*s.*

ROTTERDAM.—A ship for the Java trade copper-fastened and coppered, and rigged, 18*l.* 10*s.* to 21*l.* per ton; for home trade, 11*l.* to 13*l.* Each seaman, per month, wages 34*s.*; provisioned 35*s.* to 40*s.*

HAMBURG.—A ship coppered, and copper-fastened, and rigged, 10*l.* per ton; not coppered 8*l.* per ton. Each seaman, per month, wages 30*s.*; provisions 25*s.*

KIEL.—A ship oak-built, complete for sea, 12*l.* per ton. Each seaman, per month, wages 30*s.*; provisions 25*s.* to 35*s.*

LUBEC.—A ship plain built, iron fastenings, and rigged, about 8*l.* per ton. Each seaman, per month, wages 40*s.*; provisions 30*s.*

ROSTOCK.—A ship plain built, iron fastenings, and rigged, 8*l.* to 9*l.* per ton. Each seaman, per month, wages 30*s.* to 33*s.*; provisions 20*s.* to 23*s.*

STETTIN.—A ship plain built, iron fastenings, and rigged, 7*l.* per ton. Each seaman, per month, wages 24*s.*; provisions 23*s.*

DANTZIC.—A ship iron-fastened, and rigged, 6*l.* per ton. Each seaman, per month, wages 30*s.* to 32*s.*; provisions 15*s.* to 20*s.*

COPENHAGEN.—A ship coppered and copper-fastened, and rigged, 15*l.* per ton: rather less in the outports. Each seaman, per month, wages 30*s.* to 35*s.*; provisions about 30*s.*

The above cost of ships includes rigging and two sets of sails.

BEET-ROOT SUGAR IN PRUSSIA, &c.

THE number of fabrics have doubled since 1836. Prussia had that year 50, the other states 25. In 1840 Prussia had 91, the other states 50; total 141.

In 1836 the produce was from 80,000 to 95,000 centners. In 1840 estimated at 240,000 centners. An excise duty has been imposed on this sugar.

The consumption of all kinds of sugar in the states of the Union is stated to be 1966 kilogrammes per individual, or about 4 lbs. avoirdupois. In the towns at about $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilogrammes or $5\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.

ROYAL GEVERBE INSTITUTE OF BERLIN.

In this school of design are taught practical arithmetic, machine drawing, clay modelling, physics, elementary geometry, general and architectural drawing, elementary mathematics, trigonometry and projections, hand drawing, chemistry, practical knowledge from samples of raw materials and manufactures, mineralogy, building, perspective, original design drawing, architecture, analytical dynamics, practical machine-making, and original design machine-drawing. Chemists' and artisans' work daily in the laboratory and workshops of the institution, and the professors are appointed strictly on account of their ability as instructors.

COPYRIGHT OF BOOKS IN GERMANY.

The Germanic Diet, two or three years ago, came to the following resolutions respecting spurious editions of literary works, and surreptitious copies of works of art:

Art. 1.—Literary productions of every kind as well as works of art, whether already published or not, shall not be multiplied by mechanical means without the consent of the authors or artists, or those to whom they may have transferred their rights.

2. The rights above mentioned shall pass to the heirs or representatives of the authors or artists, or those to whom they have been transferred, and when he who brought out the work or he who is the editor is named, this right shall be recognised and protected in all the States of the Confederation for a period of ten years at the least. This period shall be applicable to literary productions and works of art which have already appeared within the territories of the Germanic Confederation during the twenty years which have preceded the date of this resolution, when these productions and works shall be published anew, reckoning from the year of their new publication. When works are published in parts, the period shall be reckoned from the publication of the last part.

3. Allows the prolonging of the shortest period of copyright for expensive works for a time not exceeding twenty years.

4. Gives to authors and artists a right of compensation from all persons who may publish surreptitious copies of their works, and declares that such surreptitious copies, as well as all the materials used in their production, shall be seized and destroyed.

5. Interdicts the sale in any of the States of the Confederation of all surreptitious works, whether made within or without the state in which they are offered for sale, and declares that all such sales shall be liable to the penalties of the law.

6. Requires that all the States shall communicate to the Diet the measures they shall respectively take for enforcing the observance of the foregoing articles. It also reserves to the Diet the power of deliberating, after the commencement of the year 1842, upon the propriety of extending the term of the rights now granted to literary men and artists, unless circumstances should render an earlier reconsideration of the subject necessary.

Another separate resolution reserves the question of the rights to be granted to the authors of musical and dramatic works and compositions to future consideration, upon a report about to be made by a commission.

PRICES, in the following Places, of the annexed Articles in 1841 (condensed from Mr. Meek's Report).

	OSTEND.	ANTWERP.	BREMEN.	HAMBURG.	LUBEC.	KIEL.	ROSTOCK.	STETTIN.	DANTZIC.	ELSINORE.
	Prices in ordinary years free on board; or prices paid by the inhabitants for articles not exported.	Prices in ordinary years free on board; or prices paid by the inhabitants for articles not exported.	Prices in ordinary years free on board; or prices paid by the inhabitants for articles not exported.	Prices in ordinary years free on board; or prices paid by the inhabitants for articles not exported.	Prices in ordinary years free on board; or prices paid by the inhabitants for articles not exported.	Prices in ordinary years free on board; or prices paid by the inhabitants for articles not exported.	Prices in ordinary years free on board; or prices paid by the inhabitants for articles not exported.	Prices in ordinary years free on board; or prices paid by the inhabitants for articles not exported.	Prices in ordinary years free on board; or prices paid by the inhabitants for articles not exported.	Prices in ordinary years free on board; or prices paid by the inhabitants for articles not exported.
Oxen	of 600 lb. 11*l.* 8*s.*	The prices of animals cannot be given with any precision, they vary so much in size and quality.	26*s.* 8*d.* to 28*l.* 4*d.* pr 100 lbs.	of 650 lbs. 12*l.*	of 600 lbs. 11*l.* to 12*l.*	7*l.* per one of 600 lbs.	of 600 lbs., 10*l.* to 12*l.*	6*l.* to 15*l.*	of 550 lbs. 6*l.* 15 0 Excise ... 1 2 6 7*l.* 17 6	8*l.* to 10*l.*
Cows	4½ per lb.	4*l.* to 5*l.* each.	10*l.* to 11*l.*	of 500 lbs. 5*l.* 10*s.* to 16*s.* to 20*s.*	4*l.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*	3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.*	3*l.* to 9*l.*	5*s.* to 15*s.*	5*s.* 15*s.*	5*l.* to 6*l.*
Calves	4½ per lb.	....	1*l.*	good working horses from 14*l.*	about 10*s.* or 12*s.*	10*s.* to 20*s.*	5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*	15*s.* to 20*s.*	15*s.* to 20*s.*	1*l.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*
Stallions	....	....	20*l.*	10*s.* to 21*l.* 5*s.* each	20*l.* to 50*l.*	15*l.* to 25*l.*	15*l.* to 25*l.*	7*l.* 10*s.* to 18*l.*	....	10*l.* to 20*l.*
Geldings	about 14*l.*	....	16*l.*, 20*l.* 30*l.*	none ever sold.	20*l.* to 60*l.*	20*l.* to 60*l.*	15*l.* to 25*l.*		5*l.* to 10*l.*, bad	
Mares	14*l.*	....	the same.	15*l.*	20*l.* to 60*l.*	20*l.* to 60*l.*	15*l.* to 25*l.*		5*l.* to 10*l.*	
Colts	....	....	....	4*l.*	8*l.* to 15*l.*	8*l.* to 15*l.*	5*l.* to 20*l.*			
Mules										
Sheep	4¾*d.* per lb.	....	27*s.* 9*d.* 100 lbs.	of 60 lbs. 1*l.*	of 40 lbs. 14*s.* 6*d.*	4*s.* to 20*s.*; the latter 80 lbs.	7*s.* to 10*s.* each.	7*s.* 6*d.* to 30*s.*	of 42 lbs. 10*s.* 0*d.* Excise.. 1 8 11 8	20*s.* to 25*s.*
Swine	4*d.* per lb.	....	34*s.* 8½*d.* pr 100.	4¼*d.* per lb.	of 200 lbs. 4*l.*	2*d.* to 3*d.* per lb.	50*s.* to 5*l.* according to size	3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*	of 166 lbs. 1*l.* 13 0 Excise.. 0 6 8 1*l.* 19 8	40*s.* to 50*s.*
Bacon & Hams	6*d.* per lb.	7*d.* to 8*d.* per lb.	about 4¾*d.* pr lb.	Bacon 40*s.* per 100 lbs., Hams 6*d.* per lb.	4½*d.* to 6½*d.* per lb.	4*d.* to 6*d.* per lb	6*d.* per lb.	5*d.* to 6*d.*	hams 44*s.* per cwt.	30*s.* to 35*s.* per cwt.
Beef & pork, sltd.	beef 5½*d.* pr lb. pork 5*d.* pr lb.	60*s.* to 63*s.* 4*d.* pr bl. of 200 lb.	25*s.* per 100 lb.	50*s.* per cask of 186 lbs.	4½*d.* to 6½*d.* per lb.	see Hamburg.	6*d.* per lb.	5*d.* to 5½*d.* pr lb.	beef 4½*d.* per lb. pork 63*s.* per barrel of 196 lbs.	pork 52*s.* to 56*s.* per barrel beef 43*s.* to 45*s.* do. beef (fresh) 20*s.* to 26*s.* per cwt.
Beer	....	....	....	....	....	4*d.* per gallon.	7*s.* to 15*s.* per brl. of 32 gals.	....	4*d.* per gallon.	
Butter	10*d.* per lb.	8*d.* to 10*d.* pr lb.	56*s.* 6½*d.* to 60*s.* 5*d.* per 100 lbs.	62*s.* per 100 lbs.	6½*d.* to 8*d.* per lb.	10*d.* per lb.	8*d.* to 10*d.* pr lb.	6*d.* per lb.	6*d.* per lb.	45*s.* to 60*s.* per cwt.
Cheese	5½ per lb.	6*d.* to 7*d.* pr lb.	44*s.* to 48*s.* 7*d.* per 100 lbs.	40*s.* per 100 lbs.	....	1*d.* per lb.	1*d.* to 6*d.* per lb.	2*d.* to 4*d.* per lb.	3½*d.* per lb.	15*s.* to 25*s.* per cwt.
Poultry	from 2*s.* to 5*s.* per couple.	2*s.* to 3*s.* each.	2*s.* per couple.	about 1*s.* each.	7½*d.* to 9*d.* each.	6*d.* to 1*s.* each.	fowls 1*s.* each, and others in proportion.	about 1*s.* each.	1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per couple.	
Eggs	4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* pr 100	3*s.* to 4*s.* per 100.	4*d.* per dozen.	1*d.* each.	variable, frm 4*d.* pr dz	6*d.* per dozen.	6*d.* per doz.	16 for 4*d.*	3*d.* per dozen.	
Herrings, pickled and salted	....	3*d.* to 4*d.* each	25*s.* per barrel.	35*s.* per ton.	....	....	....	....	....	17*s.* to 28*s.* per barrel.

(*continued*)

Codfish „ „	....	36s. 8d. per cask of 350lbs.	20s. to 30s. pr cwt.	....	....	....	....	....	....	17s. to 20s. per barrel.
Fresh meat of all kinds	....	4d. to 6d. per lb.	4d. per lb.	Beef and pork 3½d. to 4d. per lb., veal and mutton 5d to 6d	1838 1839 1840 beef 3½d. 3¾d. 4¼d. pork 3¾d. 4d. 4¼d. veal 4d. 4¼d. 4½d. mutt 3d. 3d. 3¼d.	4d. to 6d. per lb.	beef 3d. to 3½d. veal 4d. mut 4d pork 4d.	beef 3d. to 3¾d. per lb. pork 4d. to 5d. veal 2½d. to 3d. mut 2½d. to 3d.	4d. per lb. for all.	
Fresh fruits	4½d. to 5d. pr lb.	13s. 4d. to 26s. 8d. per 100lbs.								
Horns	....	31s. 8d. to 41s. 8d. per cwt.	....	18s. per 100 lbs.						
Honey	10d. per lb.	....	....	24s. per 100 lbs.	5½d. per lb.	....	....	4d. to 5d. pr lb.	6d. per lb.	
Lard	8d. „	8d. to 1s. per lb.	4d. per lb.	6d. per lb.	5½d. to 6d. per lb.	6d. per lb.	....	....	6d. per lb.	
Onions	....	....	....	....	4s. 10d. per bushel.	....	....	....	....	
Sausages	8d. per lb.	....	13d. per lb.	....	4½d. to 9d. per lb.	5d. to 6d. per lb.	6d. per lb.	....	6d. per lb.	
Potatoes and vegetables, generally	potatoes, ½d. pr lb. other vegetables proportional.	potatoes 40s. per ton.	....	3s. per sack.	....	moderate.	potatoes 1s. bshl	potatoes highr than usual.	very dear 1s. per sheffel.	5s. to 6s. per qr.
Tongues	2s. 6d. each.	8d. to 1s. per lb.	2s. 6d. each.	3s. each.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. each	1s. 6d. to 2s. each	....	....	1s. 6d. each.	
Feathers	3s. per lb.	....	2s. to 2s. 6d. pr lb.	28s. per 100 lbs.	2s. 1d. to 2s. 5d. pr lb.	....	....	....	....	1s. 6d. to 9s. per lb.
Linseed and rape seed cakes	exported generally in transit from France.	84s. to 86s. pr ct.	linseed cakes 5l. to 6l. pr tn —rapeseed 6l.	60s. per 1000 lbs.	....	linseed cake 7l. pr tn., rapesd. do. 5l. pr ton.	linseed 4l. to 4l. 10s. per ton, rapeseed 3l. 10s. to 4l.	linseed 7l. ton rapeseed 5l. „	....	rapeseed 24l. to 26l. per 10 quarters.
Hops	....	6d. to 8d. pr lb.	....	10d. per lb.						
Hides	....	3l. 5s. to 6l. pr tn.	....	12s. per hide, wet 4½d. pr lb.	....	10s. to 13s. each.	....	....	....	ox 3¾d. to 3¾d. per lb. horse 4½d. to 5d. do.
Bark for tanning	6l. per ton.	4s. 4d. per hect. very dear.	80s. to 120s. pr tn.	4s. per 110 lbs.						
Salt	price varies.	....	....	13s. per ton.	....	2l. per ton.				
Fresh fish		....	....	....	....	moderate.	....	....	fish plentiful.	
Tobacco		3½d. to 6d. pr lb.	....	8d. per lb.	....	imported.				
Hemp		30s. to 38s. 4d. pr ct	....	30s. per 100 lbs.	....	do.				
Flax	from 5l. to 6l. per 100 kils.	watered 60l. to 160l. per ton. dewwetted 33l. to 50l.	....	....	....	do.				
Tallow	....	38s. 4d. to 48s. 4d per cwt.	....	32s. per. 100 lbs.	....	5d. per lb.	....	....	....	43l. to 46l. per ton.
Wool	....	9d. to 2s. 4d. pr lb	....	....	....	10d. to 2s. 6d. pr lb	variable according to quality.	about 2s. 3d. ton.	....	11d. to 12d. per lb.
Hay	....	75s. to 76s. pr ld of 18 cwt. export. prohib.	....	....	....	consmd. on farms				
Bones	....	....	5l. per ton.	4l. per ton of 2100 lbs.	....	60s. to 80s. pr tn	3l. to 5l. per ton.	5l. per ton.	....	57s. to 62s. per ton.
Peas	36s. 6d. pr qrter.	13s. to 45s. per hect. of 23 gal.	32s. to 35s. pr. qr.	36s. per quarter.	....	20s. to 30s. pr qr.	....	28s. per quarter.	....	20s. to 24s. per qr.
Beans	28s. 6d. „	8s. 3d. to 12s. 8d. per do.	25s. to 35s.	30s. per quarter.	....	....	....	....	....	25s. to 30s. per qr.
Madder	....	35s. to 66s. 8d. per cwt.								
Spirits	Bndy. 5s. 10d. gl Rum 4s. 10d. „ Gin 3s. 2d. „	Gin 2s. 10d. gn Rum 3s. 9d. „ Bdy. 5s. 6d. „	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	70s. to 75s. per hhd.

Exports from the places enumerated in the foregoing table, of the articles specified therein.

1. CATTLE.—None are exported from Ostend, nor from Antwerp, the latter imports oxen and a few sheep from Holland and occasionally from Germany. No cattle have been exported from Rotterdam, but they pass from Holland by land into Belgium and France. No cattle are exported from Bremen, nor hitherto from Hamburg, except probably in transit, of which we have no account. From Kiel and Altona, or rather from Sleswick and Holstein, oxen, cows, sheep, and swine, are driven to the markets of Hamburg and Altona. No cattle, sheep, or swine are exported from Lubec. The same remark applies to Rostock, Stettin, and Dantzic. From Denmark there have been exported annually, taking the average of the last 10 years, 26,000 oxen, 6500 cows, 10,000 horses, 15,000 sheep, and 13,000 swine. From the information collected by Mr. Meek, and from all other accounts, Denmark and Holstein, chiefly,—Mecklenburg, Hanover, and Oldenburg, secondly,—and possibly Holland, are the only countries which can afford to export cattle, sheep, and swine to England. It will appear from the part of this work treating of France, and from the foregoing tables of exports and imports of cattle from and into Germany, that France and Germany do not possess sufficient live stock for the necessary consumption. The north of Spain can afford to export hogs, and, probably, a few horned cattle. France imports cattle from Savoy, and from part of the Swiss Jura, and also from the neighbouring parts of Germany; but the exports of live stock from Germany on the west is far more than overbalanced by the imports from the east, especially from the Ukraine and Moldavia.

2. PROVISIONS.—From 700 cwt., in 1838, to 5088 cwt., in 1840, of butter, and from 951*l.* value, in 1838, to 2825*l.* value, in 1840, of poultry, and about 4000*l.* value of eggs, and a considerable quantity of fresh fruits have been exported, chiefly to England, from Ostend. From Antwerp no provisions are exported (except as ships' stores). All kinds are, to some extent, imported. About 3000 cwt. of hams, and 1200 tongues, are exported from Rotterdam and other places in Holland. All Holland exports about 125,000 cwt. of butter, and about 7000 tons of cheese. From Bremen 600,000 to 700,000 lbs. of bacon and hams, and about 200,000 lbs. of salted and smoked beef are annually exported. Hamburg exports about 7,500,000 lbs. of smoked, salted, and hung beef, and hams and bacon, and about 2,600,000 lbs. of butter. The exports of provisions from Hamburg will probably increase. 4,000,000 lbs. of butter are exported from Holstein-Sleswick; and beef, hams, &c., of which we have no account, to Hamburg. Lubec sends butter, bacon, hams, &c., to Hamburg, but not to England. Rostock re-exports bacon and hams to Prussia, and butter to Hamburg. Stettin imports both butter and cheese, and exports none of consequence. Dantzic exports hams, but scarcely any other provisions.

Salt Meat.—Mr. Meek states, that

"Hamburg has for some time past got into great repute for the excellent salt meat which is cured there, of which a considerable quantity is sent to England and lodged in bond for re-exportation. The beef cured comes principally from the rich pasture of Holstein, and is of excellent quality.

"The quantity exported to England in 1840 was,

	Tierces.
Of salt beef	3000
Of salt pork	1000

Of bacon, hams, tongues, sausages, and smoked beef, a small quantity was exported to England.

"The quantity that might be exported from Hamburg annually, would probably be,

	Tierces.
Of beef	from 5000 to 6000
Of pork	„ 8000 „ 10,000

"If any additional demand was made for salt meat to export to England, beyond that which exists at present, it would, it was said, have the effect of equalizing the prices in England and Hamburg, perhaps not to so great an extent the first year, as it would afterwards. In England the prices would fall. In Hamburg they would rise. The price at which salt meat could be delivered in England in navy packages, would, if admissible, be as follows:

A navy tierce of salt beef, containing thirty-eight 8 lb. pieces, would be, including freight and charges (5*s.*), 4*l.* 8*s.*
A navy tierce of pork, containing eighty 4 lb. pieces, would be, including freight and charges (5*s.*), 4*l.* 11*s.*

"Pork is sent in large quantities from Holstein to Hamburg, in order to be salted. The pigs are killed on the farms, and sent to Hamburg in waggons.

"The price of smoked beef, which loses twenty-five per cent in drying, was stated to be about 5¼*d.* per lb. In 1840 1,000,000 lbs. were sold at that price to the French government, for the use of the troops at Algiers; and 1,200,000 lbs. of hay were also sent there, at the rate of 5*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* per ton: viz.—

Cost of 1000 lbs. 1*l.* 12*s.*, freight and charges (15*s.*)=2*l.* 7*s.*
Or per ton of 2240 lbs. delivered at Algiers, 5*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*
The price of hay in 1841 was 20*s.* per 1000 lbs., or per ton 2*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*
The last contract price for the navy in England was, per tierce of beef, 7*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, and for pork, 7*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*
Flour, about 35,000 barrels (in 1837)."

Hamburg exports annually, in about 80 vessels of 13,000 tons, to the Newfoundland fisheries, bread about 82,000 bags, butter about 18,000 casks, pork about 11,000 barrels, beef about 1000 barrels, hams 200 in number, bacon about 2500 casks, wheat 6000 sacks, bran 800 sacks, barley 1900 sacks, pearled

barley and peas 5000 casks, and several other articles such as shoes and boots, soap, cordage, gin, tar, &c.

Altona exports nearly one-fourth as much as Hamburg of provisions and other articles to Newfoundland.

Salted Meat, Dantzic.—Mr. Meek informs us that a rival establishment to that at Hamburg has been formed at Dantzic, which he subsequently visited. He states,

"Not having, in the neighbourhood of Dantzic, the advantage of such fine pastures as those which are to be found in Holstein; and the cattle being worked in the plough from four to eight years before they are attempted to be fattened, and then in a great measure upon the refuse of the distilleries, the meat is too sinewy, and the fat too loose to bear the pickling process. The curing of salt beef has, therefore, been given up; but with pork, the success has been perfect. The hogs are all corn fed, and killed in the establishment, and the meat is therefore sure to keep, when properly managed. Every thing seemed to be conducted in a proper manner, and the meat appeared to be of excellent quality. The quantity exported to England last year was 5000 barrels, which was afterwards re-exported to Australia. The price obtained was from 61*s.* to 63*s.* per barrel of 200 lbs.; the present price is 62*s.* per barrel, free on board, in Dantzic. The parties connected with this establishment were equally as anxious as those at Hamburg, to tender for salt meat to the navy, to be contracted for next year, if permission could be granted."

LOWEST and Highest Prices of Corn at Dantzic, for each Year, from 1703 to 1841, according to the Municipal Register of that City.

YEARS.	LOWEST PRICES PER QUARTER.												HIGHEST PRICES PER QUARTER.											
	Wheat.				Rye.				Barley.				Oats.				Wheat.				Rye.				Barley.				Oats.			
	from		to		from		to		from		to		from		to		from		to		from		to		from		to		from		to	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1703	7	11	15	0	5	3	6	7	4	6	5	3	3	5	3	9	10	2	18	0	6	5	7	11	5	8	5	11	4	6	4	9
1704	7	6	15	9	5	3	6	5	4	6	4	8	3	0	3	2	8	8	15	0	6	9	8	3	4	6	5	8	3	9	4	6
1705	7	9	15	0	5	0	5	8	4	4	4	6	2	10	3	0	9	5	16	6	6	0	7	2	4	11			3	5	3	9
1706	6	0	14	3	4	6	5	10	4	2	4	6	3	0	3	2	12	0	15	0	5	3	7	1	4	11			3	7	3	11
1707	7	2	15	0	4	9	6	0	4	6	5	1	3	0	3	7	8	3	15	0	5	5	6	7	5	8	5	11	5	0		
1708	7	11	14	3	6	0	6	7	5	8	6	0	3	7	3	9	14	8	20	3	11	8	13	2	7	6	7	11	4	9	5	1
1709	15	0	20	3	12	0	13	1	7	6	7	11		....			26	3	45	3	19	6	20	8	10	6	10	11	5	1	5	3
1710	13	6	22	3	10	2	12	0	7	6	8	0	4	4			24	0	34	8	18	9	19	6	10	11	11	8	7	2	7	6
1711	12	0	21	9	7	2	9	0	5	3	5	8	2	10	3	2	15	5	22	6	12	0	12	5	7	4	7	11	4	2	5	1
1712	10	6	19	6	5	10	7	1	5	8	6	0	3	7	3	9	13	6	21	0	8	1	9	0	6	6	6	9	4	5	4	6
1713	10	6	19	6	7	3	8	8	5	3	5	5	3	9	3	11	18	9	26	3	11	1	13	11	7	11			4	11		
1714	18	5	26	1	19	6	12	5	7	6	9	9	4	6	4	11	21	9	32	5	14	8	16	2	13	2	13	6	9	0	9	5
1715	9	0	18	9	6	9	7	6	4	11	5	10	2	10	3	0	19	6	28	11	12	5	13	2	9	9	14	3	6	0	6	5
1716	11	3	18	9	7	2	9	5	5	1	6	0	3	7	3	9	12	0	20	3	8	8	10	2	5	10	6	0	3	7	3	9
1717	10	2	18	0	6	7	7	9	5	1	5	3	3	0	3	2	11	3	19	6	8	3	9	9	5	8	6	0	3	7	3	9
1718	9	9	18	9	7	4	8	2	6	0	6	9	3	2	3	9	13	11	22	6	9	6	10	6	6	0	6	5	4	1	4	6
1719	9	5	11	3	7	6	8	8	5	5	5	8	3	3	3	7	13	11	21	0	11	6	12	5	8	8	11	3	5	10	6	0
1720	10	2	14	3	7	6	9	5	5	9	9	7	3	5			11	8	18	0	11	2	11	8	9	5	9	9	5	8	6	0
1721	8	3	13	6	6	0	6	9	5	3	5	8	3	7	3	11	9	1	13	6	7	11	9	0	5	8	6	0	4	2	4	6
1722	7	6	13	6	4	8	5	8	3	9	4	0	2	1	2	3	9	9	15	0	5	9	7	4	4	2	4	6	3	0	3	2
1723	10	2	15	0	5	5	6	5	3	9	4	2	2	3	2	5	10	6	16	6	7	6	9	0	5	6	5	8	3	0	3	9
1724	9	9	13	6	5	5	6	9	4	10	5	0	3	11	4	3	10	6	16	6	7	6	9	5	9	5	5	5	4	6	5	9
1725	10	11	18	0	9	0	10	2	5	8	6	0	4	6			15	0	19	6	10	6	12	9	8	3	8	8	5	3	5	8

(*continued*)

YEARS.	LOWEST PRICES PER QUARTER.								HIGHEST PRICES PER QUARTER.							
	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1726	10 6	16 6	7 8	9 6	6 0	7 2	4 3	5 3	14 8	22 6	10 1	12 0	9 9	10 11	4 11	5 3
1727	11 8	18 9	9 5	10 11	8 3	8 8	5 3	6 9	13 6	20 8	10 6	12 5	10 11		5 3	6 9
1728	10 6	15 9	7 3	8 9	5 1	5 8	3 9	4 2	11 3	18 0	9 0	10 6	9 6		5 0	5 3
1729	9 9	16 6	4 10	7 6	4 10	4 11	4 2	4 6	10 11	16 6	7 2	9 0	5 8	6 4	6 0	6 5
1730	8 3	13 6	4 5	6 5	3 5	4 2	3 6	3 9	21 0	22 6	5 3	7 2	4 11	5 8	4 6	4 11
1731	8 3	15 0	4 6	6 8	3 9	4 11	3 9		8 8	15 9	7 1	9 5	4 6	5 3		
1732	7 11	13 6	4 10	6 6	4 2	4 6	2 3	3 5	8 8	15 9	6 7	8 3	4 11	5 8	3 9	4 6
1733	7 6	13 6	4 8	6 5	4 1	4 6	2 8	3 9	8 8	15 9	6 5	7 11	5 3	5 5	3 5	3 7
1734	8 3	15 9	6 7	8 5	5 1	5 5	3 7	3 9	11 3	18 5	8 1	9 9	7 2	7 6	5 1	5 8
1735	10 2	16 6	6 5	8 1	5 1	5 5	3 11	4 6	10 11	16 0	7 8	9 4	7 6	8 1	5 3	5 8
1736	9 9	15 9	7 8	8 10	7 1	7 4	5 1	5 8	15 9	26 8	14 3	16 0	12 5		6 9	7 6
1737	12 9	18 9	10 6	11 5	6 5	7 2	4 6	5 10	14 7	19 12	14 1	15 5	11 3	12 0	7 0	8 9
1738	9 6	16 11	6 9	8 3	4 6	5 3	3 6	3 9	12 9	18 9	9 5	11 8	6 5	7 6	4 4	4 11
1739	7 11	15 9	5 8	7 2	4 4	4 6	2 10	3 5	12 5	18 0	9 9	11 8	7 11	8 8	4 11	5 5
1740	12 0	18 0	8 5	9 9	7 6	7 11	4 6	5 3	27 9	32 5	16 6	18 9	11 3	12 0	7 2	7 11
1741	12 9	24 0	11 5	13 6	8 3	9 0	5 8	6 5	28 6	33 11	19 2	20 3	13 6	15 0	9 0	10 6
1742	9 5	16 6	6 9	8 8	5 3	6 0	3 0	3 5	12 0	22 6	11 3	13 11	7 6	9 0	5 4	6 0
1743	9 0	13 6	5 10	7 2	4 8	4 11	3 0	3 2	18 6	16 6	7 4	9 4	6 0	6 2	3 9	3 11
1744	9 5	14 3	5 10	6 9	4 9	4 4	2 8	3 2	11 3	13 0	8 9	7 10	6 0	6 5	5 3	5 8
1745	10 11	15 5	6 9	7 6	5 10	6 9	5 0	5 5	15 9	21 0	12 9	14 7	8 3	9 9	7 2	8 3
1746	7 6	10 11	9 2	10 2	8 3	8 8	4 2	4 11	16 6	29 8	12 5	13 2	10 6	11 3	7 3	8 3
1747	11 3	18 9	9 5	10 6	4 11	5 3	3 9	4 2	16 6	21 5	13 3	13 6	10 10		5 8	6 5
1748	9 9	15 9	7 6	8 9	5 8	6 0	4 1	4 4	14 3	18 9	10 6	11 8	9 0	9 3	6 6	6 8
1749	10 11	15 5	7 2	7 11	5 5	5 9	3 9	4 1	17 3	19 11	9 6	10 4	8 6	8 9	6 4	6 6
1750	10 11	15 5	5 10	6 2	4 8	5 1	3 4	3 7	12 9	17 8	8 3	8 8	5 8	6 0	4 1	4 4
1751	8 3	14 3	5 9	6 2	4 6	4 11	3 4	3 7	15 0	18 9	9 2	9 7	7 1	7 4	5 3	5 7
1752	12 0	17 3	6 9	8 10	5 5	6 2	4 4	4 8	14 9	18 9	9 5	10 3	6 9	7 6	5 3	5 8
1753	12 0	17 3	6 5	8 10	6 5	6 9	4 2	4 6	15 0	19 2	7 2	9 0	7 6	8 3	6 5	6 9
1754	11 3	15 5	6 6	7 11	6 0	6 5	4 6	4 11	12 0	17 8	8 3	9 2	6 9	7 2	5 3	5 8
1755	10 2	15 0	8 3	8 5	6 0	6 5	4 6	4 11	11 8	17 3	9 0	10 11	7 6	8 3	6 9	10 2
1756	10 8	16 6	10 0	10 6	8 8	9 0	6 5	6 9	21 0	36 2	14 7	15 5	12 0	12 9	8 3	9 0
1757	15 9	23 3	15 9	17 8	9 9	10 6	7 6	9 9	24 9	29 3	21 5	23 9	14 3	15 0	11 1	11 5
1758	16 6	23 3	13 2	15 10	12 0	13 2	7 6	8 3	18 9	26 3	12 5	17 0	12 0	12 9	8 8	9 5
1759	13 6	20 3	8 8	13 10	6 9	7 2	6 0	6 5	18 9	24 0	14 1	14 8	11 3	12 0	7 11	8 3
1760	19 6	17 3	7 2	8 3	7 6	8 3	6 9	7 2	15 9	23 3	10 11	11 8	13 6	14 3	7 11	8 3
1761	13 6	21 9	10 3	11 0	9 9	10 6	8 8	9 0	16 6	23 3	12 5	13 2	12 9	13 6	9 5	10 2
1762	15 9	23 3	13 11	14 8	14 3	15 0	7 6	8 3	18 9	24 9	18 9	19 2	14 3	15 0	12 0	12 9
1763	15 0	21 0	10 11	11 3	8 8	9 9	4 6	5 3	18 0	24 9	17 0	17 5	14 3	15 0	8 3	8 8
1764	16 6	23 3	9 5	10 11	6 9	7 6	4 6	5 3	18 0	24 9	11 8	12 9	9 0	9 9	6 0	6 9
1765	17 3	24 9	11 1	11 8	9 5	9 9	6 0	6 9	23 3	33 2	17 8	18 0	13 6	14 3	9 5	10 2
1766	18 9	28 8	12 5	14 3	9 8	10 6	7 6	8 3	22 6	33 11	17 8	18 9	14 3	15 0	10 2	10 6
1767	24 6	32 5	13 6	14 3	10 6	12 9	7 11	8 3	24 9	37 8	16 2	17 3	13 6	13 11	9 5	10 6
1768	24 0	33 2	13 11	15 5	11 3	12 9	8 3	9 0	27 9	41 0	15 9	16 6	13 6	14 3	11 3	12 0
1769	18 9	30 2	14 3	15 0	9 0	9 9	6 9	9 0	30 2	41 5	16 6	17 3	12 0	13 6	8 3	9 9
1770	15 0	22 6	10 6	11 3	7 6	9 0	6 9	8 3	23 3	31 8	18 9	21 0	12 0	15 9	11 3	12 9
1771	24 9	34 8	20 3	21 0	15 9	18 0	11 3	13 6	34 8	37 8	28 2	28 6	15 9	18 0	11 3	13 6
1772	26 3	41 5	23 3	26 3	....		....		30 11	43 8	27 9	28 6				
1773	27 9	42 2	14 3	19 6	13 6	14 3	7 6	7 11	30 11	43 8	23 3	26 3	13 6	14 3	7 6	7 11
1774	22 6	36 11	13 6	18 9	10 6	12 9	7 6	7 11	27 0	42 9	18 0	19 6	12 9	15 9	8 8	9 5
1775	26 3	36 2	18 9	20 3	12 0	15 0	8 8	9 5	31 8	39 2	22 6	24 9	12 0	15 0	8 8	9 5
1776	26 3	30 2	15 0	18 9	11 3	13 6	8 8	9 0	24 9	35 5	18 9	21 0	15 9	16 6	9 0	11 3
1777	14 3	24 9	10 11	12 3	10 6	11 3	7 6	9 0	18 9	30 2	15 0	18 0	11 3	13 11	8 8	9 9
1778	19 6	28 6	12 0	13 6	11 3	12 0	7 6	9 0	19 6	28 6	14 8	16 2	12 0	12 9	9 0	9 9
1779	17 3	24 9	9 9	11 8	9 9	9 9	6 0	6 9	19 6	28 6	13 6	14 8	12 0	13 2	9 5	10 2
1780	14 3	21 0	9 6	9 9	9 0	9 9	6 0	6 9	21 0	29 3	14 3	15 9	10 6	11 3	8 3	9 0
1781	19 6	26 0	13 2	14 3	11 3	12 0	8 8	9 5	22 6	31 8	19 2	19 11	15 0	16 6	9 5	10 2
1782	19 6	28 6	16 2	16 6	12 0	13 6	8 3		25 6	33 11	20 3	21 0	13 6	16 6	10 2	
1783	21 0	30 2	12 9	14 3	12 0	12 9	7 6	9 0	26 3	34 8	15 9	17 3	21 9	15 9	9 0	11 3
1784	22 6	30 11	16 2	17 3	13 6	15 0	9 9	10 2	31 8	38 5	19 6	20 8	16 6	16 11	9 9	10 2
1785	24 9	30 2	14 3	18 0	13 6	15 0	10 2	11 3	29 3	35 5	19 6	21 0	17 3	18 9	10 6	12 0
1786	25 6	30 11	18 9	20 3	13 6	15 0	9 9	11 3	29 3	35 5	27 5	28 6	17 3	18 9	10 6	12 0
1787	25 6	29 3	27 0	28 6	13 6	15 0	10 6	11 3	28 6	32 11	24 9	26 3	16 6	16 11	10 6	12 0
1788	27 9	29 3	17 3	18 9	13 6	16 6	9 9	10 6	30 11	33 2	24 0	25 6	14 3	18 0	10 6	11 3
1789	27 0	32 5	17 3	18 9	14 3	18 0	9 9	10 6	32 9	38 9	26 3	28 6	14 3	21 0	12 0	12 9
1790	27 9	35 5	19 6	23 3	14 3	18 0	12 0	12 9	46 9	54 3	27 0	28 11	16 6	18 0	12 0	12 9
1791	27 0	33 11	21 9	16 6	12 9	13 6	8 3	9 0	28 6	36 11	20 3	23 3	16 6	18 0	10 6	11 3
1792	22 6	28 6	13 5	17 3	12 0	13 6	8 3	9 0	30 2	39 2	22 6	24 0	15 0	18 0	9 0	9 9
1793	28 6	34 8	18 0	20 3	15 0	16 6	9 9	10 6	32 2	39 11	23 3	24 9	18 0	18 9	11 3	12 0
1794	29 3	37 8	19 6	24 9	15 9	18 0	....		39 11	42 11	25 8	29 1	17 3	19 6		
1795	37 8	43 2	32 7		....		....		66 4	72 4	43 3					
1796	30 2	43 1	16 2	19 6	12 9	14 3	9 9	10 6	70 10	79 1	24 0	23 3	18 0	19 6	9 9	11 3
1797	22 6	30 2	12 9	14 3	11 3	11 8	9 0	9 9	39 11	47 6	18 9	20 3	15 0	16 6	10 6	11 3
1798	26 3	37 8	13 6	15 9	12 0	13 6	9 0	10 6	33 2	39 2	22 6	24 0	19 6	15 0	9 0	10 6
1799	31 8	40 8	24 0	24 9	18 9	20 3	14 3	15 9	52 9	68 4	34 8	37 8	21 0	21 9	14 3	15 0
1800	45 3	60 4	34 8	41 5	....		16 6	18 0	69 4	82 11	36 2	41 5	....		18 0	19 6
1801	45 3	60 4	27 0	30 2	21 9	22 3	13 6	14 3	70 1	94 1	36 11	38 10	30 2	31 8	15 9	16 6
1802	37 8	51 3	25 6	28 6	20 6	22 6	15 0	16 6	49 3	66 4	33 11	35 5	21 9	24 0	16 6	21 9
1803	36 2	46 1	25 2	27 0	18 9	21 0	15 0	16 6	42 11	52 9	35 1	36 2	20 8	24 0	18 0	20 3
1804	31 8	33 11	22 6	25 6	14 3	17 3	13 6	15 0	75 4	86 7	35 5	36 7	21 0	24 0	17 3	18 9
1805	52 9	64 1	31 4	32 5	27 0	28 6	17 3	18 5	71 7	86 7	45 3	46 0	33 2	34 8	17 3	18 9

(continued)

YEAR.	LOWEST PRICES PER QUARTER.								HIGHEST PRICES PER QUARTER.							
	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Wheat.		Rye.		Barley		Oats.	
	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1806	49 6	60 4	....		....		....		49 0	64 1						
1807																
1808																
1809																
1810	30 11	45 3	....		....		....		37 8	56 5						
1811	28 6	30 2	....		....		....		30 2							
1812																
1813																
1814	22 6	35 8	16 6	18 9	....		....		25 6	41 5	38 5	42 5				
1815	26 3	31 8	16 2	16 11	14 3	15 0	12 0	12 9	30 2	37 8	25 6	26 3	15 9	16 6	12 9	13 6
1816	35 2	39 1	19 1	19 6	17 2	17 7	13 8	14 7	86 0	107 6	53 9	54 3	17 2	17 7	13 8	14 7
1817	55 2	75 3	28 1	30 1	21 1	22 1	15 0	17 0	90 3	115 4	55 2	56 2	35 1	37 1	23 1	25 1
1818	51 11	70 7	30 2	31 2	23 11	24 11	15 7	17 8	67 6	83 0	37 5	38 5	33 4	35 5	21 10	23 11
1819	27 0	38 7	19 3	20 3	14 6	17 4	12 6	15 5	48 2	65 8	34 7	35 7	28 11	29 11	19 3	20 3
1820	25 6	34 10	15 7	16 6	11 11	12 10	9 2	10 1	33 11	45 10	22 0	22 11	14 8	16 11	11 11	14 6
1821	21 9	30 8	12 8	16 3	9 0	10 10	9 0	9 11	36 3	47 9	21 9	23 8	12 8	13 7	11 9	12 8
1822	25 7	32 11	16 0	17 10	8 8	9 7	8 8	9 7	26 6	33 10	18 3	21 6	16 0	16 11	12 4	13 3
1823	19 1	26 9	13 2	15 6	10 4	11 3	7 8	8 6	25 6	32 10	20 2	22 9	15 11	16 10	8 6	9 5
1824	15 8	21 3	7 10	8 9	6 5½	7 5	5 6½	6 5½	24 0	29 6	13 10	15 8	9 3	10 2	7 5	8 4
1825	17 2	24 9	7 2	8 7	7 2	8 1	6 2½	7 2	22 10	30 4	9 6	11 5	9 0½	10 0	6 8	7 7½
1826	21 2	25 0	12 3		11 2		10 3		28 3	31 6	18 0		17 7		14 7	
1827	22 6	26 6	16 0		14 9		12 1		31 4	32 6	20 2		18 10		14 9	
1828	30 1	32 4	17 6		13 3		10 2		44 11	40 6	21 5		15 6		12 2	
1829	30 8	35 6							60 1	61 4						
1830	29 9	34 0							48 2	52 3						
1831	40 2	42 0							49 6	53 6						
1832	28 10	36 0							42 6	44 8						
1833	26 4	30 6							32 0	33 6						
1834	23 2	27 0							28 6	31 4						
1835	20 1	22 0	37 11		13 7		10 9		24 11	27 8	20 9		18 2		14 11	
1836	21 10	22 8							34 10	36 4						
1837	23 2	26 4							33 11	35 6						
1838	24 1	29 0							61 2	62 4						
1839	31 6	32 0							60 6	61 8						
1840	36 0	42 0	20 0		17 0		12 0		62 6	63 0	24 0		19 6		15 0	
1841	43 0	48 6	24 0		16 0		9 4		54 6	60 0	28 0	30 0	18 6	24 0	11 0	16 0

PRICES of Grain per Imperial Quarter, at the following Places in the end of 1841.

PLACES.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
Antwerp	50*s.* to 59*s.*	30*s.* to 36*s.*	24*s.* to 28*s.*	13*s.* to 17*s.* 6*d.*
Rotterdam	40*s.* 61*s.*	31*s.* 37*s.* 6*d.*	19*s.* 24*s.* 6*d.*	14*s.* 24*s.*
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	41*s.* 50*s.*	32*s.* 33*s.* 9*d.*	17*s.*7*d.* 17*s.* 8*d.*	11*s.* 13*s.*
Hamburg	52*s.* 63*s.*	33*s.* 36*s.*	21*s.* 23*s.* 6*d.*	15*s.* 16*s.*
Copenhagen	40*s.* 42*s.*	28*s.* 30*s.*	17*s.* 20*s.*	10*s.* 11*s.*
Rostock	32*s.* 54*s.*	20*s.* 34*s.*	15*s.* 18*s.* 6*d.*	10*s.* 6*d.* 15*s.*
Stettin	48*s.* 52*s.*	26*s.* 30*s.*	17*s.* 19*s.*	12*s.* 14*s.* 6*d.*
Dantzic	45*s.* 60*s.*	26*s.* 29*s.*	16*s.* 23*s.*	9*s.* 4*d.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

EXPENSE AND CHARGES ON CORN AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

ROTTERDAM.—Metage and carriage to granary, per quarter, 5½*d.*
Rent, insuring, and turning, per month, do., 2¼*d.*
Export duty, 5½*d.*, factory, 5*d.*
Metage and carriage to shipping, 5½*d.*
Commission, 1 per cent on the value. — 1*s.* 11¾*d.*

DANTZIC.—For 1000 quarters, *on warehousing*, metage, 5*l.*, carriage, 9*l.*, fees 2*l.*, town dues, 3*l.* 15*s.* — £ 19 15 0

On Shipment.
Metage in granary, and fee, 7*l.*; delivery, 1*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*
Porterage, and lighterage, 9*l.*; town dues, 3*l.* 15*s.*
Expenses to the roads, 2*l.* 10*s.*
Granary rent, 1*l.* 5*s.*, turning, screening, &c. 8*l.* 10*s.*
Insurance against fire, &c., 4*l.* — 37 4 6

Total expenses £56 19 6

Commission, 2 per cent, to be added.

A RETURN of the Highest and Lowest Prices of Wheat, and the Difference per Cent., in each of the Years, from 1829 to 1838 inclusive, in each of the following Places.

YEARS.	ENGLAND.					DANTZIC.					ROTTERDAM.				
	Lowest.		Highest.		Difference per cent.	Lowest.		Highest.		Difference per cent.	Lowest.		Highest.		Difference per cent.
	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	
1829	55	4	75	11	37·	30	8	60	1	96·	40	6	52	4	29·
1830	55	5	74	11	35·	29	9	48	2	62·	39	11	49	6	24·
1831	59	2	75	1	27·	40	2	49	6	23·	48	11	60	9	24·
1832	51	3	63	7	24·	28	10	42	6	47·	34	5	46	11	36·
1833	49	2	56	5	14·	26	4	32	0	21·	26	5	38	1	44·
1834	40	6	49	6	22·	23	2	28	6	23·	30	1	34	4	14·
1835	36	0	44	0	22·	20	1	24	11	23.	26	9	31	6	17·
1836	36	0	61	9	68·	21	10	34	10	59·	29	7	33	4	12·
1837	51	0	60	1	17·	23	2	33	11	36·	Imperfect Return.				
1838	52	4	78	4	50·	24	1	61	2	154·	38	9	54	6	40·

YEARS.	HAMBURG.					AMSTERDAM.					MEMEL.				
	Weekly Prices.				Difference per cent.	Weekly Prices.				Difference per cent.	Weekly Prices.				Difference per cent.
	Lowest.		Highest.			Lowest.		Highest.			Lowest.		Highest.		
	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	
1829	31	7	54	7	72·	...		...		...	23	3	48	0	106·
1830	27	0	42	6	53·	35	7	47	2	32·	22	2	37	4	68·
1831	34	9	52	2	50·	37	8	46	6	23·	31	4	49	3	60·
1832	27	7	40	10	48·	33	1	47	3	42·					
1833	23	2	27	4	18·	26	0	37	9	45·	23	5	30	9	31·
1834	21	9	25	5	16·	23	0	28	3	22·	23	5	29	10	27·
1835	20	9	22	3	7·	21	10	26	0	19·	19	4	26	0	34·
1836	21	1	36	8	73·	20	6	35	7	73·	18	1	26	1	44·
1837	24	9	32	8	32·	24	2	35	8	47·	20	5	25	8	25·
1838	27	3	58	6	114·	27	2	63	0	131·	23	0	46	0	100·

YEARS.	ANTWERP.						BORDEAUX.					ODESSA.				
	Average Prices.		Lowest Prices.		Highest Prices.		Weekly Prices.				Difference per cent.	Weekly Prices.				Difference per cent.
							Lowest.		Highest.			Lowest.		Highest.		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	
1829	39	0	22	6	49	6	41	2	55	10	35·					
1830	34	8	24	0	54	0	43	7	49	8	14·	16	0	33	0	106·
1831	39	2	24	8	55	6	47	8	54	8	14·	19	10	33	0	66·
1832	32	10	19	6	42	8	37	2	59	3	59·	18	0	26	2	45·
1833	20	0	15	0	24	8	32	10	38	3	16·	19	7	31	10	62·
1834	18	9	16	1	20	4	32	3	39	0	20·	21	10	30	8	40·
1835	19	9	18	5	21	6	34	5	38	9	12·	16	2	23	2	43·
1836	25	3	18	5	33	9	38	0	46	8	22·	16	2	21	1	30·
1837	25	7	22	3	33	9	38	9	51	0	31·	17	11	21	1	17·
1838	36	0	27	7	46	10	37	6	54	2	44·	18	4	33	4	84·

END OF PART V.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 23 March 1842;—*for*,

AN ACCOUNT of all CHANGES made since the 1st day of January 1831 in the DUTIES of CUSTOMS payable on GOODS, WARES and MERCHANDIZE imported into the UNITED KINGDOM; showing the Dates when such Changes were effected, the former Duties, the present Duties, and the Amount received on account of each, during the Years ending the 1st day of January 1831 and the 1st day of January 1841.

ARTICLES, the Duties on which have been altered since 1 January 1831.	DATES of the Alterations of Duty.	RATES Previous to each Alteration.	RATES Subsequent to each Alteration.	Net Amount of Duty received on each Article	
				In the Year ending 5 January 1831.	In the Year ending 5 January 1841.
Alkanet Root	3 Aug. 1832	£. s. d. — — — — — — 10 per lb.	£. s. d. — — — — — 2 — per cwt.	£. 2,651	£. 12
Almonds, bitter	"	— — — — — 1 11 8 per cwt.	— — — — — 4 — "	2,242	462
Jordan	"	— — — — — 4 15 — "	— — — — 2 — — "	9,367	3,373
of other sorts	"	— — — — — 2 7 6 "	— — — — 1 — — "	6,665	4,144
Aloes	"	Hepatica, or Barbadoes — — 1 3 per lb. Socotorina — — — — 2 6 " Of the Cape of Good Hope — — — 3 " Other sorts — — — — 9 "	All sorts: Of British Possessions — — 2 per lb. Of other Parts — — — 8 "	4,210	1,261
Amber, rough	"	— — — — — — 1 8 "	— — — — — — 6 "	1	13
Ambergris	"	Of British Fishing — — 2 — per oz. Of Foreign Fishing — — 5 — "	— — — — — — 6 per oz.	47	46
Amboyna, or Kyabucca Wood	16 Aug. 1838	(As Wood unenumerated) 20 — — per centum, ad valorem	— — — — 10 — — per ton	Not ascertainable	15
Angelica	3 Aug. 1832	— — — — — — — 3 per lb.	— — — — — 4 — per cwt.	520	88
Annotto	"	Roll — — — — — 1 — " Flag — — — — — 2 "	— — — — — 4 — " — — — — — 1 — "	1,246	170
Antimony Ore	"	(As Ore unenumerated) 20 — — per centum, ad valorem	— — — — — — 1 — per ton	Not ascertainable	32
Crude	"	— — — — — — 15 — per cwt.	— — — — — 8 — per cwt.	11	—
Regulus	"	— — — — — — 2 — — "	— — — — — 16 — "	— —	1
Apples	16 Aug. 1838	— — — — — — 4 — per bushel	— — — — 5 — — per centum, ad valorem	4,226	1,769
dried	15 Aug. 1834	— — — — — — 7 — "	— — — — — 2 — per bushel	139	84
Argol	3 Aug. 1832	Of British Possessions — — 1 — per cwt. Of other Parts — — 2 — "	— — — — — — 6 per cwt.	2,040	551
Aristolochia	13 Aug. 1836	— — — — — — — 10 per lb.	— — — — — — 1 per lb.	59	8
Arrow Root	3 Aug. 1832	Of British Possessions — — — 1 " Of other Parts — — — 2 "	— — — — — — 1 — per cwt. — — — — — — 2 per lb.	2,204	441
Arsenic	"	White — — — — 14 3 per cwt. Of other sorts — — — 18 8 "	— — — — 8 — per cwt.	349	131
Asphaltum and Bitumen Judaicum	" " " 16 Aug. 1838	Asphaltum of British Possessions — — 5 per lb. — of other Parts — — 10 " Bitumen Judaicum — — — 10 " — — — — — — 4 — per cwt.	— — — — — 4 — " — — — — — 1 — per ton	222	14
Balsam, Canada	3 Aug. 1832	— — — — — — — 1 3 per lb.	— — — — — — 1 per lb.	147	32
Capivi	"	— — — — — — — 2 — "	— — — — — 4 — per cwt.	4,791	219
unenumerated	"	— — — — — — 4 6 "	Peru — — — — 1 — per lb. Tolu — — — 2 — " Other sorts — — 4 6 "	324	253
Bark, for Tanners' or Dyers' use	"	Oak Cork-tree and Red Mangrove Bark — — 8 per cwt. Quercitron Bark — — — 1 — " Unenumerated — — 20 — — per centum, ad valorem	All sorts: From British Possessions — — 1 per cwt. From other Parts — — — 8 "	36,618	20,75
Angustura, &c.	"	Angustura — — — 2 — per lb. Clove — — — — 10 " Guaiacum — — — 1 8 — per cwt. Sassafras — — — — 8 per lb. Simarouba — — — — 1 — " Winters of British Possessions — — 4 " — of other Parts — — — 8 " Unenumerated — — — 2 — "	— — — — — — 1 per lb.	— —	
Extract of, for tanning Leather	"	Of New South Wales — — Free — — Of other Parts — — — 3 — per cwt.	From any British Possession — — 1 per cwt. From other Parts — — 3 — "	2 257	4 18
Barwood	1 Sept. 1833	— — — — — — 7 — per ton	— — — — — 5 — per ton	2	1
Basket Rods	3 Aug. 1832	— — — — — — 3 2 per bundle	— — — — — 1 — per bundle	Not ascertainable	16
Beads, Glass	13 Aug. 1836	(As Beads unenumerated) 30 — — per centum, ad valorem	— — — — — 1 — per lb.	756	1
Benjamin, or Benzoin	3 Aug. 1832	— — — — — — 2 — per lb.	— — — — — 4 — per cwt.	5,680	1,07
Berries, Bay and Juniper	"	— — — — — — 11 1 per cwt.	— — — — — 2 — "	1,609	57
Yellow, for Dyers' use	"	— — — — — — 14 — "	— — — — — 2 — "	5	2
unenumerated	"	For Dyers' use — — 12 — " Not for Dyers' use — 30 — — per centum, ad valorem	— — — — — 2 — "	Not ascertainable	3
Blackwood	16 Aug. 1838	(As unenumerated Wood) 20 — — "	— — — — 2 — — per ton	10,879	7,4
Books, of Editions printed in or since 1801	15 Aug. 1834	— — — — — 5 — — per cwt.	In the Foreign Living Languages — — 2 10 — per cwt. Not in ditto — — 5 — — "	5,282	9
Boracic Acid	3 Aug. 1832	— — — — — — 4 per lb.	— — — — — 4 — "	219	1
Borax, refined	"	— — — — — — 6 "	— — — — — 10 — "	1,407	6
unrefined	"	— — — — — — 3 "	— — — — — 4 — "	147	—
Bottles of Earth or Stone	15 Aug. 1834	Empty, 5 s. per cwt., and — 3 2 per dozen Full — — — — — 5 — per cwt.	— — — — — — 6 per dozen — — — — — Free — —		

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ARTICLES, the Duties on which have been altered since 1 January 1831.	DATES of the Alterations of Duty.	RATES Previous to each Alteration.	RATES Subsequent to each Alteration.	Net Amount of Duty received on each Article: In the Year ending 5 January 1831.	In the Year ending 5 January 1841.
oxwood	13 Aug. 1836	Of any British Possession 1 – – per ton; Of other Parts 5 – – „	– – – – 10 – per ton	1,815	869
razil Wood	3 Aug. 1832	5 – – „	– – – 2 – – „	744	76
ricks or Clinkers	13 Aug. 1836	1 2 6 per 1,000	Dutch Clinkers 10 – per 1,000; Other sorts 1 2 6 „	103	302
ronze, Manufactures of, not being Works of Art	15 Aug. 1834	(As Goods unenumerated) 20 – – per centum, ad valorem	30 – – per centum, ad valorem	Not ascertainable	91
ugles	13 Aug. 1836	2 – per lb.	1 – per lb.	2,747	1,804
amomile Flowers	3 Aug. 1832	6 „	3 „	– –	467
amphor, refined	„	10 „	2 – – per cwt.	– –	59
——— unrefined	„	5 „	1 – „	265	33
amwood	„	15 – per ton	5 – per ton	432	210
anes, Bamboo	1 Sept. 1833	1 14 – per 1,000	5 – per 1,000	209	29
—— Rattans, not ground	„	1 – „	5 – „	3,040	868
—— Reed	„	1 6 6 „	5 – „	416	40
—— Walking, Mounted, Painted or Ornamented	„	30 – – per centum, ad valorem	20 – – per centum, ad valorem	31	260
—— Walking, of other sorts	„	4 – – per 1,000	5 – per 1,000	34	30
antharides	3 Aug. 1832	3 6 per lb.	1 – per lb.	2,704	952
aoutchouc	„	5 „	1 – per cwt.	1,188	322
ardamoms	„	2 – „	1 – per lb.	508	330
ermine	„	4 – per oz.	6 per oz.	15	24
assava Powder or Starch, of any British Possession in America	15 Aug. 1834	(As Goods unenumerated) 20 – – per centum, ad valorem	1 – per cwt. – Not ascertainable	Not ascertainable	—
assia Fistula	13 Aug. 1836	10 per lb.	1 per lb.	99	—
astor	3 Aug. 1832	5 „	6 „	80	19
edar-wood	13 Aug. 1836	From any British Possession 10 – per ton; From other Parts 2 10 – „	10 – per ton	525	1,225
halk, prepared or otherwise manufactured	„	40 – per centum, ad valorem	10 – per centum, ad valorem	122	30
—— unmanufactured	„	20 – – „	5 – – „	3	3
herries, raw	16 Aug. 1838	– – 18 8 per cwt.	5 – – „	33	11
hicory, roasted or ground	3 Aug. 1832	(As Goods unenumerated) 20 – – per centum, ad valorem	6 per lb. – Not ascertainable	Not ascertainable	2
—— raw or Kiln-dried	13 Aug. 1836	ditto 5 – – „	1 – per cwt.	ditto	4,139
hina-root	3 Aug. 1832	1 3 per lb.	3 per lb.	—	—
hocolate and Cocoa Paste	1 Sept. 1833	„ Of any British Possession – 1 9 „; Of other Parts 4 4 „; Of British Possessions: Cocoa Paste 4 „; Chocolate 1 9 „; Of other Parts 4 4 „	Of British Possessions: Cocoa Paste 4 per lb.; Chocolate 1 9 „; Of other Parts 4 4 „	159	200
innabaris Nativa	3 Aug. 1832	3 „	1 „	—	—
itrat of Lime	„	1 6 „	2 „	–	3
itric Acid	„	(As Goods unenumerated) 20 – – per centum, ad valorem	6 „ – Not ascertainable	Not ascertainable	6
oves	13 Aug. 1836	From any British Possession in Asia, Africa or America 2 – per lb.; From other Parts 3 – „	6 „	6,061	2,219
obalt	3 Aug. 1832	3 „	1 – per cwt.	203	12
ochineal	5 Jan. 1839	Of any British Possession 2 „; Of other Parts 6 „	1 – „	4,390	236
ocoa	3 Aug. 1832	Of and from any British Possession in America 6 „; From any British Possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter 9 „; From any other place within those limits 1 – „; Otherwise imported 1 3 „	Of and from any British Possession 2 per lb.; Otherwise imported 6 „	10,635	17,515
ocoa Nut, Husks and Shells	1 Sept. 1833	2 „	1 „	2,828	3,229
offee	9 Sept. 1835	Of and from any British Possession in America 6 „; ——— Sierra Leone 9 „; ——— any British Possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter 9 „; Foreign Coffee from any British Possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter 9 „; Of and from any other place within those limits 1 – „; Otherwise imported 1 3 „	6 „; 6 „; 6 „; 9 „; 1 – „; 1 3 „	579,363	921,551

ARTICLES, the Duties on which have been altered since 1 January 1831.	DATES of the Alterations of Duty.	RATES Previous to each Alteration.	RATES Subsequent to each Alteration.	Net Amount of Duties received on each Article: In the Year ending 5 January 1831.	In the Year ending 5 January 1841.
Colocynth	3 Aug. 1832	£. s. d. 1 8 per lb.	£. s. d. 2 per lb.	£. 446	£. 82
Columba Root	"	2 "	2 "	1,060	93
Comfits	"	2 6 "	1 "	20	45
Copper Ore	"	Of and from any British Possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter: 1 per cwt.; Otherwise imported: 12 "	Of and from any British Possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter in America: 1 per cwt.; Otherwise imported: 12 "	7	21
Cotton Manufactures, not made up	"	10 per centum, ad valorem; and further if printed: 3½ p' sq. yard	10 per centum, ad valorem	3,098	5,976
Cranberries	"	6 per gallon	1 per gallon	651	117
Cream of Tartar	"	4 8 per cwt.	2 per cwt.	2,654	1,421
Cubebs	"	2 per lb.	6 per lb.	1,854	858
Currants	6 Aug. 1834	2 4 4 per cwt.	1 2 2 per cwt.	261,670	188,678
Dates	3 Aug. 1832	4 10 3 "	10 "	144	442
Drugs, not particularly enumerated	"	20 per centum, ad valorem	10 "	137	36
	13 Aug. 1836	10 per cwt.	2 "		
Ebony	1 Sept. 1833	Of and from any British Possession: 15 per ton; Otherwise imported: 10 " ; Green Ebony and Cocus Wood of and from any British Possession: 3 "	All sorts: Of and from any British Possession: 3 per ton; Otherwise imported: 5 "	262	158
	13 Aug. 1836	Of and from any British Possession: 3 " ; Otherwise imported: 5 "	3 " ; 10 "		
Euphorbium	3 Aug. 1832	8 per lb.	6 per cwt.	17	—
Feathers, Ostrich, undressed	13 Aug. 1836	10 "	1 per lb.	1,021	20
——— Paddy Bird	"	(As Feathers unenumerated) 10 per centum, ad valorem	1 "	Not ascertainable	
			15 per cwt.	20,850	20,72
Figs	6 Aug. 1834	1 1 6 per cwt.	5 per centum, ad valorem	839	30
Flower Roots	13 Aug. 1836	20 per centum, ad valorem			
Galangal	1 Sept. 1833	6 per lb.	(as Drugs unenumerated) 10 per cwt.	17	—
	13 Aug. 1836	10 per cwt.	ditto 2 "	712	45
Galls	3 Aug. 1832	5 "	2 "	582	1
Gamboge	"	1 8 per lb.	4 "	875	13
Gentian	"	6 "	4 "		
Ginger	1 Sept. 1833	Of and from any British Possession: 11 6 per cwt.; ——— other Parts: 2 13 "	11 " ; 2 13 "	3,560	6,22
Ginger, preserved	"	Of and from any British Possession: 3 per lb.; ——— other Parts: 3 2 "	1 per lb. ; 1 3 "	391	81
	13 Aug. 1836	Of and from any British Possession: 1 " ; ——— other Parts: 1 3 "	1 " ; 6 "		
Ginseng	3 Aug. 1832	1 6 "	4 per cwt.	—	—
Glue, clippings, fit only for making Glue	1 Sept. 1833	4 9 per cwt.	1 per centum, ad valorem		1
Granilla	3 Aug. 1832	Of and from British Possessions: 2 per lb.; Otherwise imported: 4 "	2 per lb.	72	
	5 Jan. 1839	2 "	1 per cwt.		
Grapes	15 Aug. 1834	20 per centum, ad valorem	5 per centum, ad valorem; 6 per cwt.	1,641; 207	1,68; 3
Gum Ammoniacum	3 Aug. 1832	1 3 per lb.	6 "	2,425	35
—— Animi	"	Cleaned: 6 "; Not cleaned: 5 "			
—— Arabic	"	From any British Possession: 6 per cwt.; ——— other Parts: 12 "	6 "	6,375	5,45
—— Assafœtida	"	10 per lb.	6 "	132	2
—— Copal	"	Cleaned: 6 "; Not cleaned: 5 "	6 "	629	14
—— Guaiacum	"	From any British Possession: 3 "; ——— other Parts: 1 10 "	6 "	94	2
—— Kino	"	1 6 "	6 "	65	
—— Lac Dye	"	5 per centum, ad valorem	6 "	2,420	1,79
—— Shellac	"	20 "	6 "	3,546	1,88
—— Senegal	"	From any British Possession: 6 per cwt.; ——— other Places: 12 "	6 "	4,458	7,33
—— Storax	"	Calamita: 2 per lb.; Liquida: 3 4 "; In the tear or gum: 8 4 "	6 "	34	—

(continued.)

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		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£.
um Tragacanth -	3 Aug. 1832	- - - - - - 1 – per lb. -	- - - - - 6 – per cwt. -	1,410	99
		Cashew - - - - 7 6 per cwt. -			
		Elemi - - - - - 8 per lb. -			
		Galbanum - - - - 1 4 „ -			
		Cakelac - - - 10 – – per centum, ad valorem			
		Laclake - - - 10 – – „ -			
		Seedlac - - - 5 – – „ -			
— of other Sorts -	- „ -	Opopanax - - - - 3 6 per lb. -	- - - - 6 – - „ -	427	516
		Sagapenum - - - - 10 „ -			
		Sandarack - - - 19 – per cwt. -			
		Sarcocolla - - - - 10 per lb. -			
		Tacamahaca - - - 2 – „ -			
		Unenumerated - - 20 – – per centum, ad valorem			
ano, for manure -	21 Sept. 1841	(As Goods unenumerated) 5 – – per centum, ad valorem	- - - - - 5 – per ton - per centum, ad valorem	Not ascertainable	—
ir, Cow, Ox, Bull or Elk - - -	3 Aug. 1832	- - - - - - 2 6 per cwt. -	- - - - - - 6 per cwt. -	214	36
ts or Bonnets of Chip	16 Aug. 1838	Each not exceeding 22 inches in diameter - 1 – – per dozen -	- - - - - 8 – per lb. -	521	648
		Each exceeding 22 inches in diameter - 2 – – „ -			
llebore - - -	3 Aug. 1832	- - - - - - - 6 per lb. -	- - - - - - 1 „ -	219	125
mp, undressed -	- „ -	Of and from any British Possession - - Free - - -	- - - - - - 1 per cwt. -	83,268	3,201
		——— other Parts – 4 8 per cwt. -			
les, or pieces of Hides, anned, tawed, curried r dressed, unenumerated - - -	1 Sept. 1833	- - - - - 40 – – per centum, ad valorem	- - - - 30 – – per centum, ad valorem	—	—
fs of Cattle - -	3 Aug. 1832	- - - - - 20 – - - „ -	- - - - 1 – - - „ -	75	10
ns, Horn-tips and ieces of Horns -	13 Aug. 1836	- - - - - - 2 4 per cwt. -	- - - - 1 – per ton -	1,402	59
p - - - -	3 Aug. 1832	- - - - - - 2 – per lb. -	- - - - - 6 per lb. -	3,612	1,149
- - - - -	- „ -	- - - - - - 2 – „ -	- - - - - 2 „ -	1	—
for Printers - -	- „ -	- - - - - 1 1 – per cwt. -	- - - - 10 – per cwt. -	87	82
n, bloom - -	16 Aug. 1838	(As unwrought) - - 1 10 – per ton -	- - - - 15 – per ton -	Not ascertainable	175
		£. s. d.			
ce of Lemons, Limes r Oranges - -	3 Aug. 1832	Raw, the gallon, for every degree of specific gravity or strength - - - –1/4 Concentrated - ditto - ditto - - - –1/2 Concentrated, or raw, of and from any British Possession, for every degree of specific gravity or strength - - - –1/4	- - - - - - ½ per gallon -	59	127
gwood - - -	16 Aug. 1838	(As Wood unenumerated) 20 – – per centum, ad valorem	- - - - 2 - - per ton - per centum, ad valorem	Not ascertainable	—
; viz. Sticklac -	3 Aug. 1832	- - - - - 5 - - - „ -	- - - - - 1 - per cwt. -	15	20
quered or Japanned Ware - - -	1 Sept. 1833	Lacquered Ware - - 30 - - - „ - Japanned Ware - - 20 - - - „ -	- - - - 20 - per centum, ad valorem	1,122	736
mp-black - -	3 Aug. 1832	- - - - - 3 6 6 per cwt. -	- - - - 1 - - per cwt. -	3	—
ten - - - -	- „ -	- - - - - - 8 – „ -	- - - - - 4 – „ -	—	—
— Shaven - -	- „ -	- - - - - - 12 – „ -	- - - - - 6 – „ -	1	—
ves of Roses - -	- „ -	- - - - - - - 10 per lb. -	- - - - - - 2 per lb. -	41	48
num Vitæ - -	13 Aug. 1836	Of and from any British Possession - - 10 – per ton -	- - - - - 10 – per ton -	532	631
		——— other Parts 2 – – „ -			
en; viz.					
Damasks and Damask Diaper -	6 Jan. 1831	- - - - - - 2 6 per square yard -	- - - - 2 4½ per square yard -		
	6 Jan. 1832	- - - - - - 2 4½ „ -	- - - - 2 3 „ -	1,036	960
	6 Jan. 1833	- - - - - - 2 3 „ -	- - - - 2 1½ „ -		
	6 Jan. 1834	- - - - - - 2 1½ „ -	- - - - 2 – „ -		
Drillings, Ticks and Twilled Linens -	6 Jan. 1831	- - - - - - 9½ „ -	- - - - 9½ „ -		
	6 Jan. 1832	- - - - - - 9 „ -	- - - - 8 „ -	9	1
	6 Jan. 1833	- - - - - - 8 „ -	- - - - 8 „ -		
	6 Jan. 1834	- - - - - - 8 „ -	- - - - 8 „ -		
Plain Linen and Diaper, not otherwise enumerated; not containing more than 20 threads to the inch of Warp -	6 Jan. 1831	- - - - - - 2	- - - - - 2 „ -		
	6 Jan. 1832	- - - - - - 2 „ -	- - - - - 2 „ -		
	6 Jan. 1833	- - - - - - 2 „ -	- - - - - 2 „ -	—	—
	1 Sept. 1833	- - - - - - 2 „ -	- - - - - 2 „ -		
	6 Jan. 1834	- - - - - - 2 „ -	- - - - - 2 „ -		
Ditto, containing more than 20 and not more than 24 threads to the inch of Warp - -	6 Jan. 1831	- - - - - - 3¼ „ -	- - - - - 3 „ -		
	6 Jan. 1832	- - - - - - 3 „ -	- - - - - 3 „ -		
	6 Jan. 1833	- - - - - - 3¼ „ -	- - - - - 3 „ -	—	—
	1 Sept. 1833	- - - - - - 3 „ -	- - - - - 3 „ -		
	6 Jan. 1834	- - - - - - 3¼ „ -	- - - - - 3 „ -		
Ditto, containing more than 24 and not more than 30 threads to the inch of Warp - -	6 Jan. 1831	- - - - - - 4½ „ -	- - - - - 4 „ -		
	6 Jan. 1832	- - - - - - 4 „ -	- - - - - 4 „ -		
	6 Jan. 1833	- - - - - - 4¼ „ -	- - - - - 4 „ -	—	—
	1 Sept. 1833	- - - - - - 4 „ -	- - - - - 4 „ -		
	6 Jan. 1834	- - - - - - 4¼ „ -	- - - - - 4 „ -		

ARTICLES, the Duties on which have been altered since 1 January 1831.	DATES of the Alterations of Duty.	RATES Previous to each Alteration.	RATES Subsequent to each Alteration.	Net Amount of Duty received on each Article: In the Year ending 5 January 1831.	In the Year ending 5 January 1841.
Linen—*continued*; viz.				£.	£.
Plain Linen and Diaper, not otherwise enumerated, containing more than 30 and not more than 40 threads to the inch of warp	6 Jan. 1831	£. s. d. 5¼ p' square yard	£. s. d. 5 1/10 per sq. yard		
	6 Jan. 1832	5 3/16 „	4 7/8 „		
	6 Jan. 1833	4 7/8 „	4 11/16 „	4	—
	1 Sept. 1833	4 11/16 „	5 „		
	6 Jan. 1834	5 „	4½ „		
Ditto - containing more than 40 and not more than 60 threads to the inch of warp	6 Jan. 1831	10 „	9½ „		
	6 Jan. 1832	9½ „	9 „		
	6 Jan. 1833	9 „	8½ „	—	1
	6 Jan. 1834	8½ „	8 „		
Ditto - containing more than 60 and not more than 80 threads to the inch of warp	6 Jan. 1831	1 – „	11½ „		
	6 Jan. 1832	11½ „	11 „		
	6 Jan. 1833	11 „	10½ „	—	1
	6 Jan. 1834	10½ „	10 „		
Ditto - containing more than 80 and not more than 100 threads to the inch of warp	6 Jan. 1831	1 2 „	1 1½ „		
	6 Jan. 1832	1 1½ „	1 1 „	—	—
	6 Jan. 1833	1 1 „	1 – ½ „		
	6 Jan. 1834	1 – ½ „	– „		
Ditto - containing more than 100 threads to the inch of warp	6 Jan. 1831	1 9 „	1 8¼ „		
	6 Jan. 1832	1 8¼ „	1 7 3/4 „		
	6 Jan. 1833	1 7 3/4 „	1 6 3/4 „	—	—
	1 Sept. 1833	1 6 3/4 „	1 7 „		
	6 Jan. 1834	1 7 „	1 6 „		
—— printed	3 Aug. 1832	(In addition to the rated Duties thereon) – – 3½ „	Nil	12	—
Live Creatures, illustrative of Natural History	„	(As Goods unenumerated) 5 – – per centum, ad valorem	Nil	Not ascertainable	—
Mace	13 Aug. 1836	From any British Possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter – 3 6 per lb. Of and from any other British Possession – 3 6 „ Otherwise imported – 4 6 „	2 6 per lb.	2,205	2,183
Madder	1 Sept. 1833	6 – per cwt.	2 – per cwt.	14,903	13,939
Madder Root	„	1 6 „	6 „	2,710	2,880
Mahogany	3 Aug. 1832	Imported from the Bay of Honduras in a British ship cleared out from the port of Belize 2 10 – per ton Of and from Bahamas and Bermudas – 2 10 – „ From Jamaica – 4 – – „ Otherwise imported – 7 10 – „	Imported from the Bay of Honduras in a British ship cleared out from the Port of Belize 1 10 – per ton From any British Possession – 4 – – „ Otherwise imported 7 10 – „		
	5 July 1837	Imported from the Bay of Honduras in a British ship cleared out from the port of Belize 1 10 – „ From any British Possession – 4 – – „ Otherwise imported – 7 10 – „	1 10 – „ 4 – – „ 5 – – „	59,790	49,286
	16 Aug. 1838	Imported from the Bay of Honduras in a British ship cleared out from the port of Belize 1 10 – „ From any British Possession – 4 – – „ Otherwise imported – 5 – – „	Of and from the Bay of Honduras, or the Musquito Shore – 1 10 – „ From any British Possession – 4 – – „ Otherwise imported 5 – – „		
Manganese Ore	3 Aug. 1832	(As Ore unenumerated) 20 – – per centum, ad valorem	10 – per ton	Not ascertainable	403
Manna	„	1 3 per lb.	3 per lb.	1,146	264
Mapa	13 Aug. 1836	6 each –	Plain – 1 each – Coloured – 2 „	204	42
Marmalade	1 Sept. 1833	Of and from any British Possession – 3 per lb. —— other Parts – 1 3 „	1 per lb 1 3 „	194	99
	13 Aug. 1836	Of and from any British Possession – 1 „ —— other Parts – 1 3 „ – 1 4 „	1 „ 6 „ 6 – per cwt.	910	71
Mastic	3 Aug. 1832	5 – per bushel	1 – per bushel	–	6
Medlars	„	20 – per centum, ad valorem	16 – per lb.	Not ascertainable	2
Morphia and its Salts	13 Aug. 1836	(As Goods unenumerated) 20 –	1 „	352	38
Moss Lichen Islandicus	3 Aug. 1832	8 per lb.	5 – per ton	99	96
—— Rock	„	15 – per ton	5 – per centum, ad valorem	4	5
—— (not otherwise enumerated)	„	20 – per centum, ad valorem	6 per oz.	374	53
Musk	„	5 – per oz.	6 – per cwt.	1,206	46
Myrrh	„	1 8 per lb.	5 – per ton	1,095	681
Nicaragua Wood	„	15 – per ton			

(continued.

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		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£.
Nutmegs, wild, in the Shell	16 Aug. 1838	From British Possessions – 2 6 per lb. —— other Parts (as Nutmegs) – 3 6 „	– 1 – per lb.	Not ascertainable	39
Nuts, Cashew	3 Aug. 1832	Of and from any British Possession – 1 „ —— other Parts – 2 – „	– 10 – per cwt.	13	6
—— Kernels	1 Sept. 1833	2 „	10 – „		
—— or Seed, Castor	„	From British Possessions – 6 per cwt. —— other Parts – 1 per lb.	6 „	126	—
	13 Aug. 1836	6 per cwt.	1 – per ton		
—— Coker or Coco of any British Possession	1 Sept. 1833	5 – per 120	1 – per 1,200	377	24
—— Pistachio	3 Aug. 1832	10 per lb.	10 – per cwt.	39	10
Oakum	„	4 9 per cwt.	1 – „	280	60
Ochre	„	6 9 „	1 – „	955	317
Oil, Animal	12 Dec. 1832	(As unenumerated Oil) 50 – per centum, ad valorem	2 6 „	Not ascertainable	324
	3 May 1841	2 6 per cwt.	1 8 „		
—— Castor	3 Aug. 1832	From any British Possession – 3 per lb. —— other Parts – 1 – „	Of and from any British Possession – 2 6 „ From any British Possession, not the produce thereof – 3 per lb. Otherwise imported – 1 – „	4,223	459
	13 Aug. 1836	Of and from any British Possession – 2 6 per cwt. From any British Possession, not the produce thereof – 3 per lb. Otherwise imported – 1 – „	1 3 per cwt.		
—— Coco Nut	15 Aug. 1834	2 6 per cwt.	1 3 „	616	2,424
Oil of Olives	6 Aug. 1834	Of and from the Dominions of the King of the Two Sicilies – 8 8 – per tun – – ditto, in a Ship belonging to any of the Subjects of the King of the Two Sicilies – 10 10 – „ Otherwise imported – 8 8 – „	8 8 – per tun 10 10 – „ 4 4 – „		
	10 Dec. 1841	Of and from the Dominions of the King of the Two Sicilies – 8 8 – „ – – ditto, in a Ship, belonging to any of the Subjects of the King of the Two Sicilies – 10 10 – „ Otherwise imported – 4 4 – „	4 4 – „ 6 6 – „ 4 4 – „	71,780	40,280
Oil of Palm	15 Aug. 1834	2 6 per cwt.	1 3 per cwt.	22,428	20,533
Oil, Chemical, Essential, and Perfumed; viz.					
Bergamot or Lemon	3 Aug. 1832	4 6 per lb.	1 4 per lb.	3,088	2,662
Cassia	„	1 – per oz.	1 4 „	882	212
Cloves	„	2 – „	14 – „	2	—
Roses	„	2 – „	1 4 „	719	64
Thyme	„	4 – per lb.	1 4 „	1,417	609
Other sorts	„	Amber – 5 6 „ Anniseed – 4 – „ Cajaputa – 1 – per oz. Cinnamon – 1 – „ Fennel – 4 – per lb. Jessamine – 4 – „ Juniper – 2 – „ Mace – 2 6 per oz. Marjorum – 4 – per lb. Nutmegs – 2 6 per oz. Orange Flower – 2 – „ Pine – 8 per lb. Rhodium – 5 – per oz. Rosemary – 4 – per lb. Rose Wood – 5 – per oz. Sandal Wood – 2 6 „ Sassafras – 2 6 per lb. Turpentine – 8 „ Vitriol – 6 „ Unenumerated – 4 – „	1 4 „	2,653	1,424
Olibanum	„	2 – – per cwt.	6 – per cwt.	2	4
Olive Wood	13 Aug. 1836	Of and from any British Possession – 12 4 per ton —— other Parts – 8 9 6 „	12 4 per ton 2 10 – „	6	—
Opium	„	4 – per lb.	1 – per lb.	4,528	2,426
Orange Flower-water	„	3 9 per gallon	1 „	220	76
Ore, not otherwise enumerated	3 Aug. 1832	20 – per centum, ad valorem	5 – per centum, ad valorem	763	22

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Orris Root	3 Aug. 1832	£. 1 8 6 per cwt.	£. 10 – per cwt.	£. 149	£. 118
Painters' Colours, not otherwise enumerated	"	10 – – per centum, ad valorem	Unmanufactured 5 – – per centum, ad valorem Manufactured 10 – – "	189	220
Paintings on Glass	1 Sept. 1833	30 – – "	5 – – per centum, ad valorem	129	36
Palmetto Thatch, of and from the British Possessions in America	15 Aug. 1834	and further 4 – – per cwt. (As Goods unenumerated) 5 – – per centum, ad valorem	and further 4 – – per cwt.		
Pears, raw	16 Aug. 1838	7 6 per bushel	1 "	Not ascertainable	—
—— dried	15 Aug. 1834	10 – "	5 – – per centum, ad valorem	86	14
Pepper	13 Aug. 1836	Of and from any British Possession 1 – per lb. From any British Possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter 1 – " From any other Place within those limits 1 2 " Otherwise imported 1 6 "	2 – per bushel 6 per lb.	30 100,492	24 70,593
Percussion Caps	16 Aug. 1838	As Manufactures of Copper, unenumerated 30 – – per centum, ad valorem	4 per 1,000	Not ascertainable	1,258
Pickles, not otherwise enumerated	1 Sept. 1833	Cucumbers 3 – per gallon Other sorts 6 – "	1 6 per gallon	531	261
Pimento	13 Aug. 1836	Of and from any British Possession 5 per lb. —— other Parts 1 3 "	3 per lb.	7,249	4,376
Pink Root	3 Aug. 1832	10 "	4 "	200	25
Pitch, Burgundy	"	14 3 per cwt.	8 – per cwt.	107	58
Plate, Old, not battered up, having been in the private use of the Importer while residing abroad, and intended for his private use in this Kingdom	13 Aug. 1836	Gold 3 16 9 per oz. Troy Silver gilt 6 4 " —— part gilt 6 – " —— ungilt 4 6 "	Gold 1 – – per oz. Troy Silver 2 6 "	Not ascertainable	555
Platina, and Ore of Platina	1 Sept. 1833	Platina 1 – per oz. Ore of Platina 5 – – per centum, ad valorem	1 – – per centum, ad valorem	21	5
Platting of Chip	16 Aug. 1838	1 – per lb.	8 – per lb.	20	629
Plums, commonly called French Plums	6 Aug. 1834	(As Prunes) 1 7 6 per cwt.	1 – – per cwt.	8,111	12,999
Prunelloes	"	1 7 6 "	1 – – "		
Prunes	15 Aug. 1834	1 7 6 "	7 – "		
Pomegranates	3 Aug. 1832	1 10 – per 1,000	15 – per 1,000	38	11
—— Peels of	"	15 – per cwt.	1 – per cwt.	19	2
Quicksilver	"	6 per lb.	1 per lb.	4,952	1,422
Quinces	"	4 – per 100	1 – per 1,000	1	—
Quinine, Sulphate of	13 Aug. 1836	1 per oz.	6 per oz.	180	580
Radix Contrayervæ	3 Aug. 1832	1 8 per lb.	2 per lb.	—	—
—— Ipecacuanhæ	"	4 – "	1 – "	776	329
—— Rhatania	1 Sept. 1833	2 – "	1 "	11	8
—— Senekæ	"	1 9 "	2 "	12	13
—— Serpentariæ	3 Aug. 1832	1 9 "	2 "	416	3
Rags, Woollen	1 Sept. 1833 13 Aug. 1836	Fit only for Manure 7 6 per ton ditto 1 – "	1 – per ton Of all sorts 1 – "	223	55
Raisins	6 Aug. 1834	of the Sun 2 2 6 per cwt. of any other Sort 1 – – " All sorts of, and from any British Possession 10 – "	15 – per cwt.	158,547	138,202
Red or Guinea Wood	3 Aug. 1832	15 – per ton	5 – per ton	1	56
Rhubarb	"	From any British Possession 2 6 per lb. From other Parts 2 8 "	1 – per lb.	4,324	2,127
Rice, rough	9 Sept. 1835	Of and from any British Possession 1 – per quarter Otherwise imported 2 6 per bushel	Of the West Coast of Africa, imported from a British Possession on that Coast 1 per bushel Of and from any other British Possession 1 per quarter Otherwise imported 2 6 per bushel		
	13 Aug. 1836	Of the West Coast of Africa, imported from a British Possession on that Coast 1 " Of and from any other British Possession 1 per quarter Otherwise imported 2 6 per bushel	From the West Coast of Africa 1 per quarter Of and from any British Possession 1 " Otherwise imported 2 6 per bushel	20,911	13,083
	15 Oct. 1841	From the West Coast of Africa 1 per quarter Of and from any British Possession 1 " Otherwise imported 2 6 per bushel	From the West Coast of Africa, or the United States of America 1 per quarter Of and from any British Possession 1 " Otherwise imported 2 6 per bushel		

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		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£.
Rosewood	13 Aug. 1836	– – 10 – per cwt.	– 6 – – per ton	10,490	9,506
Safflower	3 Aug. 1832	– – 2 6 „	– – 1 – per cwt.	419	90
Sago	„	Common, from any British Possession – 1 – „ —— from other Parts – 5 – „ Pearl or Powder, from any British Possession – 10 – „ —— from other Parts – 15 – „	– – 1 – „	1,624	1,783
Sal Ammoniac	„	– – 3 per lb.	– – 1 – „	2	—
— Prunelle	„	– – 6 „	– – 1 – „	—	—
Salep or Salop	„	– 1 3 „	– – 1 – „	160	1
Sanguis Draconis	„	– – 1 8 „	– – 4 – „	225	8
Sapan Wood	„	– 15 – per ton	– – 1 – per ton	29	36
Sarsaparilla	„	Of and from any British Possession – 1 – per lb. Otherwise imported – 1 3 „	– – 6 per lb.	5,950	3,573
Sassafras	„	– 6 4 per cwt.	– – 2 – per cwt.	159	61
Saunders, red	„	– – 12 – per ton	– – 1 – per ton	51	21
—— white or yellow	„	– – 10 per lb.	– – 1 – per cwt.	—	1
Sausages or Puddings	„	– 1 3 „	– – 4 per lb.	295	481
Scammony	„	– 6 4 „	– 2 6 „	2,287	1,538
Seed :—					
Aniseed	„	– 3 – – per cwt.	– – 5 – per cwt.	1,265	78
Cummin	„	– 1 – – „	– – 2 – „	78	26
Fennel	„	– – 9 per lb.	– – 2 – „	144	—
Hemp	„	Of and from any British Possession – 1 – per quarter Otherwise imported – 2 – – „	– – 1 – per quarter	6,063	128
Sabadilla	13 Aug. 1836	– – 1 – per lb.	– – 4 – per cwt.	—	2
Worm	3 Aug. 1832	– – 1 6 „	– – 2 6 „	43	6
Sena	„	– – 1 3 „	– – 6 per lb.	9,027	5,585
Ships, Foreign	11 Sept. 1833	– – 50 – – per centum, ad valorem	Broken up – 20 – – per centum, ad valorem Not broken up – 50 – – „	1,068	1,500
Shumac	1 Sept. 1833	– – 1 – per cwt.	– – 1 – per ton	5,276	481
Skins and Furs :—					
Badger, undressed	„	– – 1 6 each	– – 6 each	234	24
Cat, undressed	„	From any British Possession in America – 3 „ From other Parts – 6 „	From all Parts : Cat – 1 „ Lynx – 6 „	365	328
Chinchilla, undressed	„	(As Skins unenumerated) 20 – – per centum, ad valorem	– – 3 „ – per centum, ad valorem	Not ascertainable	625
Deer, undressed	„	Of and from any British Possession in America – 1 – per 100 Otherwise imported – 2 each	– – 1 – per 100 – – 1 each	258	390
—— Indian, half dressed	„	– – 8 „	– – 2 „	—	—
—— Indian, undressed or shaved	„	– – 4 „	– – 1 „	—	—
Dog, undressed	„	– – 10 per dozen	– – 2 per dozen	—	—
Ermine, undressed	„	– – 8 each	– – 3 each	59	478
—— dressed	„	(As unenumerated Skins) 75 – – per centum, ad valorem	– – 8 „ – per centum, ad valorem	Not ascertainable	—
Fisher, undressed	„	From any British Possession in America – 6 each From other Parts – 1 – „	– – 3 „	26	—
Fitch	„	– – 3 2 per dozen	– – 2 – per dozen	3,268	534
Fox Tails	„	– – 20 – – per centum, ad valorem	– 5 – – per centum, ad valorem	—	—
Goat	„	– – 2 10 per dozen	– – 6 per dozen	2,457	808
Goose	„	16 Aug. 1838 (As unenumerated Skins) 20 – – per centum, ad valorem	– – 8 each – Not ascertainable	3	
Kolinski	„	1 Sept. 1833 – ditto – 20 – – „	– – 3 „ – ditto	71	
Leopard	„	– – 9 6 each	– – 2 6 „	49	29
Lion	„	– – 6 – „	– – 1 – „	3	1
Martin Tails	„	– – 16 3 per 100	– – 5 – per 100	9	44
Nutrea	„	– – 12 6 „	– – 1 – „	5,067	134
Panther	„	– – 9 6 each	– – 2 6 each	1	2
Sable	„	– – 8 4 „	– – 2 6 „	167	—
—— Tails or Tips, undressed	„	– – 1 3 „	– – 3 „	—	—
Seal, undressed	3 Aug. 1832	Of British taking, and imported direct from Newfoundland Taken in any Foreign Fishery by persons not being British Subjects – 1 – „ Otherwise imported – 3 „	Of British taking – 1 per dozen Taken in any Foreign Fishery by persons not being British Subjects – 1 – each Otherwise imported – 3 „		
	1 Sept. 1833	Of British taking – 1 per dozen Taken in any Foreign Fishery by persons not being British Subjects – 1 – each Otherwise imported – 3 „	Of British taking – 1 per dozen Other – 1 – each	2,900	947
	15 Aug. 1834	Of British taking – 1 per dozen Other – 1 – each	Of British taking, imported direct from the Fishery or from a British Possession – 1 per dozen Other – 1 – each		

ARTICLES, the Duties on which have been altered since 1 January 1831.	DATES of the Alterations of Duty.	RATES Previous to each Alteration.	RATES Subsequent to each Alteration.	Net Amount of Duty received on each Article: In the Year ending 5 January 1831.	Net Amount of Duty received on each Article: In the Year ending 5 January 1841.
Skins and Furs—cont^{d}.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£.
Tiger, undressed	1 Sept. 1833	9 6 each	2 6 each	23	16
Wolf, undressed	„	From any British Possession in America 1 – „ / other Parts 2 – „	3 „ / 6 „	2	5
Unenumerated, tanned, tawed, curried or dressed	„	75 – per centum, ad valorem	Skins or Furs 30 – per centum, ad valorem / Articles manufactured of Skins or Furs 75 – – „	5,959	1,562
Smalts	3 Aug. 1832	6 per lb.	4 per lb.	9,312	1,975
Speckled Wood	13 Aug. 1836	Of and from any British Possession 16 3 per ton / Otherwise imported 8 14 2 „	16 3 per ton / 2 10 – „	— / —	— / —
Spelter	3 Aug. 1832	10 – per cwt.	In Cakes 2 – per cwt. / Not in Cakes 10 – „	9,365	9,053
Spirits, Liqueurs, of and from any British Possession in America	15 Aug. 1834	(As Cordials and Spirits unenumerated, sweetened) 1 – – per gallon	Not being of greater strength than proof 9 – per gallon / Being of greater strength 13 6 „	Not ascertainable	81
—— Rum and Rum Shrub, the produce of any British Possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter into which the importation of Foreign Sugar shall have been prohibited	6 Apr. 1841	15 – „	9 – „	– –	15
Spirits, of all sorts	15 May 1840	–	Additional on previous rates, 4 *d.* „	3,080,843	2,446,193
Sponge	3 Aug. 1832	Of and from any British Possession – – 6 per lb. / Otherwise imported – 2 – „	1 per lb. / 6 „	3,432	1,963
Squills, dried	„	1 – per cwt.	8 – per cwt. / 1 – „	270 / 12	81 / 1
——, not dried	„	5 – „	4 – „	13	—
Stavesacre	„	1 8 – „			
Steel, unwrought	„	20 – per centum, ad valorem	Prepared in and imported from any British Possession in Asia, Africa or America 1 – per ton / Otherwise imported 20 – per centum, ad valorem	3	1
Steel Scraps	1 Nov. 1839	(As manufactures of Steel) 20 – „	12 – per ton	Not ascertainable	9
Stones; viz.				1,603	247
Burrs for Mill-stones	1 Sept. 1833	3 16 – per 100	10 – per 100	986	46
Emery	3 Aug. 1832	2 – per cwt.	1 – per ton	—	—
Flint for Potters	1 Sept. 1833	2 6 per ton	Nil	—	—
Lime	„	20 – per centum, ad valorem	Nil	1,813	—
Marble Blocks	„	1 – per solid foot	Nil	—	—
Pebble	„	13 6 per ton	Nil	1	1
Polishing	„	20 – per centum, ad valorem	5 – per centum, ad valorem	94	145
Pumice	„	1 13 4 per ton	5 – per ton	103	—
For Lithography	„	3 – per cwt.	Nil	69	727
Not particularly enumerated	„	66 10 – per centum, ad valorem	20 – per centum, ad valorem	1,859	9
Straw for platting	3 Aug. 1832	(As goods unenumerated) 10 – – „	1 per cwt.		
Succades	1 Sept. 1833	Of and from any British Possession in America – – 3 per lb. / Of and from any British Possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter – – 6 „ / Of any other Place – 3 2 „	Of and from any British Possession 1 per lb. / Otherwise imported 1 3 „	1,318	1,109
	13 Aug. 1836	Of and from any British Possession – – 1 „ / Otherwise imported – 1 3 „	1 „ / 6 „		
Sugar of the British Possessions in the East Indies	5 July 1836	1 12 – per cwt.	Of any British Possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter into which the importation of Foreign Sugar may have been prohibited 1 4 – per cwt. / Of any other British Possession within those limits 1 12 – „	225,408	641,238
Sweetwood	13 Aug. 1836	Of and from any British Possession 16 3 per ton / Otherwise imported 10 13 – „	16 3 per ton / 2 10 – „	— / —	— / —

(continued.)

ARTICLES, the Duties on which have been altered since 1 January 1831.	DATES of the Alterations of Duty.	RATES Previous to each Alteration.	RATES Subsequent to each Alteration.	Net Amount of Duty received on each Article: In the Year ending 5 January 1831.	Net Amount of Duty received on each Article: In the Year ending 5 January 1841.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£.
Tails, Buffalo, Bull, Cow, or Ox	16 Aug. 1838	6 – per 100	6 per cwt.	—	—
Tamarinds	1 Sept. 1833	Of and from any British Possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter – 6 per lb. Of and from any British Possession in America, or on the West Coast of Africa – 2 „ Otherwise imported – 8 „	Of and from any British Possession – 1 per lb. Otherwise imported – 8 „	1,179	572
Tapioca	3 Aug. 1832	10 – per cwt.	1 – per cwt.	266	69
Tartaric Acid	„	(As Goods unenumerated) 20 – per centum, ad valorem	4 per lb.	Not ascertainable	—
Tea	22 April 1834	Excise. Sold under 2 s. per lb., 96 – „ — at or above 2 s. per lb., 100 – „	Customs. Bohea – 1 6 „ Congou, Twankay, Hyson, Skin, Orange, Pekoe and Campoi – 2 2 „ Other sorts – 3 – „	3,387,097 received by the Excise	3,472,864
	1 July 1836	Customs. Bohea – 1 6 per lb. Congou, Twankay, Hyson, Skin, Orange, Pekoe and Campoi – 2 2 „ Other sorts – 3 – „	All sorts – 2 1 „		
Teeth, Elephants'	13 Aug. 1836	1 – per cwt.	1 – per cwt.	3,689	274
—— Sea-Horse	3 Aug. 1832	3 4 – „	1 – „	169	4
	13 Aug. 1836	1 – „	1 – „		
Terra Japonica	3 Aug. 1832	3 – „	1 – „	63	2,336
—— Sienna	„	1 11 3 „	4 – „	528	101
—— Umbra	„	12 – „	4 – „	1,689	653
—— Verde	„	16 – „	1 – „	2	—
Tin	16 Aug. 1838	2 10 – „	15 – „	–	3
— Ore of	„	(As Ore not enumerated) 20 – per centum, ad valorem	10 – „	Not ascertainable	—
Tortoiseshell, unmanufactured	3 Aug. 1832	From any British Possession – 6 per lb. —— other Parts – 2 – „	1 per lb. 2 – „	817	168
Truffles	1 Sept. 1833	2 6 „	1 – „	133	51
Tulip Wood	16 Aug. 1838	(As Wood unenumerated) 20 – per centum, ad valorem	2 – per ton	Not ascertainable	—
Valonia	3 Aug. 1832	1 6 per cwt.	1 – per cwt.	11,376	8,260
Vanelloes	„	16 8 per lb.	5 – per lb.	177	37
Verdegris	„	2 – „	1 – „	3,875	2,794
	13 Aug. 1836	1 – „	6 „		
Vermicelli and Maccaroni	3 Aug. 1832	8 „	2 „	2,212	1,804
Vermillion	„	1 – „	6 „	223	11
Water Mineral	13 Aug. 1836	4 – per doz. bottles or flasks, each not exceeding three pints	1 per gallon	445	96
Wax, Bees, unbleached	1 Jan. 1832	From any British Possession in Asia, Africa or America – 10 – per cwt. —— other Parts – 1 10 – „	2 – – per cwt. 3 – – „		
	1 Sept. 1833	From any British Possession in Asia, Africa or America – 2 – – „ —— other Parts – 3 – – „	10 – „ 1 10 – „		
	13 Aug. 1836	From any British Possession in Asia, Africa or America – 10 – „ —— other Parts – 1 10 – „	From any British Possession in Asia, Africa or America – 10 – „ Of and from the West Coast of Africa – 10 – „ Otherwise imported 1 10 – „	5,622	3,492
	29 Dec. 1828	From any British Possession in Asia, Africa or America – 10 – „ Of and from the West Coast of Africa – 10 – „ Otherwise imported 1 10 – „	From any British Possession in Asia, Africa or America – 10 – „ Of and from the West Coast of Africa, or the United States of America – 10 – „ Otherwise imported 1 10 – „		
—— in any degree bleached	1 Jan. 1832	From any British Possession in Asia, Africa or America – 1 – – „ From other Parts – 3 – – „	2 10 – „ 4 10 – „		
	1 Sept. 1833	From any British Possession in Asia, Africa or America – 2 10 – „ From other Parts – 4 10 – „	1 – – „ 3 – – „	271	70

ARTICLES, the Duties on which have been altered since 1 January 1831.	DATES of the Alterations of Duty.	RATES Previous to each Alteration.	RATES Subsequent to each Alteration.	Net Amount of Duty received on each Article: In the Year ending 5 January 1831.	In the Year ending 5 January 1841.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£.
Wine	20 July 1831	Of and from the Cape of Good Hope - 2 5 per gallon French - 7 3 „ Other Wine - 4 10 „	2 9 per gallon 5 6 „	1,524,168	1,791,636
Woad	3 Aug. 1832	3 – per cwt.	1 – per cwt.	–	8
Wood; viz.					
Battens and Batten Ends:					
Imported into Great Britain: 6, and not exceeding 16 feet long, and not exceeding 2¾ inches thick	15 May 1840	Of and from the British Possessions in America 1 – – per 120 ——— other Parts 10 – – „	1 7 6 per 120 10 7 6 „		
exceeding 16, and not exceeding 21 feet long, & ditto	„	Of and from the British Possessions in America 1 3 – „ ——— other Parts 11 10 – „	1 12 – „ 11 19 – „		
exceeding 21, and not exceeding 45 feet long, & ditto	„	Foreign 20 – – „	21 1 – „		
exceeding 45 feet long, or above 2¾ inches thick	„	ditto 6 – – „ and 2 10 – per load	6 – – „ 2 11 6 per load		
exceeding 21 feet long, or above 2¾ inches thick	„	Of and from the British Possessions in America 2 – – per 120	2 12 – per 120		
Batten Ends under 6 feet long, and not exceeding 2¾ inches thick	„	Of and from the British Possessions in America – 7 6 „ ——— other Parts 3 – – „	– 9 – „ 3 1 6 „		
Ditto - ditto - exceeding 2¾ inches thick	„	Of and from the British Possessions in America – 15 – „ ——— other Parts 6 – – „	– 18 – „ 6 3 – „		
Imported into Ireland: 8, and not exceeding 12 feet long, and not exceeding 3¼ inches thick	„	Foreign 8 6 3 per 120	8 12 3 „		
exceeding 12, and not exceeding 14 feet long, & ditto	„	ditto 9 14 – „	10 1 6 „	110,825	171,34
exceeding 14, and not exceeding 16 feet long, & ditto	„	ditto 11 1 8 „	11 10 8 „		
exceeding 16, and not exceeding 18 feet long, & ditto	„	ditto 12 9 4 „	12 18 4 „		
exceeding 18, and not exceeding 20 feet long, & ditto	„	ditto 13 17 2 „	14 7 8 „		
exceeding 20, and not exceeding 45 feet long, & ditto	„	ditto 34 6 1 „	35 11 7 „		
exceeding 45 feet long, or exceeding 3¼ inches thick	„	ditto 6 – – „ and 2 10 – per load	6 – – „ and 2 11 6 per load		
Batten Ends under 8 feet long, and not exceeding 3¼ inches thick	„	ditto 4 14 5 per 120	4 18 11 per 120		
Ditto - ditto - if exceeding 3¼ inches thick	„	ditto 9 3 1 „	9 9 1 „		
Battens and Batten Ends of all sorts	„	Of and from the British Possessions in America – 8 3 „	Battens exceeding 8 feet long – 14 3 „ Batten Ends, under 8 feet long – 12 9 „		
Beech Plank, 2 inches thick or upwards	„	Foreign 2 8 9 per load	2 10 3 per load	4	

ARTICLES, the Duties on which have been altered since 1 January 1831.	DATES of the Alterations of Duty.	RATES Previous to each Alteration.	RATES Subsequent to each Alteration.	Net Amount of Duty received on each Article: In the Year ending 5 January 1831.	Net Amount of Duty received on each Article: In the Year ending 5 January 1841.
Wood—*continued.*					
Imported into GREAT BRITAIN: Deals and Deal Ends:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£.
6, and not exceeding 16 feet long, and not exceeding 3¼ inches thick	15 May 1840	Of and from the British Possessions in America 2 – – per 120 ——— other Parts 19 – – „	– – – – 2 10 6 per 120 – – – – 19 10 6 „		
above 16, and not exceeding 21 feet long, and ditto	„	Of and from the British Possessions in America 2 10 – „ ——— other Parts 22 – – „	– – – – 3 5 – „ – – – – 22 15 – „		
above 21, and not exceeding 45 feet long, and ditto	„	Foreign – – – 44 – – „	– – – – 45 11 6 „		
above 45 feet long, or above 3¼ inches thick	„	ditto – – – – 6 – – „ and – – 2 10 – per load	– – – – 6 – – „ and – – – 2 11 6 per load		
6, and not above 21 feet long, and exceeding 3¼ inches thick	„	Of and from the British Possessions in America 4 – – per 120	– – – – 4 16 6 per 120		
exceeding 21 feet long, and not exceeding 4 inches thick	„	ditto – – – 5 – – „	– – – – 6 1 – „		
exceeding 21 feet long, and exceeding 4 inches thick	„	ditto – – – 10 – – „	– – – – 11 7 – „		
Deal Ends under 6 feet long, and not exceeding 3¼ inches thick	„	Of and from the British Possessions in America – 15 – „ ——— other Parts 6 – – „	– – – – – 18 – „ – – – – 6 3 – „		
Ditto - ditto, and exceeding 3¼ inches thick	„	Of and from the British Possessions in America 1 10 – „ ——— other Parts 12 – – „	– – – – 1 14 6 „ – – – – 12 4 6 „		
8, and not exceeding 12 feet long, and not exceeding 3¼ inches thick	„	Foreign – – – 12 9 5 „	– – – – 12 19 11 „		
exceeding 12, and not exceeding 14 feet long, and ditto	„	ditto – – – 14 11 – „	– – – – 15 4 6 „	560,521	636,088
exceeding 14, and not exceeding 16 feet long, and ditto	„	ditto – – – 16 12 6 „	– – – – 17 7 6 „		
exceeding 16, and not exceeding 18 feet long, and ditto	„	ditto – – – 18 14 1 „	– – – – 19 10 7 „		
exceeding 18, and not exceeding 20 feet long, and not exceeding 3¼ inches thick	„	ditto – – – 20 15 7 „	– – – – 21 15 1 „		
8, and not exceeding 20 feet long, and exceeding 3¼ inches thick	„	ditto – – – 41 11 3 „	– – – – 42 13 9 „		
exceeding 20 feet long, and not exceeding 4 inches thick	„	ditto – – – 51 9 2 „	– – – – 52 13 2 „		
exceeding 20 feet long, and exceeding 4 inches thick	„	ditto – – – 100 6 1 „	– – – 102 14 1 „		
Deal Ends under 8 feet long, and not exceeding 3¼ inches thick	„	ditto – – – 7 1 8 „	– – – – 7 9 2 „		
ditto - under 8 feet long, and exceeding 3¼ inches thick	„	ditto – – – 13 14 8 „	– – – – 14 3 8 „		
Imported into IRELAND: Deals and Deal Ends of all sorts	„	Of and from the British Possessions in America – 8 3 „	Deals exceeding 8 feet long – – 18 9 „ Deal Ends under 8 feet long – 15 9 „		
Knees of Oak, 8 inches square, or upwards	„	From any British Possession in America – 5 – per load From other Parts – 1 6 – „	– – – – – 6 6 per load – – – – 1 7 6 „	878	1,042
Masts, Yards and Bowsprits, 12 inches in diameter, or upwards	„	From any British Possession in America – 10 – „ From other Parts – 2 15 – „	– – – – – 11 6 „ – – – – 2 16 6 „	3,041	7,771
Oak Plank, 2 inches thick, or upwards	„	Of and from any British Possession in America – 15 – „ From other Parts – 4 – „	– – – – – 16 6 „ – – – – 4 1 6 „	6,184	26,472

ARTICLES, the Duties on which have been altered since 1 January 1831.	DATES of the Alterations of Duty.	RATES Previous to each Alteration.	RATES Subsequent to each Alteration.	Net Amount of Duty received on each Article: In the Year ending 5 January 1831.	In the Year ending 5 January 1841.
Wood—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£.
Teakwood	3 Aug. 1832	Of any British Possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter - Nil Of any British Possession in Africa - 1 0 per load Otherwise imported - 1 10 „	From any British Possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter - 1 0 per load From any other place within those limits - 1 0 „ Of any British Possession in Africa - 1 0 „ Otherwise imported 1 10 „	11,081	6,504
	1 Sept. 1833	From any British Possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter - 1 „ From any other place within those limits - 1 0 „ Of any British Possession in Africa - 1 0 „ Otherwise imported - 1 10 „	From any British Possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter - 1 „ From any other place within those limits - 1 0 „ From any British Possession in Africa - 1 0 „ Otherwise imported - 1 10 „		
	13 Aug. 1836	From any British Possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter - 1 „ From any other place within those limits - 1 0 „ From any British Possession in Africa - 1 0 „ Otherwise imported - 1 10 „	From any British Possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter - 1 „ Otherwise imported - 1 0 „		
	15 May 1840	From any British Possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter - 1 „ Otherwise imported - 1 0 „	- - - - 1 7 „ - - - - 11 6 „		
Timber, Fir, 8 inches square, or upwards	1 Sept. 1833	Of and from any British Possession in America - 1 0 „ Otherwise imported - 2 15 „	From any British Possession in America - 1 0 „ From other Parts - 2 15 „	493,053	635,865
	15 May 1840	From any British Possession in America - 1 0 „ From other Parts - 2 15 „	- - - - 11 6 „ - - - - 2 16 6 „		
Timber, Oak, ditto	„	Of and from any British Possession in America - 1 0 „ Otherwise imported - 2 15 „	- - - - 11 6 „ - - - - 2 16 6 „	23,736	92,071
Timber, not otherwise enumerated, ditto	„	Of and from any British Possession in America - 5 „ Otherwise imported - 1 8 „	- - - - 6 6 „ - - - - 1 9 6 „	6,118	19,905
Wainscot Logs, 8 inches square, or upwards	„	Of and from any British Possession in America - 12 „ Otherwise imported - 2 15 „	- - - - 13 6 „ - - - - 2 16 6 „	8,273	7,054
Wool, Cotton	23 Aug. 1831	From any British Possession - - - 4 per cwt. —— other Parts - 6 - per centum, ad valorem	Of and from a British Possession - 4 per cwt. —— any Foreign Country - 5 10 „	359,988	648,937
	1 June 1833	Of and from a British Possession - - 4 per cwt. —— any Foreign Country - 5 10 „	- - - - - 4 „ - - - - 2 11 „		
Zaffre	3 Aug. 1832	- - - - - - - 1 per lb.	- - - - 1 - per cwt.	797	233
Goods unenumerated, not being in part or wholly manufactured	„	- - - - - 10 - per centum, ad valorem	- - - - 5 - per centum, ad valorem	1,560	2,855
			Total Net Receipt on the Articles above enumerated - - £.	11,580,211	12,321,031

Note.—In addition to the Alterations specified in the preceding Statement, a Duty of £. 5 per Cent. on the previous Rates was imposed, from 15 May 1840, on all Articles of Importation, except Corn, Spirits, Timber and Wood Goods.

	YEARS ending 5th January 1831.	1841.
	£.	£.
The Aggregate Net Receipt of Duties on Goods imported in the respective Years, was - - - - - £.	21,625,499	23,311,684

Inspector-General's Office, Custom House, London, 17 May 1842.

WILLIAM IRVING, Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

AN ACCOUNT of all CHANGES made since the 1st day of January 1831 in the DUTIES of CUSTOMS payable on GOODS, WARES and MERCHANDIZE imported into the UNITED KINGDOM; showing the Dates when such Changes were effected, the former Duties, the present Duties, and the Amount received on account of each, during the Years ending the 1st day of January 1831 and the 1st day of January 1841.

(*Mr. Edward Buller.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
23 *May* 1842.

Under 2 oz.

COPIES AND EXTRACTS

OF

DESPATCHES FROM HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS ABROAD

HAVING REFERENCE TO THE

RECENT MODIFICATIONS

IN

THE TARIFF

OF THE

GERMAN CUSTOMS' UNION.

Presented to the House of Commons, by the Queen's Command, in pursuance of their Address of the 13*th Feb.*, 1843.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON.

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COPIES AND EXTRACTS OF DESPATCHES

RELATIVE TO THE

RECENT MODIFICATIONS IN THE TARIFF

OF THE

GERMAN CUSTOMS' UNION.

No. 1.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Sir George Hamilton.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 20, 1842.

HER Majesty's Government having been informed that an intention is entertained at Berlin considerably to increase the duty payable in the German Commercial Union, upon British iron, I have to instruct you to take an early opportunity of expressing to Baron Bülow the deep regret with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt the likelihood of such a change. Her Majesty's Government certainly did not anticipate that, at a time when the British markets were about to be opened upon much more favourable terms than heretofore to many of the staple productions of the territories composing the German Commercial Union, such measures would be met on the part of that Union by the imposition of more onerous duties on one of the principal productions of the British empire; and Her Majesty's Government therefore still hope that there may yet be time to reconsider the proposed measure, if, indeed, it ever has been seriously entertained. Should this expectation, however, prove unfortunately to be erroneous, you will cause it clearly to be understood that, although the change now in progress in the commercial system of this country is the result of the conviction entertained by the British Government of its expediency and sound policy, and is not dependent upon specified engagements with Foreign Powers for the grant of reciprocal advantages to Great Britain, Her Majesty's Government will not consider themselves under any obligation to allow countries to continue to enjoy the advantages resulting from that change, which shall not be ready to meet it in a corresponding spirit.

It will not be a difficult matter for you to show how essentially interested are the various portions of the Prussian dominions in the changes in the import duties which have either been already effected by the British Government, or which are in progress of being so effected; and you will more particularly call the attention of the Prussian Government to the important advantages which Prussia is likely to derive from the new Corn Law, not only in respect to the great diminution in the amount of duties which will be levied under this law, but especially on account of the greater steadiness and regularity of the trade in corn, which cannot fail to be its consequence.

The contemplated change in the timber duties must likewise be of considerable importance to the Prussian Government, for no doubt can be entertained that the effect of this reduction of duty, applying as it does to an article of universal demand, will lead to a much more active intercourse with the countries to which it may be extended. The Tariff of Duties which has been submitted to Parliament—a copy of which I here-

with inclose—contains many more articles of considerable importance to the industry of the various portions of the Prussian dominions; and you will take care, in any conversation which you may have with the Prussian Minister on these matters, to draw his attention to the important reduction in the duties on those articles which are in course of being effected.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 2.

Sir George Hamilton to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(*Received June* 6.)

(Extract.) *Berlin, June* 1, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 20th ultimo, relative to the increase of the duty on iron, which Her Majesty's Government had heard it was in contemplation on the part of Prussia to propose to the German Union; and instructing me to observe to the Prussian Government that, at a time when the British markets are about to be opened upon much more favourable terms than heretofore, to many of the staple productions of the territories composing the German Commercial Union, it never could have been anticipated that such measures would be met on the part of that Union by the imposition of more onerous duties on one of the principal productions of the British empire.

I had already, in some measure, anticipated the instructions which I have now had the honour of receiving, as I had heard, some short time ago, that the possessors of mines in Silesia and in the Rhine provinces had been very active in moving the Government here to recommend an increased duty on iron. I made inquiries into the matter, and I found that meetings had taken place at Berlin for this purpose, and that the President of the Prussian Mining Department was also strongly in favour of the increased duty. I had afterwards a long conversation with the Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject, and I made use of the same arguments which your Lordship has since instructed me to do, viz., that, at a time when Great Britain was opening her markets to many articles of Prussian produce, it is not the moment to choose to increase the restrictive duties already levied on an article of British export. Baron Bülow at that time assured me that the Prussian Government were determined not to yield to the request of the iron proprietors, and that the duty would not be altered.

Since that period, I have again been informed that renewed efforts are making to induce the Government to alter its decision, and to recommend an increase of the duty; your Lordship's despatch, therefore, arrived most opportunely, and I read it yesterday to Baron Bülow. He told me that he should consult his colleagues on the subject, and that Her Majesty's Government might depend upon his using his best endeavours that no recommendation prejudicial to the commerce of Great Britain should be made which was not imperatively called for by the necessities of the German Union.

I subsequently addressed to Baron Bülow the note of which the inclosed is a copy.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Sir George Hamilton to Baron de Bülow.

Berlin, May 20, 1842.

HER Britannic Majesty's Government having been informed that an intention is entertained at Berlin considerably to increase the duty payable in the German Commercial Union upon British iron, the Undersigned, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affairs, has been instructed by the Earl of Aber-

deen to express to his Excellency Baron Bülow, the Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs, the deep regret with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt the likelihood of such a change.

At a time when the British markets are about to be opened upon much more favourable terms than heretofore, to many of the staple productions of the territories composing the German Commercial Union, Her Majesty's Government hope that such measures will not be met on the part of that Union by the imposition of more onerous duties on one of the principal productions of the British Empire, more particularly as there is yet ample time to reconsider the proposed measure, if, indeed, it ever has been seriously entertained.

Should this expectation, however, prove unfortunately to be erroneous, the Undersigned has been instructed to point out to the Prussian Government that, although the change now in progress in the Commercial system of Great Britain is the result of the conviction entertained by Her Majesty's Government of its expediency and sound policy, and is not dependent upon specified engagements with Foreign Powers for the grant of reciprocal advantages to Great Britain, Her Majesty's Government entertain a confident hope that other countries will show themselves ready to meet such changes which must evidently redound to their benefit in a corresponding spirit of reciprocal concession.

It would be easy for the Undersigned to show how essentially interested are the various portions of the Prussian dominions in the changes in the import duties which have either been already effected by the British Government, or which are in progress of being so effected; and the Undersigned is directed more particularly to call the attention of the Prussian Government to the important advantages which Prussia is likely to derive from the New Corn Law, not only in respect to the great diminution in the amount of duties which will be levied under this law, but especially on account of the greater steadiness and regularity of the trade in corn, which cannot fail to be its consequence. The contemplated change in the timber duties must likewise be of considerable importance to the Prussian Government; for no doubt can be entertained that the effect of this reduction of duty, applying as it does to an article of universal demand, will lead to a much more active intercourse with the countries to which it may be extended. The Tariff of Duties which has been submitted to Parliament, contains, as his Excellency Baron Bülow will perceive from the inclosed copy, many more articles of considerable importance to the industry of the various portions of the Prussian dominions; and the Undersigned is specially directed to draw his Excellency's attention to the important reductions in the duties on those articles which are in course of being effected.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) G. B. HAMILTON.

No. 3.

Sir George Hamilton to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(*Received June* 13.)

(Extract.) *Berlin, June* 8, 1842.

SINCE the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, instructing me to remonstrate against any increase of the duties levied on British iron by the German Commercial Union, I have used my utmost endeavours with different members of the Prussian Government, to prevent any instructions being given to the Commissioners about to be sent to the meeting of the German Union at Stuttgardt, which might be hostile to the interests of British commerce; and I avail myself with pleasure of this opportunity of informing your Lordship, that I have found the greatest anxiety on the part of all the members of this Cabinet to meet the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, and it has been truly gratifying to me to observe the friendly feeling displayed on this occasion towards Great Britain.

No. 4.

Mr. Kuper to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received June 16.)

My Lord, *Frankfort, June 10, 1842.*

I AM informed by several of the principal merchants in this city who import certain manufactured goods from England, that they have ascertained beyond a doubt that it is the intention of the Prussian Commissioners to propose at the next meeting of the Plenipotentiaries from the several States composing the German Customs' Union, that the duty upon British manufactured mixed cotton and woollen goods, and more especially upon the article called "mousseline de laine," be increased from 30 dollars per cwt., (the present duty,) to 50 dollars per cwt. (or 70 dollars *ad valorem.*) which is the duty in the Tariff of the Union upon printed cotton goods.

It appears from the statement of that gentlemen, that since the almost entire expulsion of British cotton prints from the German market, the British manufacturers have, for a considerable time past, devoted their labours to the manufacture of the aforesaid "mousseline de laine," immense quantities of which, they say, have been annually imported into the Union from England; and it is this fact, coupled with the inability of the German manufacturers to produce a similar article, which has caused the outcry of the latter for protection; and I am further assured that the measure in question will be carried at Berlin.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HENRY GEORGE KUPER.

No. 5.

The Earl of Aberdeen to the Earl of Westmorland.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, June 28, 1842.*

I HEREWITH transmit to your Lordship copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Frankfort, relative to the intention of the Prussian Government to propose at the next meeting of the Plenipotentiaries from the several States composing the German Customs' Union, a considerable increase of the import duties upon various British manufactured goods, and more especially upon the article called "mousseline de laine."

I also inclose to your Lordship copies of three communications upon this subject which have been received from some of the principal manufacturers interested in the question; and I have to desire that you will ascertain from the Prussian Government whether it be true, as stated in these communications, that the additional duty in question is about to be proposed to the Zoll Verein, and if so, whether it is probable that it will be adopted.

Her Majesty's Government, relying upon the language recently used by the Prussian Government upon the subject of certain additional duties which it was reported were to be imposed by the German League upon manufactures of iron and steel, are unwilling to give credence to the report referred to in these communications. If, however, their expectations should be disappointed, it will be with deep regret that they will learn the intention of Prussia to adopt measures so opposite to the enlightened principles which she has constantly professed. Her Majesty's Government are most unwilling to enter upon a war of tariffs, and have given proof of their desire to extend and improve their commercial intercourse with all nations. But if their endeavours in this respect meet with no reciprocity, and only lead to increased restrictions, it may then be absolutely necessary for the British Government to have recourse to retaliatory measures, and even to revise those portions of the new tariff framed in a spirit of liberality which appears to be so little appreciated.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 6.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Sir George Shee.

Sir, *Foreign Office, June* 30, 1842.

SINCE the date of my despatch of the 16th instant, granting you six weeks' leave of absence, I have been informed that the annual meeting of the Plenipotentiaries from the different States comprising the German Customs' Union will be held at Stuttgardt instead of at Berlin; and as the interests of Great Britain might considerably suffer by the absence of Her Majesty's Minister, I have to desire that you will remain at your post as long as the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries are assembled at Stuttgardt.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 7.

Sir George Shee to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received July 10.)

My Lord, *Stuttgardt, July* 5, 1842.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your Lordship's despatch dated the 30th ultimo, directing me to remain at my post so long as the Plenipotentiaries from the different States composing the German Customs' Union continue assembled at Stuttgardt.

The Plenipotentiaries in question have already arrived in Stuttgardt, and this morning they had their first meeting at the Foreign Office. But their proceedings, it is expected, will be very slow. They have in the first instance to receive such applications as may be made to them by any of the States composing the German Customs' Union, for modifications of the tariff upon points upon which its present working may have proved prejudicial to their interests; and, having considered these applications with reference to the general objects of the Union, the Plenipotentiaries will then write to their respective Governments for their instructions upon each case.

Upon such instructions the final arrangements are to be formed.

I beg to assure your Lordship that I shall not fail in taking such steps as may be practicable for obtaining the earliest information respecting any changes in the tariff that may have been suggested; and I shall from time to time communicate to your Lordship the result of my inquiries.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. SHEE.

No. 8.

The Earl of Westmorland to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received July 11.)

(Extract.) *Berlin, July* 6, 1842.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 28th ultimo, together with its inclosures. I waited immediately upon Baron Bülow, with the view of ascertaining whether there was any foundation in the report as to the increase of duties on British manufactures transmitted from Frankfort, of which, in my various conversations with him, I had never received the slightest intimation. I have to relate thereupon, that I found Baron Bülow in the perfect conviction that there was no such intention on the part of his Government as was attributed to it; but with the view of giving me a more decided and official answer, he requested me to call upon

him this morning, which I accordingly did. I found Baron Bülow greatly annoyed and distressed at having, only a few minutes before I saw him, received a report from the Minister of Finance, by which it appears that the increase of duty such as is reported from Frankfort upon the worsted and cotton goods, is placed amongst the objects to be proposed by his Government to the meeting of the German Custom-House Union at Stuttgardt, and as such, has been communicated to the different States composing that Union.

I represented to Baron Bülow the arguments contained in your Lordship's despatch to which I have above alluded, and which I read to him, and in which he appeared entirely to concur, feeling both that the British Government would be authorized in entertaining a sentiment of surprize and disappointment, supposing the present contemplated measure to be adopted, and also that it might naturally lead to retaliatory measures of increased restrictions on the commerce of Germany. It is very difficult to understand how this business has been managed, for my colleagues were, up to the present moment, in the same persuasion upon this subject as Baron Bülow and myself; and Count Alvensleben, the former Minister of Finance, and now the Minister charged with reports to His Majesty on financial matters, told me only two days ago, and since I received your Lordship's despatch, that no additional duty upon articles of British manufacture would be imposed.

It is impossible I should not express to your Lordship, the great regret I have felt on receiving the communication I have thus reported to you; it is entirely at variance with what I had hoped or expected, and I can only feel some consolation in the conviction that Baron Bülow has been as much surprized and disappointed as myself. I still entertain hopes that these measures will not be carried into effect, and I shall endeavour by every possible exertion to arrive at such a result.

No. 9.

The Earl of Westmorland to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(*Received July* 18.)

(Extract.) *Berlin, July* 13, 1842.

BARON BULOW transmitted his explanation of the circumstances connected with the additional imposition of duties on the mixed cotton and woollen manufactures to the Chevalier Bunsen, on Sunday last, and he assures me that it was complete, disguising in no way the regret with which he had viewed it, the entire ignorance with regard to it in which he remained till his attention was called first by my application to him upon the subject, and next by that of the Chevalier Bunsen, and, lastly, the disbelief on the part of those ministers who were concerned in recommending the measure, that it would have any sensible effect upon the commerce of Great Britain.—All this I entirely believe to be the case; with respect to Baron Bülow's ignorance of the proposal there can be no doubt; his word is sufficient; next his first reply to me was a denial of the fact, and he only desired me to return to him the following day to receive it in a more official form; then with regard both to Monsieur Beuth and Monsieur Kühne, they are distinguished for their liberal views with respect to the commerce between England and Prussia, and consequently with the Zoll Verein. In the present case, unaware of the English traffic in this particular branch of trade, they yielded to the claims very forcibly put forward by Saxony to fulfil an engagement in the existing regulations of the Commercial Union, that when an article was produced, mixed of two substances, it should be taxed according to the duty levied upon the highest. This they state to be the constant practice in England, and they cite a cotton velvet, upon which their own endeavours to induce the British Government to allow a rating according to the duty upon the lowest taxed article contained in it, had been ineffectual. Notwithstanding this feeling, however, if they had been aware of the effects of the measure upon British commerce, they would not have adopted it.

The embarrassment they now feel is, that the proposition has, in a printed form, been transmitted to all the Governments of the Union, as a part of the proposals of Prussia, and I herewith transmit to your Lordship a translation of the two articles of these proposals which affect British commerce.

Your Lordship will observe that these mixed goods must be either printed, or have patterns interwoven, or embroidery, to be made subject to the new regulations; every other sort of mixed cotton and woollen goods remain upon the footing on which they now stand. The ministers concerned in drawing up the document containing these proposals are distinguished for their liberal views with respect to commerce, and for their resistance to the claims of the German manufactures for an advance of duty upon iron and cotton twist, and they flattered themselves that by yielding upon a point which they considered of minor importance, they should (consistently with their commercial views) be better able to resist the more extensive menaced injury to the commerce of England.

Inclosure in No. 9.

Extracts from Memorandum respecting the Tariff of the Union for the years 1843-1845, *and the Proposals of the Prussian Government.*

Proposals 1, 2, 3, 4.

1. Respecting the Tariff.

A. First Part.

* * * * *

B. Second Part.

5. Respecting Item 2. b. (of the Tariff.)

Cotton yarn doubled with wool has frequently been produced of late, and it has been provisionally decided, on the part of this country, that it should be taxed according to the rate for yarn composed of cotton only. In order that the tariff should be made to correspond with this, it is proposed to say, with respect to Item 2 *b*, instead of "cotton yarn," "cotton yarn as well as yarn mixed with cotton and wool."

6. Respecting Item 2. c.

Hitherto, in consequence of the absence of a corresponding provision in the tariff, dressed (?) (geschlichtete) chain yarn (the so-called warps) has been taxed like the common unbleached one and two-thread cotton yarn, two dollars per cwt., according to Item 2 *b* 1 (of the tariff). But as the dressed (?) (geschlichtete) yarn is in a higher state of preparation for further use, and is therefore of higher value than the common twist, it appears just, and is hereby proposed, that a difference should be made in the taxation of the two articles, and that a proportionably higher import duty should be imposed upon the dressed chain yarn, for which the rate of three dollars is proposed as fitting.

7. Respecting Item 2. c.

Of late, cotton textures with inconsiderable ornaments in wool have lately appeared in the market, upon which, according to the letter of the tariff, it has not been possible to impose a higher duty than that of thirty dollars per cwt. levied on woollen goods. As this does not evidently

answer the intention upon which the rates of the tariff for cotton goods are based, it is proposed with respect to Item 2 *c*, to add under the words "goods and hosiery," "also similar goods and hosiery with patterns interwoven and embroidered in wool."

34. Respecting Item 41. c.

As for many of the fine woollen stuffs, and stuffs mixed with wool and cotton, viz., printed goods, or such as are furnished with interwoven or embroidered patterns, the rate of duty of 30 dollars appears too small in proportion to the value of these textures, and in comparison with the import duty of fifty dollars imposed upon cotton goods, it is proposed to insert the following new subdivisions between Item 41 *c*, *d*.—"Woollen goods not callendered, as well as printed goods of mixed wool and cotton, or with patterns interwoven or embroidered, fifty dollars."

No. 10.

Sir George Shee to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(*Received July* 24.)

(Extract.) *Stuttgardt, July* 16, 1842.

I AM enabled to state to your Lordship, which I do with much concern, that in the formation of the new Tariff there seems every probability that some changes will be effected prejudicial to the interests of Great Britain.

The States which principally advocate such changes are Saxony, Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Baden.

In the last-named country the subject has already become a topic of discussion in their Chambers, and the following changes have been pressed upon the Government.

First. That the duties upon cotton twist should be raised from two dollars to six dollars per cwt.; that a rise in the same proportion should be made for the finer qualities of cotton twist, and that an augmentation of duty likewise upon yarn made of cotton and wool should be taken into consideration.

Secondly. That the duty upon mixed goods, manufactured of wool and cotton, should be raised from 30 dollars to 50 dollars per cwt., and that the system of paying the duty according to weight upon fine but cheap goods should moreover be altered; and—

Thirdly. That upon linen thread a duty of from 10 to 15 dollars per cwt. should be imposed, or such other duty as should be deemed to afford adequate protection to the manufacturers of Baden.

Saxony seems anxious chiefly about the cotton twist, and she will probably renew the demand which she made three years ago for an augmentation of the duty upon that article of four dollars per cwt.

In Würtemberg a decided feeling exists in favour of some rise in the Tariff so far as relates to woollen goods, to linen goods, and to cotton twist; the amount, however, of the wished-for increase in these articles I have not yet been able to ascertain; nevertheless I have every reason to believe that the demands from Würtemberg will be moderate, and made solely with a view to protection and not to prohibition.

Of the other States composing the German Customs' Union I have strong reason for believing that the greater number, whatever their private sentiments may chance to be, will not in their votes oppose themselves to the wishes of Prussia; and Prussia, if the information given to me be correct, is adverse to any increase whatever in the Tariff.

No. 11.

Sir George Shee to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(*Received July* 28.)

(Extract.) *Stuttgardt, July* 21, 1842.

I AM informed that the revision of the Tariff will embrace a great variety of points, amounting in number to perhaps not less than fifty, and comprehending not only the articles respecting which I have lately had occasion to address your Lordship, but also the existing duties upon silks, upon jewellery, upon vegetable produce, and several others; that the changes, however, in those duties only consist of such trifling modifications as may suggest themselves to the Commissioners after they have completed their inquiry into the general administration of the existing Tariff.

With regard to the four points with which Great Britain is principally concerned, namely, the duties upon cotton twist, linen thread, woollen goods, and iron, the following would appear to be the state of those matters at the present time.

Upon cotton twist the opinions, or rather the feelings, of the States which the Commissioners represent are various: some, including Prussia, are adverse to any increase of duty whatever, while others desire an increase of 2, and some even of 3 dollars per cwt.

It would seem, however, that Bavaria being the most moderate in all her commercial views, has been allowed to act as a sort of arbitrator in the question; and that she has in consequence suggested that the increase should not exceed 1 dollar per cwt.

There appear at present to be good grounds for believing that that is the increase which will be ultimately adopted.

Upon the linen thread I am still inclined to think that if any duty be imposed it will be little more than a nominal duty.

With regard to iron, I am informed that the duty also upon that article will remain unchanged.

A strong wish had existed to increase the duty upon iron, in consequence of the ability which Great Britain possesses of exporting it to Germany at so much cheaper a rate than that at which the German establishments supply it. But, on the other hand, the demand in Germany for iron for railroads and other public purposes, so far exceeds their own powers of supply, that upon the whole it has been deemed advisable to leave the existing Tariff upon that point for the present undisturbed.

No. 12.

Sir George Shee to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(*Received August* 10.)

(Extract.) *Stuttgardt, August* 5, 1842.

SINCE the date of my former despatch, the Commissioners of the Customs' Union do not seem to have made any progress.

In the mean time, however, the representatives of the manufacturing interests are by no means idle. They appear now to have acquired considerable influence over the public press in this part of Germany, and even in the Rhenish provinces of Prussia; and the consequence is, that articles are perpetually appearing in the public newspapers arguing in favour of an increase in various articles of the existing tariff.

With reference to what I have already stated to your Lordship respecting a probable rise in the duty upon linen yarn, I have to acquaint you that petitions have been recently presented to the Commissioners from various manufacturers in Germany, urgently soliciting an increase in that duty. The prevailing belief, however, seems still to be, that, although the duty will be increased, it will only be to a very trifling amount.

Mr. Wheaton, the American Minister at the Court of Berlin, arrived

here some time ago, partly for the purpose of watching the proceedings of the Congress, but principally with a view to obtain, if possible, a reduction in the existing duty upon the importation of American tobacco. In the latter object Mr. Wheaton appears to have failed, from the conflicting interest of the tobacco-growers in various parts of Germany, principally in Baden, Saxony, and Bavaria. The duty on that article will, it is thought, not be lowered; nor, on the other hand, do I apprehend that it will be increased.

Upon cigars, however, there will probably be an increase, but that increase will not so much affect the American planter as the tobacco-merchants in the town of Bremen, which town, your Lordship knows, is not a member of the Zoll Verein, but into which American tobacco is largely imported for the purpose of being manufactured into cigars.

No. 13.

Sir George Shee to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(*Received August* 17.)

(Extract.) *Stuttgardt, August* 12, 1842.

SINCE the date of my last despatch upon the subject of the German Customs' Union, the Commissioners have, I am inclined to believe, advanced so far in their task that their new tariff is now quite complete, with the exception of those points upon which so much discussion has arisen.

Upon these points the Commissioners, who have written home for fresh instructions, are, it is said, still awaiting the replies of the respective Governments. But, in the mean time, I am informed that the parties whose interests led them to desire augmentations in the tariff are complaining in strong terms of the manner in which German interests, as they affirm, are about to be neglected in this Congress; and I learn, moreover, from good authority, that an individual whose official position places him in close connexion with the German Customs' Union, has recently declared, in a very positive manner, although with many expressions of regret, that no change will take place in the existing tariff so far as relates to cotton twist and to iron that will in any way prejudice the interests of Great Britain.

No. 14.

The Earl of Westmorland to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(*Received August* 22.)

(Extract.) *Berlin, August* 17, 1842.

A DEPUTATION of manufacturers from the Grand Duchy of Baden, Würtemberg, and the Rhenish Provinces of Prussia, have arrived at Berlin, to endeavour to influence the Prussian Government in favour of an increase of duties on cotton-twist, the mixed woollen and cotton goods, and iron.

They have had interviews with Baron Bülow, and the Minister of France, and Director of the Customs, who have all received them politely, but declined entering into their views. They have likewise solicited an audience of His Majesty the King, to present a petition, setting forth their wishes.

The press in Germany, and more particularly in the south, has for some time past been loud in calling for restrictive duties in favour of German manufacturers, and in inveighing against the injury done to them by the importation of British goods. It is chiefly led by Monsieur Lizt, a very able writer in the employ of the manufacturers, whose articles carry great weight with them in the opinion of many distinguished persons in the Southern States.

The cause of protective duties has likewise gained great strength from the support it has received from the liberal party in Hesse-Darmstadt, and especially in the Baden Chambers; and, in general, the southern Governments have shown themselves favourable to a system of increased duties, which for some time formed the chief obstacle to their accession to the German Union, as they had felt unwilling to adopt the Prussian tariff, which was higher than their own. But manufactures have, during the few last years, made such rapid strides in Germany, that those persons who were formerly the most strenuous advocates of free trade are now its most decided opponents, as they think it politic to protect undertakings in which considerable capital has been invested. Those, likewise, who are interested in obtaining higher duties on foreign manufactures feel alarmed lest the late important changes which have been introduced by Her Majesty's Government should, by depriving them of grounds of complaint against Great Britain, prevent them from gaining their object.

They therefore think that every effort ought to be made, before it is too late, to prevail upon their respective Governments to grant them the protection they demand, and it is with this view that they have spared no expense in enlisting the press in their favour.

No. 15.

Sir George Shee to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(*Received August* 27.)

My Lord, *Stuttgardt, August* 22, 1842.

THE Commissioners of the German Customs' Union have made no further progress in the new tariff since I last addressed your Lordship, the Commissioners who had sent home for fresh instructions, not having yet received their replies. I have however, been again informed, and within the last day or two, that there is still no probability whatever of any augmentation being made in the duty upon cotton-twist.

The individual who gave me the above information, added, that the duty upon mixed woollen goods would probably be raised from thirty to fifty dollars per cwt.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. SHEE.

No. 16.

Sir George Shee to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(*Received September* 25.)

(Extract.) *Stuttgardt, September* 20, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that I learn that, although the new tariff has not yet been signed, the details have at length been definitively agreed upon.

The result would appear to be that, in cotton-twist, there will be no augmentation of duty whatever; that in linen yarn, likewise, there will be no augmentation, nor will there be any increase in the duty upon iron.

But, with regard to mixed woollen goods, it is said that the influential Governments of the German Customs' Union have been compelled at last to yield to the clamours of the manufacturing interests, and that the augmentation of duty from thirty to fifty dollars per cwt., for which augmentation I prepared your Lordship in former despatches, will be made.

After the protocol of the Congress has been signed, which I expect will take place in a day or two, some further time must still elapse before the new tariff itself can be published.

No. 17.

Mr. Henry Howard to Viscount Canning.—(*Received September* 26.)

(Extract.) *Berlin, September* 22, 1842.

MONSIEUR EICHMAN, the head of the Commercial Department in the Foreign Office, having been unable to receive me yesterday before the departure of the messenger, I called upon him this morning, and he informed me that the discussions of the Commercial Congress at Stuttgardt, on the tariff, had terminated, and that no augmentation of the duties of the Union, on iron, iron wares, cotton-twist, or linen yarns, had taken place.

The proposition, however, for an increase of the duties on mixed woollen and cotton goods, from thirty to fifty dollars per cwt., has, I regret to say, been adopted, as your Lordship has already been led to anticipate. Monsieur Eichman begged me to observe, that the new duties only apply to printed goods of that description.

No other changes affecting British interests, than those originally proposed, have been carried in the Congress; and, taking into consideration the violent outcry for protecting duties, raised throughout Germany, I think that less injury has been sustained by British commerce than appeared to be threatened.

The duration of the tariff, as now fixed, is for three years from the 1st of January, 1843.

No. 18.

Sir George Shee to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(*Received November* 12.)

(Extracts.) *Stuttgardt, November* 1 *and* 7, 1842.

THE new tariff of the German Customs' Union was published on Saturday last, in the Government Gazette of Würtemberg, ("Regierungs Blatt,") and I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship, herewith, a copy of that document.

Upon inspection of that document, your Lordship will perceive, that no essential change has been made in the late tariff, except in the article of mixed woollen goods. In cotton-twist, indeed, there has been a slight increase agreed upon, but it does not apply to the qualities described in the late tariff. It relates to a sort of intermediate condition of the article, which our manufacturers had succeeded in creating for the purpose of introducing into Germany, under the lowest duty, that species of twist which properly was liable to the higher, and it is, therefore, not an augmentation of duty, but merely the prevention of an abuse.

I have to add that, in addition to the alterations, a provisional increase has been agreed upon relative to four items, with which the commerce of France will be principally concerned. The articles, as stated in the inclosure to this despatch are, fine leather gloves, quincaillerie, French brandy, and paper hangings. I am given to understand that the increase would be abandoned, should the French Government evince a disposition to meet the forbearance of the German Union, by corresponding commercial liberality on their part.

Inclosure 1 in No. 18.

TARIFF OF THE GERMAN CUSTOMS' UNION.

Statement exhibiting the changes which have been made in the Tariff of the German Union of Customs, by t Decree of the 14th October, 1842, shewing the difference between the former and the new Duties.

Articles.	Former Duties.			Articles.	Present Duties.		
	Unities.	Prussian Money.	English Money.		Unities.	Prussian Money.	Englis Money
		Tha. Sg.	£ s. d.			Tha. Sg.	£ s.
(1.) Cotton yarn, unbleached, of 1 and 2 threads and wadding . .	Centner of 110½ lbs. Avoirdupois.	2 0	0 6 0	Cotton yarn, unbleached, of 1 and 2 threads, and wadding, warped, glued, or unglued . .	Centner of 110½ lbs. Avoirdupois.	3 0	0 9
(2.) Minium, smalts, cleaned and rough soda (mineral alkali), blue vitriol, vitriol and copper mixed, and white vitriol	Ditto.	1 0	0 3 0	Minium, smalts, cleaned and rough soda (mineral Alkali), blue vitriol, vitriol and copper mixed, white vitriol and water glass	Ditto.	1 0	0 3
				N.B.—Unrefined soda, entered at the Prussian sea frontier, as well as in Prussia, Saxony, and the Electorate of Hesse, on the river frontier, and in Saxony on the land frontier	Ditto.	0 7½	0 0
(3.) Raw specimens of the mineral, animal, and vegetable, kingdoms, for manufactures and medicines, which are not rated at higher or lower duties, or otherwise mentioned, and non European furniture woods, pay the common import duty of ½ thaler per centner				The ordinary import duty of ½ thaler per centner, shall be levied on— 1st. Raw specimens of the mineral, animal, and vegetable kingdoms for manufactures and medicines which are not rated at higher or lower duties, or otherwise mentioned, also non European furniture woods			
				2nd. Unrefined sulphate of natron	Ditto.	0 10	0 1
(4.) Glass, viz., white hollow glass, unornamented and uncut, with polished stoppers, bottoms and brims, window and table glass, without distinction of colour	Ditto.	3 0	0 9 0	Glass, viz., white hollow glass, — Unornamented and uncut window and table glass, without distinction of colour	Ditto.	3 0	0 9
				— with polished stoppers, bottoms, or brims	Ditto.	4 15	0 13
*Glass wares, mounted with common metals and others, not attached; also woven materials and mirrors, not above 288 Prussian square inches . .	Ditto.	10 0	1 10 0	—*coloured, painted*, or *gilt glass* and *glass wares mounted with common metals, &c., as in the former Tariff, rate the same.			
(5.) Wood, viz., oak, elm, ash, cherry, pear, apple, and cornel .	1 ship's last of 37½ Centners, or by raft of 75 cubic feet.	1 10	0 4 0	Wood—(1) viz., oak, elm, ash, cherry, pear, apple, and cornel	Same as in preceding Tariff.	1 0	0 3
— Beech, pine, fir, larch, poplar and other soft woods; wood sawn, staves, bars, palings, fascines, trellis wood, &c. . .	1 ship last of ditto, or by raft of 90 cubic feet.	0 20	0 2 0	— (2) beech, pine, fir, larch, poplar, and other soft woods, wooden hoops, stakes, fences, fascines, and osiers	Ditto.	0 10	0 1
				— Sawn wood, and all other worked timber from the wood, named in (No. 1.)	The ship last.	1 10	0 4
				— from the wood named in (No. 2.)	Ditto.	0 20	0 1

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Articles.	Former Duties. Unities.	Prussian Money. Tha. Sg.	English Money. £ s. d.	Articles.	Present Duties. Unities.	Prussian Money. Tha. Sg.	English Money. £ s. d.
(6.) Leather, viz., Brussels and Danishglove-leather, Cordovan, Morocco, and all coloured or lackered leather	Centner of 110½ lbs.	8 0	1 4 0	Leather, viz., Brussels and Danish glove leather, Cordovan, Morocco, and all colored or lackered leather, also Indian rubber thread and manufactures of India rubber not joined with other materials, also shoes and bottles of India rubber ..	Centner of 110½ lbs.	8 0	1 4 0
(7.) Brandy of all sorts, arrack, rum, cognac, and prepared spirits	Ditto.	8 0	1 4 0	Brandy of all sorts, arrack, rum, cognac, and prepared spirits, and *pressed lees*	Ditto.	8 0	1 4 0
(8.) Tobacco manufactured for smoking, in rolls or cut, also cigars, snuff, and tobacco dust	Ditto.	11 0	1 13 0	Tobacco, manufactured for smoking, in rolls or cut, and tobacco dust	Ditto.	11 0	1 13 0
				— cigars and snuff	Ditto.	15 0	2 5 0
(9.) Sugar, raw or powdered ..	Ditto.	9 0	1 7 0	Sugar, raw and unrefined ..	Ditto.	8 0	1 4 0
— Lumps for home refining under special stipulations ..	Ditto.	5 15	0 16 6	— raw sugar for home refining under special stipulations and control	Ditto.	5 0	0 15 0
— raw sugar for the same purpose and under similar control	Ditto.	5 0	0 15 0	N.B.—The duties on these sugars remain fixed only to 1st September, 1844.			
				Oil, viz., cocoa nut, palm, and spermaceti oils, to pay the general duty of . .. .. N.B.—These oils were not specially rated in the former Tariff.	Ditto.	1 20	0 4 0
				Paper, viz., pasteboard for painters N.B.—This article was not specially rated in the former Tariff.	Ditto.	5 0	0 15 0
(10.) Furs and skins, viz., sheep skins, dressed but unlined ..	Ditto.	6 0	0 18 0	Furs and Skins, viz., sheep skins dressed but unlined, also Angora skins, dyed or plain, dressed but unlined	Ditto.	6 0	0 18 0
(11.) Silk and silk goods, viz.: — Coloured or bleached silk, or florets, silk twisted or not, also silk spun from raw silk ..	Ditto.	8 0	1 4 0	Silk and silk goods, viz.,— — not twisted .. .. — twisted, also thread of raw silk (sewing silk), and button-hole silk, &c., ...	Ditto.	8 0	1 4 0
— goods, hosiery, shawls, ribbons, blondes, laces, petinets, gauze, threads, cords, silk buttons, net and knit silks, spun and striped silk wares, with metal threads, silk or mounted with iron, glass, wood, leather, brass or steel, or gold and silver stuffs, silks manufactured from waste silk (bourre), or floret silk	Ditto.	110 0	16 10 0	— goods, hosiery, shawls, ribbons, blondes, laces, petinets, gauze, threads, cords, silk buttons, net and knit silks, spun and striped silk wares, with metal threads, silk or mounted with iron, glass, wood, leather, brass or steel, and gold and silver stuffs, silks manufactured from waste silk (bourre), or floret silk	Ditto.	11 0	1 13 0
					Ditto.	110 0	16 10 0
(12.) Coal viz., by the Prussian frontier and by the Elbe ..	Ditto.	0 0½	0 0 0½	Coal, viz., by the Prussian frontier and by the Elbe, also that which by special permission is entered by the Weser, or the Werra	Ditto.	0 0½	0 0½
(13.) Straw, reed and bast wares, viz., — Mats and foot covers of straw, reed, or bast	Ditto.	0 5	0 0 6	Straw, reed, and bast wares, viz.: — mats and foot covers, of straw, reed, or bast	Ditto.	0 5	0 0 6
				— do. do. dyed or colored	Ditto.	3 0	0 9 0

STATEMENT.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	FORMER DUTIES. Unities.	Prussian Money. Tha. Sg.	English Money. £ s. d.	ARTICLES.	PRESENT DUTIES. Unities.	Prussian Money. Tha. Sg.	English Money. £ s. d.
(14) Woollen Cloths, and hosiery cloths, shawls, felted goods, cords, buttonry, net and fancy woollens, and woollens mixed with iron, glass, wood, leather, bronze and steel, also with wild animals' hair, or wool with any materials except silk ..	Centner of 110½ lbs.	30 0	4 10 0	(1.) Woollen cloths and hosiery cloths, shawls, felted goods, cords, buttonry, net and fancy woollens, mixed with iron, glass, wood, leather, bronze and steel, also with wild animals' hair, or wool with any materials except silk	Centner of 110½ lbs.	30 0	4 10 0
				(2.) Unmilled woollens and mixed wares of cotton and wool if printed, embroidered, or worked, &c., ...	Ditto.	50 0	7 10 0
(15.) Zinc, raw	Ditto.	2 0	0 6 0	Zinc, raw	Ditto.	2 0	0 6 0
				— on the frontier of Tyrol ..	Ditto.	1 0	0 3 0

Inclosure 2 in No. 18.

Statement of Charges provisionally contemplated in the Tariff of the German Customs' Union.

Name of Articles.	Amount of Existing Duties.	Amount of Proposed Increase.	Total projected Duty.
Fine Leather Gloves ..	22 D. per cwt.	22 D. per cwt.	44 D. per cwt.
Quincaillerie	50 D. per cwt.	22 D. per cwt.	100 D. per cwt.
French Brandy	8 D. per cwt.	8 D. per cwt.	16 D. per cwt.
Paper Hangings	10 D. per cwt.	10 D. per cwt.	20 D. per cwt.

No. 19.

The Earl of Westmorland to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received November 15.)

My Lord, *Berlin, November 8, 1842.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit, herewith, to your Lordship, copy, in duplicate, of the Tariff of the German Customs' Union for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845, as published in the Prussian Collection of Laws, from which it will be perceived that, with the exception of the anticipated increase of the import duties on mixed woollen and cotton printed goods from 30 to 50 dollars per cwt., but few changes in general, and those not likely, materially, to affect British manufactures, have been introduced into the new tariff, as compared with that for the three preceding years.

I likewise inclose the translation of a Cabinet Order, addressed by the King of Prussia to the Minister of Finance, (of which the original will be found in the above-mentioned Collection of Laws,) directing an augmentation of 50 per cent., from the 1st of January, 1843, and until further orders, on the rates of duties, as fixed by the new tariff, on several articles of small ware, leather gloves, cognac, and paper hangings.

This measure, of which I announced the probable adoption to your Lordship, in a former despatch, is intended as a retaliation upon France, on account of her having raised her tariff on linens, and having established discriminating duties respecting them, in favour of Belgium, by the convention of last July, but its application will be general to the same manufactures of other countries.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) WESTMORLAND.

Inclosure in No. 19.

King of Prussia's Cabinet Order respecting the increased Duties on some Articles of the Tariff for $\frac{1843}{1845}$.

(Translation.)

UPON your report of the 9th of this month, and in conformity with the resolution taken by the Governments of the Customs Union, I order that the following import duties shall be levied, upon the articles mentioned below, from the 1st of January, 1843, provisionally, and until further orders, instead of the rates of duties prescribed by the Customs Tariff for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845, which I have this day sanctioned.

1. On wares of gold and silver, of a mixture of fine metals, bronze (gilt) real pearls, corals or stones, or mounted with gold and silver; further wares out of the aforesaid materials with alabaster, amber, ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoiseshell, false stones; perfumery in small glass bottles, or stone bottles, &c., coming under the denomination of fancy articles; table clocks, except those in wooden frames; lustres with bronze, gold or silver leaf; fans; artificial flowers; ornamental feathers, (No. 20 of the Tariff,) 100 rix dollars (175 florins) per cwt.

3. On leather gloves (No. 21 of the Tariff), 44 rix dollars (77 florins) per cwt.

3. On cognac (No. 25 b. of the Tariff), 16 rix dollars (28 florins) per cwt.; and—

4. On paper hangings (No. 27 c. of the Tariff), 20 rix dollars (35 florins) per cwt.

You have to make this, my order, publicly known, in the Collection of Laws, simultaneously with the above-mentioned Customs Tariff.

Berlin, October 18, 1842.

(Signed) FREDERICK WILLIAM.

TIMBER DUTIES.

RETURN to an ADDRESS of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 31 May 1842;—*for*,

COPIES or EXTRACTS of COMMUNICATIONS received by Her Majesty's Government from the Governor-General of the *North American* Colonies, and the Lieutenant-Governors of either of those Colonies, relating to an ALTERATION of the TIMBER DUTIES;—also, Copies of any MEMORIALS or REPRESENTATIONS received by Her Majesty's Government, from any Individuals or Bodies of Persons in the Colonies, on the same subject.

(Sir Howard Douglas.)

Colonial Office, Downing-street, 3 June 1842.

G. W. HOPE.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 3 *June* 1842.

SCHEDULE

CANADA.

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1.	Lord Sydenham to Lord John Russell	26 Aug. 1841	Transmitting Address to Her Majesty and to both Houses of Parliament, from the Council and Assembly of Canada, relative to the Timber Duties	3
2.	Lord Stanley to the Officer administering the Government of Canada.	1 Oct. 1841	Reply to preceding Despatch; that the Address has been laid before The Queen; that her Majesty has directed it to be referred to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade -	4
3.	Secretary of the North American Colonial Association to Lord Stanley.	25 Sept. 1841	Transmitting Petition of the Inhabitants of Quebec against Alteration of the Timber Duties - -	4
4.	Right hon. Sir C. Bagot to Lord Stanley	28 April 1842	Transmitting Memorial of the Board of Trade of Montreal against the changes proposed - -	6
5.	Lord Stanley to Right hon. Sir C. Bagot	31 May 1842	Reply to preceding Despatch; the prayer of Petition could not be acted on without producing the greatest inconvenience - - - -	7
6.	Right hon. Sir C. Bagot to Lord Stanley	12 May 1842	Transmitting Memorials from the Board of Trade of Quebec, and from the principal Lumberers on the Ottawa, praying the Governor-General's intervention with Her Majesty's Government relative to the proposed alteration - - -	7

NEW BRUNSWICK.

1.	Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley	4 Mar. 1842	Enclosing Address from the Legislative Council and Assembly to The Queen, on the Duties on Wood imported into the United Kingdom -	11
2.	Lord Stanley to Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke	4 April 1842	Acknowledging receipt of preceding Despatch; that the Address has been laid before The Queen; that Her Majesty has commanded it to be referred to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade - - - - - -	12
3.	Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley	29 Mar. 1842	Transmitting Petition from the Mayor and Corporation and Commonalty of St. John's, in regard to Alterations in the Timber Duties; enclosing Letter from Commissioners for disbursing the Fund for relief of the Poor in St. John's - -	13
4.	Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley	30 Mar. 1842	Enclosing Petition to The Queen from the Magistrates, Shipowners, Millowners, and other Inhabitants of St. John's, praying that the Duties which protect the Trade of the Province may not be interfered with - - - - - -	15
5.	Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley	30 Mar. 1842	Transmitting Petition to The Queen from the Magistrates, Merchants, Millowners, Lumberers, &c. of the County of York, relative to the Timber Duties - - - - - - -	16
6.	Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley	30 Mar. 1842	Enclosing Petition to The Queen from the Chamber of Commerce of St. John's, praying that no Alteration in the Timber Duties may take place	18
7.	Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley	30 Mar. 1842	Enclosing Addresses of Legislative Council and Assembly to The Queen on the changes proposed in Duties affecting the Trade of the Provinces - - - - - - - - - -	20
8.	Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley	30 Mar. 1842	Enclosing Address of Legislative Council and Assembly to The Queen, against alteration in the Timber Duties, and Lieutenant-Governor's Remarks - - - - - - - -	21
9.	Lord Stanley to Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke	17 May 1842	That Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the Representations from New Brunswick on the projected Alteration of the Import Duties; conclusion to which Her Majesty's Ministers have come in reference to those Representations - - - - -	22
10.	Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley	14 May 1842	Enclosing Letter and Petitions from the Chamber of Commerce of St. John's, on the proposed modifications of the Duties upon Deals imported into the United Kingdom from New Brunswick; drawing the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the large capital invested in Mills, which the proposed change in the Duties will injuriously affect - - - - - -	25

CANADA.

— No. 1. —

(No. 110.)

No. 1.
Lord Sydenham to Lord John Russell
26 August 1841.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Sydenham* to Lord *John Russell*.

My Lord, Government House, Kingston, 26 Aug. 1841

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith, in compliance with the request of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of this province, an Address to Her Majesty, and Addresses to the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament, on the subject of the Timber Duties. I have to request that your Lordship will lay at the foot of the Throne the Address to The Queen, and will entrust the Addresses to the two Houses of Parliament to Members of those bodies, to be presented to them respectively.

In transmitting these Addresses, I am bound to remark that, notwithstanding the authority from which they proceed, I am not disposed to attach very great importance to them.

The section of the province of Canada west of this city is very little, if at all, interested in this question, as the staple of that part of the country is wheat and not timber; and it is chiefly in the lumbering districts about the Ottawa, and at the port of Quebec, that the subject really excites interest. Far greater and more general indeed is the interest which is taken in the question of the admission of grain or flour, the produce of Canada, into Great Britain duty free.

But it is only natural, although such is the case, that a representation in favour of the protection at home of any article of Canadian produce should find ready and warm supporters in the Legislature, where the protection is beneficial in any degree, however small, to the colony, and the burthen of it is borne by the mother country alone.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Sydenham*.

Enclosure in No. 1.

To The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, most humbly represent, Enclosure in No. 1

That we have learned with serious apprehension that Your Majesty's servants have recently proposed to the Honourable the House of Commons an alteration unfavourable to the colonies in the relative scale of duties levied on foreign and colonial timber and deals, on their importation into the United Kingdom, which scale has remained nearly the same during the last 30 years.

That the discriminating duty in favour of colonial timber and deals was originally established without any solicitation on the part of the inhabitants of the colonies, and was considered by them as connected with objects of national policy, and, therefore, likely to be permanent, and they accordingly embarked their capital and industry in the trade of preparing and bringing to the home market the produce of the forests of Canada, which trade during the continued encouragement of the relative scale of duties, has grown from the loading in part of a few vessels frequenting the St. Lawrence, to the loading of more than a thousand large ships annually.

That the competition in the trade in timber and deals in the colony is free to all Your Majesty's subjects; and that under an unfavourable alteration of the existing duties the trade must almost altogether cease, and a great part of the capital vested in the

trade and in lumbering establishments, be lost, while a very large portion of the inhabitants must be deprived of their usual employments, the agriculturists be, to a great degree, deprived of a near and advantageous market for their produce, importations be greatly diminished, and the province left without a sufficient revenue for the support of its local government, the discharge of its existing engagements, and providing for the public wants.

Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to maintain the inhabitants of this province in the privileges and protection which their trade now enjoys.

And Your Majesty's petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Legislative Council, Friday, 6th August 1841.

Robert S. Jameson,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly, Province of Canada, Kingston, 29th July 1841.

Austin Cuvillier,
Speaker.

No. 2.
Lord Stanley to the Officer administering the Government of Canada.
1 October 1841.

— No. 2. —

(No. 12.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to the Officer administering the Government of Canada.

Sir, Downing-street, 1 October 1841.

I HAVE received Lord Sydenham's despatch (No. 110) of the 26th August, enclosing joint addresses to The Queen, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons, from the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Canada, on the subject of the timber duties.

I have had the honour to lay before The Queen the address to Her Majesty, and Her Majesty has commanded me to instruct you to inform the Council and Assembly that it will be referred for the consideration and report of the Lords of the Committee of Her Privy Council for Trade. The result of their Lordships' deliberations on this important subject, when notified to me, will be communicated to you for the information of the Provincial Legislature.

The petition to the House of Lords will be presented by the Earl of Ripon; that to the House of Commons has already been presented by Mr. Hope.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stanley.*

No. 3.
Secretary of the North American Colonial Association to Ld. Stanley.
25 Sept. 1841.

— No. 3. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Secretary of the North American Colonial Association to Lord *Stanley.*

My Lord, No. 11, Leadenhall-street, 25 Sept. 1841.

BY direction of the committee of this association, I have the honour to place in your Lordship's hands a petition to Her Majesty, signed by 8,966 inhabitants of the district of Quebec in Canada, praying that the duties now payable on the importation of timber into the United Kingdom may not be altered; and I am most respectfully to request that you will be pleased to lay the same at the foot of the Throne; and I take the liberty of enclosing a copy of the petition for your Lordship's information.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. Carter,* Honorary Secretary.

Enclosure in No. 3.

To The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Petition of Your Majesty's Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Inhabitants of the City and District of *Quebec*.

Enclosure in No

Humbly showeth,

THAT your petitioners have heard with great alarm that Your Majesty's Ministers intend proposing to Parliament, during its present Session, an alteration in the scale of duties now levied in the United Kingdom on timber and deals.

That these duties, as they stand at present, afford no more than a bare protection to colonial timber and deals in the British market; that any alteration in favour of foreign articles of the same description, would involve in ruin many of Your petitioners, and others of Your Majesty's loyal subjects who, on the faith of the Imperial Parliament, by whose acts the colonial timber trade was created, are now deeply engaged therein, and would have an equally injurious effect on other great and important interests which have grown up under the encouragement thus given to the trade.

That the colonial timber trade had its origin in the necessities of the empire, during a time of war, when there was reason to fear that the safety of the country might be endangered, were it left dependent upon foreign powers for the supply of an article of such primary importance.

That the country may be again placed in similar circumstances, and that a trade which, under the fostering care of Government, has taken more than 30 years to attain its present magnitude, could not, if destroyed, be suddenly revived upon such an emergency.

That in the year 1821, peace having been restored and consolidated in Europe, an inquiry was instituted into the timber trade, to ascertain how far the scale of duties then in force would bear modification, and after a long and laborious investigation by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, and after maturely weighing the evidence brought forward on all sides of the question, the present scale of duties was determined on. It was considered an equitable adjustment, enabling competitors from all quarters to meet on equal terms in the British market; and on the faith of its permanency, large numbers of British subjects have continued to embark in the trade.

That in the year 1831 a new scale of duties was proposed, and, having been submitted by Ministers to the House of Commons, was rejected by a large majority.

That Your Majesty's subjects in the colonies then thought the question finally set at rest, and considered that they might safely embark in the trade to a larger extent than ever. In four years afterwards, however, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was again appointed to inquire into the expediency of altering the duties; but although a great majority of that committee consisted of persons opposed in opinion to the protective principle, and although no pains were spared to bring forward a preponderance of evidence in favour of their views, the result of the inquiry was so favourable to the colonists, that Ministers abandoned their intention of proposing any alteration in the duties, as adjusted in 1821.

That, notwithstanding the uncertainty and suspense to which the staple trade of the British North American colonies has thus from time to time been exposed, in consequence of the changes which have been proposed therein, Your Majesty's petitioners and their fellow colonists, relying on the justice of the British Parliament, and confident of being able, provided a fair opportunity were afforded them, to rebut any evidence that could be adduced unfavourable to their cause, have gone on enlarging and extending their investments and operations, until the annual exports from this port alone exceed 1,200 cargoes (mostly of timber and deals), affording the chief means of paying for our imports of British products and manufactures, the value of which exceeds 2,000,000*l.* annually.

That on all former occasions of legislative inquiry affecting their interests, Your Majesty's subjects in the colonies have had an opportunity afforded them of refuting any incorrect statements that might be made to their prejudice; and it is with the deepest alarm that Your petitioners now make known to Your Majesty that on the present occasion they have had no such opportunity; that the persons called before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed last Session to inquire into the duties levied on imports, for the purpose of being examined on the timber trade, were exclusively such as were known to entertain opinions adverse to Your petitioners, or to be interested in the timber trade of foreign countries, and that the evidence given by these persons contains statements and assertions highly injurious to the interests of this province, and entirely unfounded in fact.

That the people of Canada have been greatly misrepresented by those who have asserted in their name that they would be willing to be deprived of the protective duties on their timber and deals, provided the existing restrictions on their import trade were removed. These restrictions are few and unimportant, being mostly intended to protect British products and manufactures from foreign competition, and these Your petitioners believe require no such protection; but if they did, Your petitioners beg humbly to assure Your Majesty that it would be cheerfully submitted to, their desire being to perpetuate the connexion between the mother country and her colony, by making it mutually beneficial.

That timber and deals are the chief articles of export which this country produces, and must continue to be so till a large portion of it shall have been brought under cultivation by a greatly augmented population. This, the lumber trade is eminently calculated to produce, by the cheap means of conveyance across the Atlantic which it provides for the poor emigrants in ships coming out in ballast; by the ready means of employment which its various operations of sawing, shipping, and preparing for shipment, afford him on his arrival; by the relief and support which the old as well as the new settlers derive from it, in consequence of its furnishing them with occupation during a long and severe winter, when agricultural operations in this country are impracticable; and by the market it furnishes to the farmer for his produce at his own door.

That the lumber trade gives employment and the means of subsistence to a large portion of the population of this province, and that the interests and prosperity of the whole are in a very great measure dependent upon it; that its value, when shipped, is the produce exclusively of the labour of British subjects, and paid for in British goods; that in its transport it gives employment to more British shipping, and more British seamen, than any other trade within the whole range of British commerce, with the single exception of the home coasting trade; and that should the protective duties be reduced, all these advantages will be reversed in favour of foreigners, who will not receive British goods in payment, but require money, and unrestrained by competition, will then charge their own price, the consumer paying in price to foreigners what he now pays in duty into Your Majesty's Treasury.

That a large portion of the capital of the colony is invested in saw-mills, wharfs, and other fixed property necessary for carrying on this trade, and that a very slight alteration in the protective duties would entirely destroy their value.

That Your petitioners abstain from entering upon so extensive a subject as the effects which the dreaded measure would have upon the prosperity of the empire at large, but they cannot too strongly express to Your Majesty their conviction, that, to the British North American Colonies its effects would be most disastrous.

Wherefore, Your petitioners humbly pray that Your Majesty, taking the premises into Your favourable consideration, will be graciously pleased to maintain Your petitioners, and the province at large, in the privileges and protection which their trade now enjoys.

And Your Majesty's petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

No. 4.
ght Hon.
C. Bagot to
rd Stanley.
April 1842.

— No. 4. —

(No. 91.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B. to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord, Government House, Kingston, 28 April 1842.

I have the honour to transmit herewith a memorial addressed to your Lordship by the Board of Trade of the city of Montreal, praying that the operation of the changes proposed in the protective duties on Canada timber may be delayed for a space of at least four years, and may then be brought into operation gradually.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bagot.*

Enclosure in No. 4.

nclosure in No. 4.

To the Right Honourable Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Managing the Affairs of the Colonies.

The Memorial of the *Montreal* Board of Trade,

Humbly showeth,

That your memorialists have been informed, that certain changes are under consideration in the United Kingdom affecting the duties now levied on wood goods, much to the disadvantage of the trade in those articles with this country, and which it has been stated will be proposed to take place in about a year from the present time.

That although not actively engaged in the shipment of wood goods, the merchants of Montreal are highly interested in the success of the trade in those articles, as the chief part of the supplies to those engaged in the cutting and preparing timber and deals for the Quebec market are furnished from hence; any sudden alteration, therefore, by ruining their customers, would as much injure the trade of Montreal as that of Quebec.

That so considerable a proportion of the exports of Canada consisting of lumber, the sudden alteration of duties unfavourable to that trade would, by depriving importers of manufactures of the means of remittance, destroy the greater part of the import trade in British goods, to the great injury of the manufacturer.

That

That in the infant state of agriculture in this country, the manufacturer of timber and deals, by affording a home market for the farmer's produce, gives the greatest encouragement to an occupation which, in the course of a few years, may much augment the exports of provisions, but which, if suddenly destroyed by the withdrawal of the favourable markets now enjoyed, will probably never revive.

That in changing in so great a degree the whole trade of an extensive country, at least four years' notice should be given, and then alterations be made gradually, to enable the discharged labourers to be employed by agriculturists unconnected with the trade; and also, that emigrants may not be induced to come out, expecting that occupation in the woods which may, when they arrive, be abandoned.

That although, by altogether throwing open the British markets duty-free to the bread stuffs, and other agricultural produce of Canada, some compensation would be afforded for the loss of part of the lumber trade, still it must be borne in mind that no branch of industry can be changed at once, and that the withdrawal of all duty from the one ought to precede the withdrawal of protection of the other, by a period sufficiently long to allow of the one branch of industry being taken up, and carried out, before the other be lost.

The Board need scarcely advert to the cheap passages that lumber ships afford to the emigrant, to the large proportion of the British mercantile navy employed in the trade, to the great facility the carrying on of the trade affords for the exploration and settlement of the Ottawa River, where most of the timber is obtained, and which river will some day be the great means of communication with the fertile regions of the west; nor will the Board enlarge on the probability of so great a rise taking place in Baltic timber as to defeat the object of those who propose to lower the duties on wood goods from the north of Europe, owing to their inability to furnish all the timber required, such having also been so often repeated; but the Board cannot help noticing a point of some moment, the danger of throwing out of employ so large a body of men as the lumbermen of Canada.

Wherefore your memorialists humbly pray, that your Lordship will use your influence, so that if any reduction be deemed necessary in the amount of protection at present afforded to Canadian timber, the same may be gradual, and at least four years' delay be granted before any change whatever shall take effect.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray,

J. T. Brondgiest,
President of the Montreal Board of Trade.

Montreal, 18 April 1842.

Frederick Willson,
Secretary Montreal Board of Trade.

— No. 5. —

(No. 155.)

No. 5.
Lord Stanley to Right Hon. Sir C. Bagot, 31 May 1842.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Bagot*, G. C. B.

Sir, Downing-street, 31 May 1842.

I HAVE received your despatch (No. 91) of the 28th April, forwarding a memorial addressed to me by the Board of Trade of Montreal, praying that the operation of the changes proposed in the protective duties on Canadian timber may be delayed for the space of at least four years, and may then be carried into effect gradually. I have in answer to instruct you to acquaint the Board of Trade, that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, the prayer of their petition could not be acted on without producing the greatest inconvenience to all parties interested in the trade and consumption of timber.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley.*

— No. 6. —

(No. 109.)

No. 6.
Right Hon. Sir C. Bagot to Lord Stanley.
12 May 1842.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from The Right Hon. Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B. to Lord *Stanley*.

Government House, Kingston, 12 May 1842.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copies of two memorials which have been addressed to me, the first by the Board of Trade of Quebec, the second by the principal lumberers on the Ottawa, praying my intervention with Her Majesty's Government relative to the proposed alteration in the timber duties. I also enclose a memorial to your Lordship on the same subject, from the lumberers on the Ottawa.

CANADA.

The intelligence which has reached this province of the intentions of Her Majesty's Government, in regard to the duties on timber, has produced very great alarm among all classes connected with that trade. Considering the amount of capital invested in it, they would naturally desire that no alteration should take place; but, upon the present occasion they seem to have satisfied themselves that the change is inevitable, and accordingly they seek only to make that change as gradual as possible.

Enclosure 1, in No. 6.

cl. 1, in No. 6.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B., Governor-General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of the *Quebec* Board of Trade,

Humbly showeth,

THAT the capitalists, the merchants, and the large portion of the active population of this province who are engaged in the timber and deal trade, and those who are indirectly interested in it by the heavy advances in British goods and money which they have made to those immediately employed, have been thrown into the utmost consternation and anxiety by the accounts brought out by the last mail, of resolutions which had been introduced into Parliament by Her Majesty's Ministers suddenly to reduce duties on foreign timber and deals levied under Imperial Acts, which had been enacted expressly to encourage the colonists to embark in the trade, for national objects at the time, and to protect them in it.

That this change, while it is proposed to be suddenly visited upon them with their hands full of the produce of their labours and outlays during the last autumn and winter, which is the extreme severity of the case, is at the same time to a degree which will render totally valueless fully half of that produce, and reduce the value of the other half to two-thirds or more of its cost, thus annihilating at once an immense amount of the capital in the colony, and reducing thousands from respectability of situation to bankruptcy and ruin, who, in the progress of their apparently prudent and legitimate business, have made contracts and arrangements on the closest calculation for competition, founded on existing laws.

milar to the Peti- n to Her Majesty page 5.

That your memorialists, for the information of your Excellency, annex a printed copy of a petition, presented to the Imperial Parliament at its last Session from the city and district of Quebec, which was signed by upwards of 9,000 persons, without distinction of party or origin, which, together with the petitions from the Provincial Legislature, from Montreal, and other parts of the province, will satisfy your Excellency that your memorialists are not representing the case of a limited number of individuals, and that it can require no exaggeration to show that thousands will be involved in ruin by a sudden change upon a trade of such magnitude, which has now been engrafted in the colony for a period of 33 years.

That however destructive the proposed change would be to the value of a vast amount of fixed property, and generally injurious to the industry of the country, as set forth in the annexed petition, your memorialists nevertheless feel that it is the duty of the inhabitants of this province, as an integral part of the empire, to submit to any permanent changes in the import duties which the supreme authority in its wisdom may judge necessary for the general interest; but it is humbly suggested that, under the circumstances, a distant colony is entitled, in justice, to a sufficient notice before changes are made so ruinously to affect so many of Her Majesty's loyal subjects engaged directly and indirectly in a commerce built up to its great extent by the encouragement and protection of the Imperial Government, and which changes would involve so large an amount of pecuniary interests, and all the social interests connected therewith.

That any material change to take effect in less than three years, must be a sudden change upon a trade of such extent, occupying 2,200 sail of ships of heavy tonnage, requiring so much preparation beforehand, and from difficult and distant streams, expending two years in the manufacture and transport to the shipping port, that the late Governor-general, Lord Sydenham, who, as a Member of the Imperial Parliament, always advocated a change in the duties, nevertheless, as Governor-general of this province, advised in his public despatches, "the justice as well as the policy of making the change gradually, and no alteration whatever until the year after the passing of the Act." Your memorialists would, however, humbly submit to your Excellency, that a notice of one year of any material reduction in the protective duties, in a trade of so great an extent, would be insufficient, and it is to be feared equally ruinous as an immediate change, because merchants in Great Britain and Ireland would not import nor purchase there, to pay duties which would be so shortly lost to them by a reduction of the Tariff; and while ruin would be spread far and wide among Her Majesty's subjects in this province, no real object would be gained for the consumer in England, as a sudden increased demand in the north of Europe would immediately raise the prices there, and thus would the British consumer pay in price to foreigners what he now pays in revenue into Her Majesty's Treasury, and the revenue and the colonist would suffer to no other end than to benefit the foreigner.

That

That your memorialists are confident that were Her Majesty's Government informed of all the destructive and ruinous consequences which would ensue in this province from so sudden and great a reduction of the protective duties, they would not adopt the measure; but your memorialists humbly take the liberty of observing, that in the discussions on the subject in the Imperial Parliament there appeared to be no information as to the calamitous effects on the interests of the colonists, but the contrary. Your memorialists were discouraged to find it said, "that the guarantee of Government for the loan to Canada would be a compensation for the loss of the timber and deal trade;" and, "that the admission of wheat from the United States, free of duty, would be a set-off;" while no advocate rose for their interests, to make it understood that new speculation and prospective advantages to one portion of the community and interests, could not compensate another portion for sudden loss of capital, and ruin and desolation to thousands.

Your memorialists, therefore, humbly pray your Excellency, that you will take the premises into consideration; that you will advocate the cause and represent their situation to Her Majesty's Government; and that should it be deemed indispensable for the general interests of the empire that the protection to colonial timber should be reduced, that your Excellency will interest yourself on behalf of the colonies, to avert from them the serious calamity of a sudden change, and obtain for them at least three years' notice before any change whatever shall take effect, and then that any reduction in the protection which may be deemed necessary, shall be gradual.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

(signed) *George Pemberton*, Vice-President,
(and Ten others.)

Enclosure 2, in No. 6.

To the Right Hon. Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B. Governor-General, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of the undersigned Lumber Merchants in the Districts of *Ottawa*, *Dalhousie*, *Bathurst*, &c. &c. &c.

Humbly showeth,

THAT your memorialists have, under sanction of the colonial revenue laws in Great Britain, embarked large capital in the timber trade, which cannot be immediately realized or diverted to other channels without great sacrifice.

That your memorialists dread the effects of an immediate change in the revenue laws of Great Britain affecting timber, which they see is contemplated, and which your memorialists deeply deplore, as rendering valueless the main or only article which the colony has to offer as exchange in her commercial intercourse with the mother country.

That the practice hitherto adopted by enlightened statesmen in England, when any great change was decided upon, which affected capital, has been, or is likely to be lost sight of in the proposed law for admitting Baltic timber to be imported at a reduced duty, without allowing time for the withdrawal of the capital embarked in the trade, which is likely to be annihilated by the change.

That your memorialists, upon every principle of justice, should be allowed three years, at the least, to withdraw their capital from the timber trade (which they were encouraged to enter into under the protection of Great Britain), whenever this protection is withdrawn.

That your Excellency's predecessor, the late lamented Lord Sydenham, entertained similar sentiments, and recommended to the Home Government the propriety of allowing time to the colonists to withdraw or limit their capital by protracting the period when the law which was to regulate the importation of timber came into operation.

Your memorialists therefore humbly pray, that your Excellency will take this important matter into your consideration, and recommend to the Home Government such extension of time as in your Excellency's wisdom may seem meet, for enabling your memorialists to withdraw their capital now engaged in the timber trade, and your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Enclosure 3, in No. 6.

To the Right Honourable Lord *Stanley*, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

The Memorial of the Lumberers and Agriculturalists in the Districts of *Ottawa*, *Dalhousie*, *Bathurst*, &c. &c. &c.

Humbly showeth,

THAT your memorialists recently used the freedom, as practical men, to state to your Lordship some of the fatal effects to the colony which would inevitably follow any alteration in the revenue laws of England which regulate the importation of timber.

That your memorialists presumed that the present Government, as was the practice of its former great leader, Mr. Pitt, would never sanction any great or sudden change in laws of commerce or revenue, without deliberately hearing the opinions of practical men as opposed to theorists.

That your memorialists now see that a very decided alteration is determined on; and as they view the measure as one which will annihilate the trade in timber betwixt Great Britain and this colony, they are naturally anxious to withdraw the heavy capital engaged therein, and to ward off the ruin which would follow any sudden change in the existing laws, a period of two years being frequently required to transport the timber, when manufactured, to the shipping port.

May it therefore please your Lordship to take the premises into your serious consideration, and to use your influence to avert the impending evil, by getting the period protracted for the term of three years at the least when the new law, as regards the duty on timber, comes into operation.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

(signed) *Daniel Fisher*, J. P.
(And 307 other Signatures.)

NEW BRUNSWICK.

— No. 1. —

(No. 22.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 4 March 1842.

The enclosed address, from the Legislative Council and Assembly to The Queen, on the subject of the duties on wood imported into the United Kingdom, has been entrusted to me for transmission to your Lordship, with a request that it may be laid before Her Majesty. Copies of the addresses to the Houses of Lords and Commons are also enclosed.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

NEW BRUNSWICK

No. 1.
Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley.
4 March 1842.

Enclosure in No. 1.

To The Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of Your Majesty's Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, in General Assembly convened.

Encl. in No. 1

May it please Your Majesty,

Your Majesty's most faithful subjects, the Legislative Council and Assembly of New Brunswick, having heard with great alarm that Your Majesty's Ministers contemplate such alteration in the duties upon wood imported into the United Kingdom as will lessen the protection now afforded to colonial over foreign wood, a measure involving consequences so ruinous to all Your Majesty's North American colonies, and especially to New Brunswick, beg permission to lay at the foot of the Throne this their humble representation.

By the protecting system, originally adopted for the purpose of rendering the mother country independent of foreign nations for a supply of wood, a trade of vast importance has been created, in which British capital and British enterprise alone are engaged, and British interests alone promoted.

That the wood trade is the staple of this country, employing a numerous population of emigrants and lumberers, a large amount of capital invested in saw-mills, wharves, warehouses, and other establishments; and that while it encourages the settlement of the country it affords to the agriculturist a ready and convenient market for the produce of his labours.

That the province of New Brunswick has always been distinguished for the sound constitutional principles of its inhabitants, and its unshaken loyalty to the British Crown.

That, from the combined advantages of its wood trade and the cultivation of its soil, this province has, in the course of a few years, sprung from helpless infancy to vigorous manhood, and achieved for itself a high station among the colonies of Great Britain, the real worth of which can scarcely be appreciated during a period of tranquillity.

That any alteration in the present scale of duties, already so nearly equalized as barely to afford such protection to colonial over foreign wood as enables the trade to be prosecuted with the most rigid economy, would, in the opinion of Your Majesty's petitioners, be ruinous to this province; because, notwithstanding its rapid growth, it is yet too young to exist by its agriculture alone; because its capital, invested in saw-mills, wharves, stores, ship-yards, and every other variety of fixed property necessary for prosecuting an extended commerce and ship-building, would, under any change of duty, or even in the present mode of collecting the same, be not worth the ground they stand upon, and because its rapidly increasing marine will be at once without employment and disastrously deteriorated in value.

That free foreign trade, and the abrogation of all fiscal restraints, propounded by speculative theorists as an equivalent for the destruction of the staple trade of the country, Your petitioners look upon as chimerical and delusive.

NEW RUNSWICK.

The North American portion of the British empire, and particularly New Brunswick, i not yet in a position advantageously to avail itself of a foreign trade, nor of any commercial intercourse which is not based upon an exchange of its staple commodity.

It is to Great Britain alone that New Brunswick can look for the preservation and protection of its commerce, and the upholding of its prosperity and importance.

That an amount of capital greater than the entire commercial wealth of its inhabitants is invested in that description of real estate which, in the event of the dreaded measure being carried, could find no purchasers; in ships and lumber depreciated to one fourth of their cost, and in stocks on hand of British merchandise which must become nearly valueless.

That the prosperity and improvement of this colony is not the only consideration pressing upon the minds of Your petitioners; Your Royal Navy would lose its best nursery for seamen; the British manufacturer, one of the most extensive and profitable markets; Great Britain, a most promising receptacle for her redundant population; the outpost of all the North American colonies demolished by the depopulation of New Brunswick, and the fairest portions of Your Majesty's colonial dominions exposed to the cupidity of a rival and most ambitious neighbouring power.

Nor is this all; the ability to raise the means of paying the recently established civil list of this province, so cheerfully granted to Your Majesty, depends entirely upon the demand for its staple export, and the settlement of its wilderness lands; that the debts due to the British merchants by the people of New Brunswick must be nearly, if not wholly, unredeemed.

That the property and capital created by the steady industry of an enterprising and loyal people will be wasted, and the commerce of the province become annihilated, as no capitalist would be found so deficient in sagacity as to invest money in a country without trade, agriculture, or any other channel from which a return might be expected.

That no amount of Parliamentary compensation to the people, thus stripped of what they deem to be their just and equitable rights, could alleviate the distresses assuredly to follow the adoption of the contemplated measure.

In conclusion, Your people of New Brunswick are essentially British; they consume no other manufactures; they possess no other trade; they desire no other connexion; and, as they look to the home of their fathers for succour and support, so are they ever ready to shed their blood in defence of their Sovereign and of her dominions.

We therefore humbly and earnestly implore Your Majesty to take this our petition into Your most gracious consideration, assuring Your Majesty that it is only by a rigid adherence to the present protective policy in favour of the North American colonies, that Your Majesty's subjects resident therein will be preserved from ruin.

(signed) *Ward Chipman*,
President of the Legislative Council.

Charles Simonds,
Speaker of the Assembly.

[The Petitions to the Houses of Lords and Commons were similar to the foregoing.]

— No. 2. —

No. 2.
rd Stanley to
eut.-Governor
r W. M. G. Cole-
ooke.
April 1842.

(No. 48.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Sir, Downing-street, 4 April 1842.

I have received your despatch (No. 22) of the 4th ultimo, enclosing an address to The Queen, from the Legislature of New Brunswick, deprecating the changes contemplated in the duties levied on timber imported into this country.

Having laid that address before The Queen, Her Majesty has been pleased to command that it should be referred for the consideration of the Lords of the Committee of Her Privy Council for Trade. When their Lordships' report shall have been made, I will communicate further with you on the subject.

The originals of the petitions on the same subject, from the legislative bodies to the Houses of Lords and Commons, were not received with your despatch; I presume therefore that they have been forwarded to this country through some other channel.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stanley.*

— No. 3. —

(No. 28.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 29 March 1842.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a petition addressed to Her Majesty by the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of St. John.

The sufferings and trials of the inhabitants through the winter, occasioned by the commercial distress, which still continues. and the calamitous fires which occurred in the last year, have been borne with exemplary patience ; and I beg leave very earnestly to represent to your Lordship, that any sudden alteration in the duties, and without affording time and aid in developing new resources, will seriously aggravate the distress now prevailing, and which it was my hope to have alleviated by the application of the public credit in raising funds for the execution of public works in St. John's, and in other parts of the province. Without this or some other resource to create employment, I am led, from the number and amount of the recent commercial failures, to apprehend a decline of the public revenue and in the value of property, and a dearth of employment leading to the emigration instead of the settlement of the most valuable mechanics, and an increase of pauperism amongst the more indigent of the labouring class, with diminished means of providing for their support.

With such anticipations I am bound to observe, that the expected arrival at this season of a number of indigent emigrants from Europe, and chiefly from Ireland, is regarded with great apprehension as calculated to aggravate the public distress so generally prevailing.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

P. S.—In addition to the relief temporarily afforded by me to the people of St. John in the last year, the House of Assembly granted to me, at the beginning of the session, a sum of 2,000 *l.* to continue the employment of the mechanics and labourers, and I enclose to your Lordship a recent report which I have received from the commissioners I have appointed to disburse this fund. I have to add, that a considerable number of the principal mechanics have proposed to charter a ship to enable them to proceed to Australia, there being no immediate prospect of employment in the United States, and that proposals have been made to me by many of the more respectable who possess houses in St. John, to mortgage their funds to enable them to settle upon wilderness lands, which proposals I am unable to entertain.

There are at present mechanics who have earned 10 *s.* a day, who are now labouring for 3 *s.*, and others who have joined the parties in the new settlements, where they have funds to maintain themselves, till the lands can be made productive. Without public employment, however, the prospects of these settlers are precarious, and to require them to pay for their lands would absorb their available resources.

W. M. G. C.

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

To The QUEEN'S most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of *St. John*, in the Province of *New Brunswick*, in Common Council convened, most respectfully showeth— Encl. 1, in

THAT by the Charter of his most gracious Majesty King George the Third, your petitioners are the constituted guardians of the rights and interests of the city of St. John, and under that guardianship and the fostering care of the British Crown and Imperial Parliament, it had until very lately been rapidly advancing in population and opulence.

That the prosperity of the city has chiefly arisen from its central position as the principal port of the province for the export of timber and deals to Great Britain, and timber and fish

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to the West Indies ; and as the commercial resources of the province are almost wholly confined to the trade in these articles and a return in British West India goods, whatever occurs in the mother country bearing on these interests necessarily affects the trade of the colonies, and if the measures adopted there happen to be injurious, the city suffers more in proportion than any other part of the province.

That Your petitioners learn with the deepest regret and uneasiness the intention of Your Majesty's Ministers to make such changes in the existing duties on timber and lumber as must have a direct tendency, along with the existing commercial embarrassments, to destroy the remaining trade of the province, and bring on a general bankruptcy.

That suffering immense losses by repeated calamitous fires, and participating extensively in the lamentable depression which has taken place in the trade of the mother country, this city, instead of being prepared to encounter this sudden and alarming change in the system of protective duties now existing, is scarcely able to bear up under its present evils, and Your petitioners can anticipate no other result from the proposed change than the utter ruin of its trade, and that of the whole province.

Your petitioners are sensible that Your Majesty's Ministers, in proposing these measures, are endeavouring to relieve the general embarrassments of trade throughout Your Majesty's dominions ; but they would humbly submit whether in so doing it would not be just at least to give sufficient time to turn the extensive establishments of mills, wharves, and other erections, completed on the faith of a well-tried and well-understood protective system, to some other profitable investments, if in this infant colony any other can be found. And Your petitioners cannot at all understand why the West India ports should be thrown wide open to an ambitious and powerful neighbouring country, with whose wealth and capital it is impossible for this young colony to compete, however their industry and enterprise may not exceed those of the people of this province.

That Your petitioners, in the full confidence of a continuance of the protective system, have within the last few years caused extensive wharves to be erected at very great expense on the flats at Carleton, within the city, and long streets or bridges leading from the main land to these wharves, all of which are eminently calculated for the safe accommodation and loading of ships, storing of goods, and preservation of timber and lumber, but which must become useless to the corporation, and to the enterprising merchants and shipowners interested therein, if the contemplated change in the scale of duties is to become the law.

That Your petitioners believe it to be unnecessary to enter more minutely into details, the same having already been done by the legislature and other public bodies, in their addresses to Your Majesty. They will therefore content themselves with humbly praying that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to consider their petition, and avert those evils which threaten ruin to one of the finest and most loyal of Your Majesty's colonial possessions.

And, as in duty bound, Your petitioners will ever pray.

W. B. Kinnear, Recorder,
In the absence of the Mayor of the city of St. John.

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

Sir, St. John's, New Brunswick, 17 March 1842.

l. 2, in No. 3.

For the information of his Excellency, we have to say, that the applicants for employment increased last week, and we fear that they will not diminish, as there appears to be very little prospect of much employment when the spring opens. The number of men, women, and children sustained from what we paid the labourers last week were 2,700, beside the cartmen and their families. This is in addition to those who receive support from the overseers of the poor, as we give nothing to those who are under the care of the overseers of the poor. As we have paid something exceeding 300 *l.* per week, his Excellency will see the necessity of making further provision. Should we be mistaken in our apprehension of the want of employment, the money can be repaid into the treasury.

We have, &c.

(signed) *H. Gilbert.*
L. H. Debebber.

The Hon. William F. Odell,
Provincial Secretary, &c. Fredericton.

— No. 4. —

(No. 30.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke*, to Lord *Stanley*.

No. 4. Lieut.-Governo Sir W. M. G. C brooke to Lord Stanley.

My Lord, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 30 March 1842.

30 March 184

Referring to my despatch No. 28, dated March 29th, transmitting a petition from the mayor and aldermen and commonalty of St. John, I have now the honour to enclose a petition to The Queen from the magistrates, shipowners, millowners, and other inhabitants of that city, praying that the duties which protect the trade of this province may not be altered.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure in No. 4.

To The Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Petition of the Magistrates, Merchants, Shipowners, Millowners, and other Inhabitants of the city of *St. John*, in the province of *New Brunswick*.

Enclosure in N

May it please Your Majesty:—

Your petitioners have learned with great regret and sincere alarm, that several propositions have lately been brought forward in the British Parliament, showing that Your Majesty's Ministers contemplate not only seriously to affect, if not destroy, the long existing, mutually beneficial, and highly important trade, carried on between the United Kingdom and the British North American colonies, but also to affect in quite as great a degree the trade between these colonies and the British West Indies:—and to avert, if possible, a measure so fraught with ruin to all the North American colonies, but more especially to New Brunswick, we beg leave to submit this our humble representation.

The wood trade now so long established between the mother country and these colonies, has been of vast moment to Great Britain in many respects, more particularly as a vast and almost endless nursery for seamen for the navy; as the means of affording a large and beneficial market for British manufactures—for these nearly alone are the returns taken in the trade; a means of affording a free vent for the emigration of an increasing population, still retaining their fealty and allegiance to the land of their birth; a nucleus for the expansion of the North American fisheries, so much to be valued as a great nursery for seamen; and affording at all times, in war and in peace a supply of nearly all descriptions of wood goods required in Great Britain: thus keeping the nation free and independent of all foreign powers for the supply of an article, the manufacture of which engages alone British capital and British enterprise, and the interests promoted thereby purely and solely British.

The protective duties now in force have been the means of creating a very heavy investment of capital throughout the whole of this province, in the various and numerous requirements of the trade, such as warehouses, mills, wharves, ships, ship-yards, and other establishments requisite for carrying on an extensive commerce and ship-building; which capital would, on any change of duties taking place, be totally and completely valueless, and the whole property of the country be brought to ruin, and the increasing marine, lately becoming so much improved in character, be at once unemployed and exceedingly deteriorated in value.

The comparative recent settlement of the province has enabled agriculturists to clear and cultivate but a very small portion of the soil—such cultivation being only encouraged by the demand of the lumbering part of the population; and destroy, as the proposed alteration in duties undoubtedly would, that principal part of the business of the country, and the greater part of the agriculturists will lose the whole of the demand for their limited produce, the cultivation of the soil will be abandoned, the country depopulated, the tide of emigration to this province and to the other North American colonies at once at a stand, and the finest portion of Your Majesty's colonial dominions left to the mercy of an ambitious rival and threatening neighbouring power.

This province has a large amount of tonnage engaged in the trade with the British West India colonies, supplying these colonies with boards and lumber of various descriptions, fish, pork, &c. taking their produce in return, which produce they must, so long as the business of the province exists, procure from some quarter.

The protective duties, both in Britain and the West Indies, on the staple exports of these North American colonies, and particularly New Brunswick, are at present barely sufficient

NEW BRUNSWICK.

to allow them carrying on the trade at even a nominal saving. The alteration, therefore, in the scale of duties to anything whatever more unfavourable than they at present are, would at once be the ruin of thousands within this province, by destroying the value of their investments, and doing other incalculable injury by the destruction of their business; and would also at once put a stop to the fisheries on our coasts, lumber and fish being nearly our whole export to the West Indies; and opposed as we would at once be by the supply from the United States (more contiguous as that country is to the West Indies), our trade would be annihilated.

The heavy duty now levied in the United States on sugar and other products of the British West Indies, totally prevents the importation of such into the United States; consequently a drain would thus be established upon the British West India colonies for specie to pay for their purchases of lumber, fish, and salted provisions, &c. from the United States, and a valuable trade be lost, both to this province and the British West Indies.

The province of New Brunswick, and the North American colonies generally, are in no state at present to take advantage of that free foreign trade so mistakenly advanced by mere speculative theorists, whose views show no real knowledge of the principles of that sound policy which has spread the colonies of the empire over the whole known world, and thereby placed Great Britain in the enviable state it now is, the greatest nation on the earth. And this province must inevitably be ruined if obliged to depend on any commerce but that which is formed by an exchange of its staple commodity.

The people of this province have been induced to invest their capital, and in fact their all, in the lumbering business, relying on the continued protection of the British Government: they are wholly British; they consume no other manufactures; they possess no other trade; they desire no other connexion; and they confidently look to that country, which at their first settlement and early exertions to open up and endeavour to cultivate the wilderness, afforded them their protection and support, that now when they have raised a trade highly important to Great Britain, the West Indies, and this province, and founded and established a colony now fast rising in importance, and embarked the whole fruits of their industry, as well as other capital, in the prosecution of it, they will not for a mere speculative theory have the whole of their interests destroyed, their property sacrificed without any remunerative return, the great public benefits resulting from the trade completely destroyed, and the whole of this fine province rendered valueless.

The very heavy responsibility lately also assumed by this province, in so cheerfully granting the payment of the Civil List, will also entirely depend on the continuance and support of the protection to the business in its staple export, and the settlement and improvement of its wilderness lands, and the debts due to the British merchants by the people of this province must be totally unredeemed.

That these views of these important matters are not entertained alone by us, but are seen and felt by every one within the limits of this, as well as the other North American provinces; and for proof of this, we refer to the petitions from the House of Assembly of this province, and from Your Majesty's Legislative Council, as well as the various other petitions and representations from all parts of these provinces, and now submitted to Your Majesty.

We, therefore, most humbly pray that Your Majesty will take this our petition into Your most favourable consideration; and that no change may be made in the scale of duties on wood goods, or other articles, so as to affect our trade with Great Britain or the British West Indies; as it is only by the most rigid adherence to the present scale of protective duties, that the entire province, and the inhabitants therein, can be saved from utter and complete ruin.

20 March 1842.

— No. 5. —

No. 5. Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley. 30 March 1842.

(No. 31.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 30 March 1842.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a petition, humbly addressed to The Queen, from the magistrates, merchants, millowners, lumberers, agriculturists, and other inhabitants of the county of York, in this province, praying that no change may be made in the scale of duties on wood and other articles which may affect the trade of the province with Great Britain and Ireland and the British West Indies.

I have reason to believe that this petition expresses very generally the sentiments entertained at this time by the inhabitants of the other counties, but who, from the information of the proposed measures having only been received by the last packet, they have been unable to send up petitions in time to be transmitted by the present mail.

It

It is with great concern I have occasion to report, that my apprehensions of the probability that the commercial distress prevailing in St. John's would extend to other parts of the province have been realized by the embarrassment of the principal commercial and shipping establishment at Chatham, Miramichi. The loss of the West India trade would principally fall on the ports of St. Andrew's and St. Stephen's, in the St. Croix.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure in No. 5.

To The QUEEN's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble and respectful Petition of the Magistrates, Merchants, Millowners, Lumberers, Agriculturists, and other Inhabitants of the County of York, in the Province of *New Brunswick.*

Encl. in No. 5

May it please Your Majesty,

YOUR petitioners have learned with the deepest regret and consternation, that Your Majesty's Ministers have it in contemplation to effect such alterations in the duty on colonial and Baltic wood imported into the United Kingdom, and on the importations into the British West India Islands, as must have the effect of nearly annihilating the highly important trade carried on between the British Islands and Your Majesty's North American Provinces, and also have a similar injurious bearing upon the trade of those provinces with the British possessions in the West Indies, which measures if carried into operation would be most ruinous to your petitioners; and with the hope of contributing to avert the evil, they beg leave to submit this their humble and earnest representation and remonstrance.

The province of New Brunswick was principally settled by such inhabitants of the United States as left their comfortable homes from attachment to the British Constitution, and colonized what was then a bleak wilderness; the descendants of those loyalists, together with an accession of immigrants, principally from Great Britain and Ireland, form the present population of the province, and for loyalty and ardent attachment to their Sovereign, and to the glorious constitution of their father-land, they will not yield to the inhabitants of any portion of Your Majesty's extensive dominions.

The length of the winters in this province, the shortness of seed time and harvest, and the precariousness of the seasons, present serious obstacles to extensive agricultural operations, and will ever prevent a successful competition as exporters of flour and corn with the Canadas and the Western States of the American Union; our staple exports must therefore, from our climate and locality, for many years consist of wood for the British market, in exchange for British manufactures, and wood and fish for the West India market, in exchange for sugar, molasses, and other West India produce; and whatever measures tend to derange these branches of our commerce, must likewise tend to the ruin and depopulation of the country.

The protecting duties placed upon British North American timber, at a time when the mother country was opposed single handed to all the maritime powers of Europe, and which with slight modifications have continued to the present time, have had the effect of fostering a trade which has been of the greatest importance to Great Britain as a nursery for her navy, an outlet for her manufactures, an asylum for her redundant population, and a bulwark against her great commercial and political rival in the western hemisphere; it has at the same time induced heavy outlays of capital in shipping, ship yards, mills, warehouses, wharves, timber ponds, and other establishments necessary for carrying on an extensive commerce in the most bulky of all staples; it has furnished employment to thousands of British emigrants, as lumberers, mill men, mechanics, &c. and a ready home market to the provincial agriculturists, who, although unable to compete with the inhabitants of more favoured climates in a foreign market, are able to supply the home markets to a large and annually increasing extent: all which branches of industry must be seriously affected, and many of them entirely annihilated by any material alterations in the present protective duties, whilst our only remaining resource, the extensive fisheries on our coasts, will be ruined by any change which will affect our trade with the West Indies, as without protection we cannot compete with the more contiguous ports of the United States: whilst the heavy duties levied in those States on the product of the West Indies, will prevent a mutual exchange of commodities, and act as a heavy drain upon the precious metals.

The great moral, social, and political evils which must arise from these contemplated measures, should they go into operation, would in nowise be ameliorated by any pecuniary grant, however munificent, as the result would be, the withdrawal of capital, shipping, and commerce from the province; agriculturists would dispose of their lands at every sacrifice, or abandon them in default of purchasers, to seek more congenial climates; the mechanics, and the labouring classes in general, would proceed to other countries in quest of employment; our property would be greatly deteriorated in value, our mills, our warehouses,

NEW RUNSWICK.

and our many valuable improvements would go to decay, and the country would rapidly retrograde toward its original wilderness state.

Convinced as we are that such must be the disastrous consequences to this portion of Your Majesty's dominions, of any material alteration in the present scale of duties affecting our commercial relations with the British and West India Islands, we beg that Your Majesty's Ministers will pause ere they sacrifice a loyal colony and a beneficial commerce to the speculative theories of the advocates of free trade; we seek for no new privileges or monopolies, we only ask for a continuation of those privileges under which we have arrived at our present state, and without which we could not have become what we now are, an important connecting link in the British Empire in America.

We therefore most humbly pray, that Your Majesty will take this our petition into your most favourable consideration, and that no change may be made in the scale of duties on wood, or other articles, which may affect our trade with Great Britain and Ireland, and with the British West Indies.

(412 Signatures.)

— No. 6. —

No. 6.
ut. Governor W. M. G. Colebroke to Lord nley. March 1842.

(No. 32.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord, Fredericton, N.B., 30 March 1842.

I have the honour to enclose to your Lordship a petition, addressed to Her Majesty the Queen by the Chamber of Commerce of St. John's, praying, for the reasons set forth, that no alterations may take place in the duties on wood imported into Great Britain, and on fish and lumber in the West Indies, which would injuriously affect the interests of the inhabitants of this province or of the North American colonies generally.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure in No. 6.

To The Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

Encl. in No 6.

The humble Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of *St. John*, *New Brunswick*,

Humbly showeth,

That your petitioners, representing the mercantile and commercial interests of the city of St. John, approach Your most Gracious Majesty with profound respect, to submit an humble representation of the evils which they fear will overtake Your Majesty's loyal subjects in this city, and in New Brunswick generally, should the proposed alterations by Your Majesty's Ministers, in the scale of protective duties on the great staples of our export, timber, sawed lumber, and fish, on importation into Great Britain and the West Indies, submitted for the consideration of the Imperial Parliament, be favourably received by the Legislature and become a law.

That the industry of the inhabitants of New Brunswick has been principally directed to the manufacture and shipment of timber and deals to Great Britain, and to that of sawed lumber and the produce of our fisheries to the West Indies, the one enabling Your Majesty's petitioners to pay for their supplies of British manufactured articles imported direct from Great Britain, and the other for the sugar and molasses of their fellow-colonists of the West Indies, thus creating mutual benefits, and as it were fostering a family intercourse between portions of Your Majesty's subjects widely separated on the globe.

That the low prices obtained for our timber and deals in the home market, even under the present scale of duties, after deducting freight and charges of shipment, has not of late paid the cost of labour in procuring them, even admitting that the article itself was valueless in the forest, and consequently any alteration of duties in favour of the foreign grower or manufacturer of wood threatens the annihilation of this branch of our industry, and curtails, if not destroys, our ability to import and pay for British manufactures. In like manner the alteration

alteration of the imperial duties imposed on foreign fish and lumber imported into the West India islands will jeopardise, if not transfer our trade thereto in a great measure to our rivals, the people of the United States, whose ports lie more contiguous, and whose fisheries are so much fostered and encouraged by bounties from their government as to yield them advantages we cannot under a lessened scale of duties successfully contend against; besides, your petitioners will not only thus lose the European and West India markets for the products of their labour, but their mercantile marine, amounting in 1840 to 93,000 tons, navigated by 4,500 seamen, will be rendered useless and thrown out of employment; the nations of the north of Europe will at once become the timber-carriers to the British consumer, and the Americans will carry in their own vessels their lumber and fish to the West Indies, results alike ruinous to your petitioners, and affecting the general interests of the empire, by the suppression of a most prolific nursery for seamen, ready on any emergency to combat for their country and their Queen.

That your petitioners have expended vast sums of money in the erection of wharves, warehouses, saw-mills, machinery, ships, and ship-yards, suitable and alone fitted for the efficient prosecution of their commerce, while the bulky nature of the trade, and the consequent large amount of labour required by it, affords ready employment to thousands of emigrants from the British islands, who annually seek our shores, and thereby exchange a life of privation and penury for one of comparative comfort and independence; and that this favourable feature of the trade is farther increased to the benefit of the mother country, from the circumstance that the large-class vessels engaged in the timber trade yield to the poor emigrant, at a very reduced price, the opportunity of removing his family and himself from the crowded districts of his native land.

That 60 years have not yet elapsed since the forefathers of your petitioners landed in New Brunswick, and founded the city of St. John, now of no mean note among the colonial dependencies of Your Majesty, suffering many privations, and exposed to many difficulties in clearing the wilderness; they persevered, and a city of 30,000 inhabitants marks their indomitable and unwearied industry; this population, and through them that of New Brunswick, look up to Your Majesty for a continuation of that protection, which they have ever experienced from Your Majesty's royal predecessors, and which they are the more encouraged to do, when they can recall to the notice of Your Majesty the grant of the provincial legislature of 14,500 *l.* annually for the payment of the Civil List, a grant predicated on the expectation that the resources from which that amount of revenue could alone be derived, the stumpage duty on timber logs, would be sustained by the protection of the staple trade of the province in its then state, but which revenue must necessarily fail if the dreaded alterations in our trade take effect: to this may be added the generous conduct of the same legislature, in placing the whole resources of the province at the disposal of Your Majesty, upwards of 100,000 *l.*, to repel the threatened invasion of our republican neighbours of the United States in 1839.

Your petitioners regard with affectionate reverence and pride the glorious institutions of Great Britain, and they fervently hope that the hour is far distant when the severance of their connexion with her is even hinted at; yet they feel assured that in proportion as the links which bind them to Your Majesty's Government are loosened, to an equal extent will they be enclosed in the embraces of the neighbouring republic, whose manufactures would speedily supplant those of Great Britain, and whose vessels would exclude all others from our coast. We seek not to become rich at the expense of our fellow-subjects in the parent isle; we seek merely a legitimate return of interest for our capital; the value of the raw material of our products, and such recompense for our labour and intelligence as we are justly entitled to. We are sensible that it is our duty to yield acquiescence to measures considered necessary for the general weal of the empire, but when our all of capital and property is perilled, when the sources of the supply necessary for the support of our families are endangered, we feel that this appeal to Your august Majesty's sense of justice to interpose in our behalf cannot be made in vain.

Your petitioners therefore humbly and earnestly plead that Your most gracious Majesty will be pleased to take their representations into consideration, avert the evils that threaten their very existence as a colony, and disallow all alterations of duties on wood, goods imported into Great Britain, or on fish and lumber imported into the West Indies, unfavourable to your petitioners, to the inhabitants of New Brunswick, or the North American colonies generally.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

J. Donaldson, President.

28 March 1842. *W. Mackay*, Acts Secy.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No. 7.
Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley.
30 March 1842.

—No. 7.—

(No. 34.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley*.

Fredericton, New Brunswick,
30 March 1842.

My Lord,

I HAVE just received the enclosed address to The Queen from the Legislative Council and Assembly of this province, on the subject of the changes which are understood to have been proposed in Parliament affecting the regulation of the trade of the British colonial possessions; and having already explained to your Lordship my apprehensions of the effect of those changes at this time on the inhabitants of this province, I have only to recommend the subject to the consideration of your Lordship and of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure in No. 7.

To The QUEEN's most Excellent Majesty.

Encl. in No. 7.

THE humble ADDRESS of Your Majesty's Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of *New Brunswick*, in General Assembly convened.

May it please Your Majesty,

YOUR Majesty's loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and Commons of New Brunswick, beg leave most humbly to approach Your Majesty with sentiments of unaltered attachment to Your Majesty's person and government, and to lay at the foot of the Throne this their representation on a subject in which Your Majesty's possessions on this continent are vitally interested.

The Council and Assembly, during the present session, have had occasion to address Your Majesty, praying that no alteration might take place in the existing duties upon foreign and colonial wood imported into the United Kingdom, and pointed out the ruinous consequences that would inevitably ensue by the abolition of that protection, so long and so wisely afforded to the British commercial marine by the line of policy hitherto maintained; and the Council and Assembly did hope that their earnest solicitations would be favourably considered. But their anxiety on this subject has been deeply increased, by learning that resolutions have been recently laid upon the table of the House of Commons by one of Your Majesty's Ministers for a revision of the customs duties as applying to the British colonial possessions abroad, similar in their provisions to those introduced into the late Parliament by the Right Honourable his predecessor in office.

The effect of these resolutions, if adopted, will be to destroy the extensive and valuable trade hitherto carried on between Your Majesty's North American colonies and the British West Indies, to render entirely valueless the immense amount of tonnage and other capital and establishments invested in its prosecution, and to inflict a deadly blow on the commercial maritime superiority which the British nation now enjoys.

The Council and Assembly deem it unnecessary in this address to particularise the baneful effects which will be produced, because these have been brought most prominently under Your Majesty's most gracious consideration by the legislature and chamber of commerce of Nova Scotia, also by a petition from the magistrates, merchants, ship-owners and others of the city of Saint John, the commercial metropolis of this province, as well as by petitions from other parts thereof. The Council and Assembly, would however, beg leave specially to refer to these appeals to Your Majesty, and in doing so, they would solemnly confirm, with one voice, the position therein set forth, and on behalf of this colony humbly solicit Your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

That a measure fraught with such ruinous consequences to Her Majesty's North American provinces could for a moment be entertained by Your Majesty's present advisers, the Council and Assembly were not prepared to learn, much less to apprehend, because that great and influential party had hitherto, both in and out of office successfully resisted those sweeping changes in the colonial system, which the advocates of what is commonly called free trade had from time to time brought under the consideration of Your Commons House of Parliament.

Should those resolutions be sustained by that House, and their provisions become law, commercial evils are not the only ones which the Council and Assembly have reason to apprehend.

They very much fear that the ruin of the West India trade, followed up, as they apprehend it will be, by a revision of the wood duties in the United Kingdom would be viewed by the North American colonists as such an abandonment of their interests by Your Majesty's Councils as could not fail to excite discontent, and have a strong tendency to shake that

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loyal affection, which they have hitherto cherished with such honest zeal towards the parent state,—a political evil which the inhabitants of this province would most seriously deprecate, as weakening those ties to that country which they and their fathers before them have so steadfastly adhered to, through every change of fortune, prosperous or adverse.

The Council and Assembly yet cherish the hope that their fears cannot be realised, and that the North American colonies may still continue in the enjoyment of that which is most congenial to their habits, principles, and feelings, a British trade and British protection. Consumers almost exclusively of British manufactures, rapidly extending and increasing, exchanging their staple commodities for goods the produce of British skill and British labour, as well as for the productions of their fellow colonists in the West Indies,—a trade in importance to the mother country second only to the coal trade in the employment of so large a portion of the British commercial marine, and as a nursery for British seamen, whose services are always at command to maintain British superiority on the boundless ocean.

"Ships, colonies, and commerce!" is the sentiment under which Great Britain has been exalted to her present proud pre-eminence among the nations of the world; and the Council and Assembly assure Your Majesty that no indemnification which the well-known liberality and integrity of Your Majesty's Government and the Imperial Parliament might suggest as an act of justice to the great colonial interests thus annihilated, could possibly avert the ruin of the British North American colonies as an integral portion of the British empire.

The Council and Assembly earnestly implore Your Majesty to take their humble representation into Your Majesty's most gracious consideration, and adopt such measures as may quiet the apprehensions of Your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the people of New Brunswick.

Ward Chipman,
President Legislative Council.

Charles Simonds,
Speaker of the Assembly.

— No. 8. —

No. 8.
Lieut.-Govern
Sir W. M. G.
brooke to Lor
Stanley.
30 March 18

(No. 35.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley.*

My Lord, Government House, 30 March 1842.

Having at a late hour received the enclosed address from the Legislative Council and Assembly, I hasten to forward it to your Lordship by the present packet; and as the apprehensions entertained by them of the effects of the measures in contemplation, are fully participated in by all classes of the inhabitants of the province, and constitute a serious aggravation of their present unprecedented sufferings, I earnestly hope that those measures may not be persevered in at such a crisis; but that, on the contrary, the inhabitants may look for the support of the Government to sustain them through the commercial difficulties in which they are involved. It is to be recollected that the resources of society, which are available in rich and populous countries in seasons of distress, do not exist in colonies so imperfectly settled. The wilderness, even when reclaimed by the labours of the settlers, can afford them barely the means of subsistence, without anything in exchange for the conveniences of life; and as the land, however rich, can only contribute to the support of the people after an interval of time in which the settler must depend on other means, there is no immediate resource which can enable a distressed and unemployed labourer to transfer his labour to other pursuits.

That measures may be devised to retrieve the affairs of the province, I entertain no doubt; but this cannot be suddenly effected, nor without the fostering protection of the Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

NEW
UNSWICK.

Enclosure in No. 8.

ncl. in No. 8.

To His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel Sir *William Macbean George Colebrooke*, K. H., Lieut.-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of *New Brunswick*, &c. &c. &c.

The humble Address of Her Majesty's Legislative Council and House of Assembly in General Assembly convened.

May it please your Excellency,

We, Her Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, beg leave to solicit your Excellency's best assistance in laying these our humble representations on the proposed alterations in the timber duties at the foot of the Throne.

We cannot avoid feeling that we make this request at the risk of appearing importunate, after having so recently forwarded to your Excellency our joint address on the subject of the proposed modification of the duties for regulating the trade of the colonies. The nature of the communication but just received from our provincial agent will, we trust, prove a sufficient apology to your Excellency, who has so recently and considerately come forward with means to alleviate the distresses of the labouring classes, and in whose deep sympathy in their present suffering the mercantile body feel so well assured.

The information just received leaves us little doubt but that the protection hitherto afforded the wood trade in the West India market will be done away with. Our alarm has been further increased by the certainty that a very material alteration is about to take place in the timber duties, under the sanction of Her Majesty's Ministers. We have further learnt, with, if possible, increased dismay, that a measure still more fatal to the industry of every class, will probably be brought forward; embracing, not only an alteration in the duty on deals, but in the mode of receiving the duty on them, by estimating it on the cubic contents, in lieu of the present ready and well-understood mode of receiving it by tale, thereby deranging the system so long established, and whereby this province was enabled to compete with those countries of the North of Europe in the immediate vicinity of Great Britain; a system which was most carefully considered by Her Majesty's Government in 1821, and under the confidence in which the inhabitants of this province have laid out all their available capital, in constructing saw-mills on almost every one of its streams; the advantages to be derived from which are not only about to be lessened most materially by the provisions of the Colonial Trade Act, but will be wholly lost to the country should the same become a law.

In the midst of an unparalleled commercial distress, now fearfully felt throughout every class of Her Majesty's subjects in this province, we humbly solicit your Excellency's influence in aid of this our representation, in the hope that a due consideration of them by Her Majesty's Ministers, may avert from this province the enactment of a series of measures so fraught with its ruin, even to the destruction of that hope which might otherwise support us under the heavy pressure of our present difficulties.

(signed) *Ward Chipman*,
President of Legislative Council.
Charles Simonds,
Speaker of the Assembly.

— No. 9. —

No. 9.
l Stanley to
t.-Governor
V. M. G. Cole-
ke.
ay 1842.

(No. 59.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke*.

Sir, Downing-street, 17 May 1842.

Her Majesty's Government having had under their consideration the representations on the subject of the projected alteration of the import duties, both in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies, from the Legislature of New Brunswick, as well as from various bodies interested in the trade of the province, which accompanied your despatches of the numbers and dates noted in the margin, I now proceed to explain to you, for the information of the parties interested, the conclusion to which Her Majesty's Ministers have come in reference to those representations.

27, 28. 30, 31,
34 & 35, of the
& 30th March.

Her Majesty's Government cannot but regret the unfavourable apprehensions which are entertained by the petitioners as to the probable effect of these measures, and in which, to some extent, you appear to participate; but they trust that a closer examination of the changes which are proposed will lead to a more favourable estimate of their probable results; and although I do not feel called upon, on the part of the Government, to enter into a detailed and argumentative exposition of the subject, I am, nevertheless, induced to hope that the general observations

observations which I propose to make may be found useful in removing erroneous impressions, and allaying exaggerated fears.

The contemplated changes in the imperial and colonial tariffs appear to affect New Brunswick in three, and only three, important particulars, viz. the trade in wood with the West Indies, the trade in fish with the West Indies, and the trade in wood with the United Kingdom.

With respect to the trade in wood with the West Indies, I admit that, possibly, some falling off may take place in the export of shingles, staves, and headings, to the West Indies, but these appear to form a very inconsiderable portion of the New Brunswick wood trade, as appears from the following table:—

Value of Exports of Wood Goods from New Brunswick in the Years

	1837.	1836.	1835.
	£.	£.	£.
Shingles and staves - -	22,279	21,195	20,336
Total export of wood goods -	454,391	454,236	478,453

The remainder of the wood exports from New Brunswick, as derived from information which I have no reason to doubt, is not likely to be affected by the competition of the United States, who are themselves obliged to resort to New Brunswick and Canada for this commodity, and who, from the gradual diminution of their own timber, will become more and more dependent upon the British North American provinces for their supplies.

With respect to the trade in fish with the West Indies, although Her Majesty's Government have, with a view to satisfy the just claims of the West Indian population, recommended the substitution of a duty upon fish, in lieu of the present prohibition, yet, in fixing that rate of duty, regard has been had to the protection and encouragement of the British North American fisheries, as well on account of their importance as a nursery for seamen, as also because of the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by British North American colonists; an abrupt transition from which, into an unprotected competition, might lead to much individual loss and inconvenience.

In estimating, however, the comparative facilities of the United States and New Brunswick for carrying on fisheries, I do not perceive anything either in reference to the proximity of the fishing grounds, the cost of building, or fitting out ships, the ordinary rate of wages, or the aptitude of the people for this species of employment, which would lead to the supposition that the United States have any superior advantages over New Brunswick, or that the proposed protection of 15 per cent. is not amply sufficient, or that there are any other circumstances which would call for a larger increase of protection to the British North American fishermen than is accorded to other branches of the industry of those Colonies.

I am aware that in the United States and France high duties are imposed upon the produce of the fisheries of this country, and that the system of bounties is still kept up, with a view to the support of their own fisheries. Her Majesty's Government, however, conceive that those high duties must be deemed to be an admission, on the part of the countries imposing them, that they are themselves apprehensive of the competition of the British fishermen in their own markets; and it has been stated by parties who have urged upon the Government the adoption of a higher rate of protection to the British fisheries, that such apprehensions are actually entertained. If there be any ground for such apprehensions, there can be little cause for the petitioners to fear lest foreign fish should to any serious extent compete with British fish in the West India markets, protected as it will be by the proposed duty, and notwithstanding the privilege in the nature of a bounty or protection, proposed to be continued to the British fisheries, of importing duty free the principal articles required for their employment.

With respect to the wood trade with the United Kingdom, I perceive that, whilst the petitioners have dwelt upon those portions of the proposed changes which they conceive to be unfavourable to the colony, namely, the diminution of

the difference between the duties imposed upon Baltic and British North American timber, they have omitted to notice the reduction (amounting very nearly to abolition) of the duty upon colonial timber, which will necessarily give increased facilities to the importation of this article into this country, and by admitting of a reduction of price in respect of the reduced duty, will tend to increase the consumption, and thus cause a re-action upon the price, favourable to the importer, and keep up or increase the employment for the shipping engaged in this branch of commerce.

The advantage of this will be more especially felt in that class of wood which is more peculiarly the produce of British North America, the yellow deal, and which, in fact, meets with no very effective competition from the Baltic timber, in consequence of being applied to different purposes for which the yellow pine of New Brunswick is preferred, both from its superior fitness and its lower price to the consumer.

Her Majesty's Government consider also, that the addition of 2 *s.* per 50 cubic feet on foreign deals to the duty of 30 *s.*, as at first proposed, and the five per cent. additional duty to which timber will be liable, and which, although inappreciable upon the colonial duty, amounts to 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per 50 cubic feet upon foreign timber, should not be lost sight of in the endeavour to form a just estimate of the tariff proposed to Parliament.

If the petitioners give due weight to these considerations, Her Majesty's Government trust that they will eventually be of opinion, that whilst the alterations in the timber duties will be found of very great advantage to the consumer in this country, the timber trade of New Brunswick will, so far from declining, be placed in a more sound condition, and with greater prospect of increase than under the existing tariff.

It is, moreover, not immaterial to observe, that whilst the forests of the British North American provinces are as yet inexhausted, and to a great extent untouched, the great demand which has for a series of years existed for the fir timber of the forests on the Continent of Europe, particularly of Poland, has led to a material diminution of the supplies to be obtained in the immediate vicinity of the great navigable rivers; and that, consequently, it is becoming gradually necessary to derive them from the most distant points, thereby increasing the cost of bringing them to the point of shipment, and thus tending to create an additional demand for the cheaper article imported from British America.

With these views and anticipations, Her Majesty's Government cannot participate in the fears expressed by the petitioners in reference to the apprehended loss of value in wharves, mills, and other similar establishments in the colony, the want of employment for their labouring population, the decline of the maritime commerce, or the injury to the general welfare of the colony.

Her Majesty's Government are disposed to believe that these apprehensions are founded upon estimates of the probable prices of timber drawn from the prices of that article at the present moment, which are unusually low, in consequence of the depression in the timber trade, owing to general causes; and they venture to hope that the proposed opening of the British ports to foreign and colonial produce generally at much lower duties than heretofore, will materially tend to revive all branches of manufacturing and commercial industry; and that the timber trade will not only participate in that revival itself, but will derive collateral advantages from it, both as respects price and demand.

I would, in conclusion, remark, that the measures contemplated for the encouragement of various articles of the agricultural produce of the British Colonies, if passed into law, may be expected at no distant time to become of increasing importance and value to the growing population of New Brunswick, whose industry cannot permanently continue to be so exclusively applied to the business of lumbering, as at the present moment.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stanley.*

— No. 10. —

(No. 51.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley*.

Fredericton, New Brunswick,
14 May 1842.

My Lord,

Having just received the enclosed letter from the Chamber of Commerce of St. John's, with a petition to your Lordship's address, on the subject of the proposed modifications of the duties upon deals imported into the United Kingdom from these provinces, I forward it by the present packet, and I readily comply with the request of the Chamber of Commerce in drawing the attention of your Lordship and of Her Majesty's Government to the large capital invested in mills in this province, under the protection which has been hitherto afforded, and which it is apprehended will be injuriously affected by the proposed change in the duties.

I enclose also a petition addressed by the Chamber of Commerce to myself, proposing a modification of the Act of Parliament for preventing timber vessels from carrying deck loads, from the 1st of September to the 1st of May, alleging that if the colonial vessels are allowed to carry deck loads during the month of April, their superior construction would obviate any risk to life and property.

I propose to make inquiry on this subject; but full information can, doubtless, be obtained in England, for the guidance of the Government on this point.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 10.

Chamber of Commerce, St John, 12 May 1842.

I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to forward the enclosed petitions; one to your Excellency on the subject of the deck-load law, and one to the Colonial Secretary on the subject of the duties on deals; this last being one of vital importance to the trade and interest of this province, they beg your Excellency's strong recommendation of its consideration to Her Majesty's Government. And I have farther to state to your Excellency, that a deputation of the merchants would have done themselves the honour of waiting on your Excellency with this petition, with the hope of particularly interesting your Excellency in recommending the prayer thereof, as one vitally affecting their interest, and that of the province generally; but that their presence here is indispensable at the moment of the departure of the mail for England, to attend to their correspondence.

Encl. 1, in No.

I have, &c.
(signed) *L. Donaldson.*

His Excellency
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, &c. &c. &c.

To the Right Honourable Lord *Stanley*, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, *London*.

The Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of *St. John, New Brunswick*,

Humbly showeth,

That your petitioners view with deep anxiety the contemplated alteration [in] duties, fearful that the result of their enactment will be ruin to the trade [of] American colonies; and more especially to that of the Province of New B[runswick].

That deals are one of the principal exports of the province to Great B[ritain]; amount of capital has been invested in saw-mills and machinery f[or] that the spruce timber of our forest is only fitted to be so manufact[ured]; of such timber will not admit, generally, of a larger deal being c[ut] the consumption of deals in the British islands is principally con[fined] and that, under the proposed scale of duties, the foreign m[anufacture] deals of this size will be fostered, to the utter annihilation [of] as prosecuted by the people of New Brunswick, and the [loss]

NEW BRUNSWICK. That your petitioners respectfully submit the following calculations in support of their statement:—

120 pieces 12×9×3 colonial deals, pay a present duty of -

Proposed duty on same quantity, say on 3,240 sup. ft., equal to $5\frac{40}{50}$ loads of 50 cubic feet, at 2*s.* sterling per load, is - -	£.	*s.*	*d.*
		10	10
Add 5 per cent. - - - - - - - - - -			6
			11

Amount of Reduction in Duty on 120 Pieces 12×9×3 Colonial Deals, from the present Rates - - - - - - £. 1 10 2

120 pieces 12×9×3 foreign deals pay a present duty of - - - - 19 16 6

Proposed duty on same quantity after 10th October 1843, say 3,240 sup. ft., equal to $5\frac{40}{50}$ loads of 50 cubic feet, at 32*s.* sterling per load, is - - - - - - - -	£.	*s.*	*d.*
	8	12	10
Add 5 per cent - - - - - - - - - -		8	7
		1	5

Amount of Reduction in Duty on 120 Pieces 12×9×3 Foreign Deals, from the present Rates - - - - - - £. 10 9 1

The above exhibiting a difference of 8*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* on every 120 pieces 12 × 9 × 3 deals, in favour of the foreign producer, as contrasted with the present scale of protection, and offering to him a premium of 31*s.* 6*d.* sterling per load, to compete with the colonial produce in the home market.

Your petitioners deem it unnecessary to allude to the advantages possessed by the foreigners as regards freight and the costs of labour, or to recapitulate the many arguments so triumphantly adduced in favour of the trade with the colonies; they rest their claims upon the expressed declaration of Her Majesty's Premier, that the colonies, as an integral portion of the empire, shall be protected; and they therefore humbly and earnestly pray that an additional duty of 10*s.* per load be charged on deals of 11 feet length and upwards imported from a foreign country into Great Britain, as the lowest scale of protection necessary to avert the utter destruction of this branch of the deal trade, now so extensively followed in New Brunswick, and the other North American colonies.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

St. John, New Brunswick, 13 May 1842. } *L. Donaldson*, President. *J. Woodward*, Secretary.

Enclosure 2, in No. 10.

No. 10. To His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel Sir *William M. G. Colebrooke*, K. H., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of *New Brunswick*, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of *St. John*,

Most respectfully showeth,

THAT your petitioners, representing the mercantile community of this city, and anxious to promote the general interests of the province, beg leave to call the attention of your Excellency to the restriction that existed, under the 3d & 4th Victoria, c. 30, until the 1st May instant, on vessels laden with timber sailing from the North American colonies, and from the settlement of Honduras, not being allowed to carry deck loads from the 1st September to the 1st May in each year; and also an intimation, during the month of April last, from Mr. Gladstone, that a Bill would be brought into Parliament to prevent vessels clearing out at any port in British North America from loading any part of their cargoes on deck, as the former restriction pressed heavily on the trade. Your petitioners suggest, that a measure less restrictive than that proposed by Mr. Gladstone, and affording full protection to life and property, as was imminently intended by the late Act passed; they view with alarm the contemplated regulation prohibiting the loading of vessels loaded with timber, as one very injurious to the trade at the depressed state, and which they fear, will eventually be followed by the cities on wood; and they would further state that restricting vessels in colonies from carrying deck loads gives an additional advantage the north of Europe over that of the colonies, as vessels in the law prevented from carrying as cargo such deck loads as they year, and generally amounting to at least 10 per cent. of the

would also beg leave to remark, that vessels from Great obstructed by ice at an early period of the

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